18a 1959

Three-Day Assembly On U.S.-African Relations

The Call

IN SERIOUS THOUGHT OVER AFRICA.—A three-day conference on the relationship between Africa and the United States was held last week-end at the Pembroke Country Day school under the auspices of the American Assembly of Columbia university and the International Relations Council of Kansas City. About 60 persons attended, representing a cross section of the population of Kansas City. Shown here in one of the discussion groups is Dr. Earl D. Thomas, right, principal of Lincoln high school. Others shown on the picture are: Dr. J. Milton Singleton, Mrs. Arthur B. Smith and James W. Powell of the City Bond and Mortgage company.

The Call
Kansas City Mo.
Fri 11-13-59

Kansas City Mo.
Star 11-13-59
p. 22

Sixty persons in Kansas City, representing a cross section of the city's population, had an opportunity to make a three-day intensive study of Africa and its relationship with the United States at a week-end conference held October 30 to November 1 at the Pembroke Country Day school, 5121 State Line road.

Called the Kansas City Assembly on the United States and Africa, the conference was sponsored locally by the International Relations Council in cooperation with the American Assembly of Columbia university.

Speakers at dinner and luncheon sessions were Alhaji Umaru Gwandu, speaker of the House of the Northern Nigerian Assembly; C. Vaughan Ferguson Jr., director of the Office of Central and Southern African Affairs in the U. S. State Department and Sir Andrew Cohen, British representative in the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

The group of 60 was broken up into three groups for panel discussions. Leaders of the panels were Ted Brannon, vice chancellor of the University of Kansas City; Dr. Ernest Manheim, professor of sociology at the University of Kansas City, and Dr. Clifford P. Ketzel, assistant professor of political science at the University of Kansas.

In a final plenary ssssion Sunday morning, the three groups came tog[illegible] and adopted a final report which urges United States support of African aspirations toward self-determination and African efforts to lay the economic foundations for political self-government. The Assembly members expressed the hope that the African nations would set up democratic, rather than authoritarian, forms of government.

The Assembly felt that the United States should provide technical assistance to the countries of Africa in the fields of organization of government, economic organization, education, agriculture and health.

Economic aid for African nations and the expansion of cultural and educational exchanges of students, leaders and specialists are other means by which the U. S. can assist the emerging African nations, the final report states.

The Kansas City Assembly felt also that mutual understanding between African and American people should be ncouraged.

It was noted, however, that "existing racial discrimination in the United States adversely affects the realization of our objectives in Africa."

The Assembly spoke further on the matter of race relations, saying, "Our advocacy of non-discrimination abroad adds emphasis to the necessity of finding a solution for our domestic racial problems." The assembly went on record supporting the efforts of public and private groups to eliminate group discrimination in the country.

The participants in the assembly represented all racial groups religions and occupations.

18a 1959

Chicago Defender

Fear Of Tribal Dominance Leads To African Violence

By **PHIL NEWSOM**

Chicago Def.

It seems incongruous that with freedom should come fear. And that, because of fear, the birth of a new nation is accompanied by unspeakable atrocities.

Sat. 11-28-59

Those atrocities a r e occurring now in Africa where new nations are taking or are about to take their first unsteady steps. A decade or so ago they occurred in India and Pakistan where a great rip-tide of humanity was set in motion by the creation of two independent states, the one Moslem, the other Hindu.

18a

FEAR OF DOMINATION

The fear arises from the attempt or suspected attempt of one group to dominate another in the new state.

Headless corpses lying beneath the banana trees in Ruanda attest to the savagery of this warfare among people who shortly will be given the opportunity to vote on their freedom.

BELGIAN EXPLAINS

The westerner, finds such jungle violence hard to believe. A Belgian army man explained it this way:

"We in Europe possess only two kinds of condition—order and disorder. But here in Africa you find a third condition: a wild and mindless hysteria, which makes the word 'disorder' seem like a gentle under-statement."

In Ruanda, the Bahutus fear that with the coming of independence, the Watutsi once again will attempt to assert their domination. In the Belgian Congo, the Balubas, now tribesmen of a certain amount of wealth and status, mean to see to it that the former power of the Luluas never can be revived.

In black Africa, the states of Ghana and Guinea already are independent. Next year, there will be three more—Nigeria, the French Cameroons and Somalia.

In the whole of Africa, there are some 200 million people. Of the total about 195 million are black.

Intermingled are tribal conflicts and a changing economic status brought about by the white settlers who established industry and an ordered agriculture, and thrust primitive tribesmen into industry, schools and finally, government.

Africa today is a land in the midst of a vast upheaval, with today's savages tomorrow's voters and the future of the white man there in doubt.

18a 1959

African Women Assuming An Important Role In Nation

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
Dec. 10 1959
P. 1
18a
Africa

WASHINGTON, D. C. — African women are assuming an increasingly important role in the development of their counties according to Mrs. A. Casely-Hayford and Mrs. Florence Nylander, two distinguished women leaders who addressed a gathering of Council women and their guests at the Headquarters of the National Council of Negro Women.

The occasion brought out members of NCNW in the greater Washington community as well as representatives from significant national organizations in Washington.

Mrs. Casley's Hayford and Mrs. Nylander are from Ghana and served as delegates at the World Council YWCA Conference in Mexico.

Mrs. Casely-Hayford, former wife of The Honorable A. Casely- Hayford, Ghana's former Minister of Agriculture, has had an important career in her country, serving with the Girl Scouts Association of Ghana, the Accra Women's Association and the British Council Ladies Group. She is at present National President of the YWCA of Ghana.

Mrs. Nylander, wife of The Honorable C. T. Nylander, Minister of State for Defense, has had a distinguished career in social work. She is Chairman of the Accra Day Nursery Society and has served as a Juvenile Count Magistrate, member of the Advisory Board on Mass Education and Community Development. She received the Coronation Medal in 1953.

After presenting these distinguished African ladies, Miss H. Elsie Austin, Executive Director of NCNW asked them to share some information on the development and activities of the women in tehir country. Mrs. Casley-Hayford stated that Ghana women were keenly interested in education and had cooperated with the National Literacy Campagn. They are eager to increase the supply of teachers and schools for their country. She pointed out that Ghana women were politically quite active and that a recent law provided a quota of seats for women in the Ghana Parliament.

Mrs. Nylander spoke of the important role played by Ghana women in the commercial development of Ghana. Many Ghana women, she said, were skilled and successful traders who had accumlated much wealth and infuence. Mrs. Nylander stated that African women are now developing programs and facilities to deal with problems of juvenile dependency and delinquency. She discussed procedures used the Juvenile Court in dealing with youthful offenders and spoke of the good results obtained by the system of count-supervised family foster home care used for certain types of offenders.

Atlanta Ga.
Dec 10 1959
P. 1

A round of warm applause was given the ladies at the close of their remarks. Resplendent in the beautiful hand-woven Kente fabric of Ghana, the African ladies made a picture in the reception line of council women and organization representatives.

MACMILLAN AVOIDS SEGREGATION STAND

The New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 1 — Labor Members of Parliament called upon Prime Minister Harold Macmillan today to take a public position on racial segregation before setting out on his trip to Africa later this month.

New York
Wed. 12-2-59
P. 18a

But the Prime Minister, who will visit South Africa, the leading practitioner of apartheid or segregation, as well as countries governed by Africans, declined to be drawn into a commitment.

The Opposition leadership then presented a motion on racial discrimination that, under the circumstances, had the effect of censuring the Government without actually condemning it.

The motion read: "That this House declares its strong disapproval of racial intolerance and discrimination, and calls upon her Majesty's Government to act on all occasions, particularly at the United Nations, in a manner wholly consistent with this declaration."

Because of its implied criticism, the Governmen tmay allow the motion to be debated next week. If Mr. Macmillan decides to treat it as a motion of censure, it will almost certainly go down to defeat under the heavy Conservative majority.

Giants Outnumbered

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky
Sat 11-14-59

African Tribesmen Flee From Rioting Ex-Slaves

Hundreds Of Watusi Leave Their Farms As Bahutu Burn Huts, Destroy Cattle, Crops

P. 1

By The Associated Press

Kigali, Ruanda-Urundi, Nov. 13.—Hundreds of Watusi, a tribe of giants, were fleeing Friday from the all-out attack of their former slaves, the smaller but more numerous Bahutu, in this African trust territory.

Belgian forces said some of the Watusi had taken refuge with their wives and children in towns and Roman Catholic missions and that others had crossed into Uganda, a British trust territory to the north.

Fearing a famine because so many farmers are leaving their burned-out huts, the Belgian commander had thousands of leaflets scattered, calling on everybody to remain at work in the fields. Ruanda, scene of most of the trouble, has had famines and near famines in the past because the poor land is overpopulated.

18a

Troops Flown In

All Ruanda has been placed under military control, but there was little that the 1,500 exhausted troops flown in from the Congo and two companies of Belgian paratroops could do to check the bands of Bahutu.

They roamed the hills, setting fire to Watusi huts, slashing their cattle, chopping down banana trees and coffee plants, and then disappearing into the forests. Often old folks were left in the huts to burn.

Hundreds of huts and villages have burned and many acres of plantations damaged. About 600 Africans have been arrested for arson in the last three days. One band of 400 was rounded up when spotted by an armed-forces plane. Among those arrested were seven tribal chiefs.

Two more rioters were killed by troops at Gitarama. Fatalities now total more than 200. No major clashes have been reported since troops intervened three days ago, but authorities fear the proud Watusi will go on the warpath in revenge the moment troops are withdrawn.

Belgium has governed the United Nations trust territory through the kings and chiefs of the Watusi, who have dominated the Bahutu for centuries. Belgian influence has gradually ended slavery.

In the twin trust territories of Ruanda-Urundi about 4,000,000 of the 4,600,000 population are Bahutu.

Independence In Issue

The same fires of nationalism and independence that have stirred up riots at Leopoldville and Stanleyville in the neighboring Belgian Congo are back of the tribal troubles in Ruanda.

A group of Watusi, calling themselves the Union Nationale Ruandaise, have been holding political rallies demanding immediate independence. Bahutu, fearing independence would restore domination by the Watusi, have formed an opposition group called the Aprosoma Party.

African War Ends A Legend

Chicago ~~Defender~~

Bluffing Watutsi Reign 300 Years

Chicago, Ill. P. 17.

Sat. 11-21-59.

By ROBERT MUSEL

LONDON — (UPI) — A David and Goliath war is being fought in Ruanda-Urundi, next door to the Belgian Congo, and what is dying with the Watutsi warriors is the legend of their invincibility.

P. 17

The Bahutus, who are people of medium height, are killing off their masters of 300 years—the giant Watutsi, one of the strangest and most fascinating tribes on earth.

VISITS WATUTSI

18a

I spent some time among them in one of their capital towns, Astrida, where the Watutsi have ruled for 3 centuries over the cool hills of their beautiful land.

They came down out of Egypt or Ethiopia centuries ago, bringing with them the lyre-horned cattle exactly like those depicted on ancient Egyptian tombs. And their legend of invincibility had protected them ever since.

Without really fighting a battle the skinny giants, many of them seven feet and over, made slaves of the Pygmy Batwas (four feet high) and subject people of the Bahutus.

PYGMIES HELP

They have brought in the pygmies and their blowguns and poisoned darts to aid them in their battle for survival.

The Watutsi are people of tremendous presence. Their faces are delicately chiseled, their swaying walk gracefully impressive. To emphazie their height they wear Romanesque togas draped down from the shoulder.

The Batwas and Bahutus had never seen anything like them. They accepted instantly that these towering invaders must be the great warriors they said they were. And the Watutsi, without throwing a spear or firing a poisoned arrow, shrewdly added to the le[illegible] end.

BRING SOUVENIRS

For example, they have large drums decorated with souvenirs separated from alleged battle victims. No one knows where they got these private mementoes — since no one can remember that they ever fought a war before this one—but the sight of the drums was enough to make every male pygmy and Bahutu a more devoted servant.

They had no folk dances of their own—but tourists pay to see folk dancing. So the Watutsi got themselves a choreographer and quickly worked out a few folk routines.

For years they spread around the fable that they could jump over eight feet—a good foot over the world's record. I paid a bottle of whiskey and got permission from an aide of the ruling Mwami, or the eminent pproprietor as he is also known, to watch his high jumping It turned out they jumped off from an ant-heap about a foot high instead of the flat ground.

I estimated that off the flat they would be lucky to clear six feet.

300 YEAR BLUFF

Ingenious people the Watutsi, for 300 y[illegible]y parlayed one bluff afte[illegible]r into a life of luxurious indolence, never raising a hand to light a pipe or pick up the gourd of banana beer while one of their slaves was around.

The lazy life did the Watutsi no good as a race. They were racked with disease and declining in numbers due to their deficient diet of banana beer and cereals —they do not keep cattle for meat but for social position. There are stories that during a great famine forty years ago some even died alongside their cattle rather than eat them.

Meanwhile the hardworking Bahutus were multiplying and acquiring political leaders who had shaken off the old taboos about the Watutsi. Now that Ruanda-Urundi will be given its freedom by Belgium in a year or so, the Bahutus are striking at their old masters to ensure that control of the land will be in their hands.

CUT OFF FEET

They are cutting off the feet of the Watutsi they catch—an old fighting method in that direct part of the world.

In a way it is sad to see the Watutsis go. When Hollywood filmed "King Solomon's Mine" some of the Watutsi were used as atmosphere.

Later the film company flew a copy of the movie down to Astrida and it was shown to the tribe. The European woman proprietor of a local hotel was in the audience and she speaks the native language.

"You should have heard the Watutsi complaining that the camera was spending too much time on Stewart Granger (star of the film) and not enough on them," she said.

"What do you Americans say? Hams. Yes, that's what they all are, hams."

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill. 18a Sat. 11-21-59. P. 17

THE GIANT WATUSI tribesmen of Ruana-Urundi are engaged in a battle of survival with the Bahutus, the tribe they have ruled as masters for more than 300 years. The medium-sized Bahutus have turned on the Watusis, man of whom are more than seven feet tall, and are reportedly winning the struggle. Latest reports say the Watusi have enlisted aid of Pygmy tribes. To date more than 200 have died in fighting. Here the Watusi are shown performing a native dance. (UPI)

18a 1959

African Crisis Figures

PRES. TUBMAN
Grows In Stature

AMBASSADOR MORROW
Has Ticklish Role

US Envoy "In The Middle"

African Nations Near Crisis With France

18 a

Journal & Guide

Special to Journal and Guide

MONROVIA, Liberia — The breaking point between France, one of the few colonial powers refusing to recognize bids for independence, and the already independent African states moved closer last week when the Monrovia Conference of nine free African states went on record as being prepared to use all its power to bring about a halt to the Algerian conflict.

Sat
8-15-59
Norfolk, Va.

Led by Pres. Tubman of Liberia — a man whose stock is rapidly rising in African affairs — delegates from the nine pledged not only moral and political support, but also concerted financial and military aid to the Algerian "rebels."

p. 1

STANDING TO BE counted as supporters of the African cause in Algeria were representatives of Liberia, The United Arab Republic, Ethiopia, Tunisia, Libya, Morroco, Ghana, Guinea and "rebel" Algeria.

Indication of the temper of the free African nations was given in an observation by Ghana's foreign minister Ako Edji who declared:

"EVEN IF WE don't ourselves have the arms the Algerians need, we will go and buy them on the world markets to support our Algerian brothers."

An official resolution of the conference called on the individual governments to continue providing material assistance to the Algerian "rebel" regime.

Journal & Guide

BUT THE African free states would consider violence only as a last resort. Resolutions passed by the conference include:

Sat. 8-15-59

A call to France to end the Algerian war by withdrawing its troops and opening negotiations.

P. 2

A call to NATO members to prevent French use of NATO arms in Algeria.

A request to friends and allies of France to influence the French Government to come to terms with the national aspirations of the Algerian people.

Although the United States was not specifically named, it is clear that the conference was addressing itself to Washington.

AT A committee meeting Algerian Minister of Information Mohammed Yazid said: "If it were not for American financial and military aid to France my government would have been already installed in Algiers."

This recognition of the role that America allegedly plays in Algeria's quest for independence from the French has been felt elsewhere on The Black Continent.

FRENCH - AMERICAN relations as they purport to independence efforts put Dr. John Howard Morron, recently-appointed U. S. ambassador to Guinea, one of the nine nations taking part in the Monrovia Conference, on touchy footing because of Guinea's "place in the sun" of African independence efforts.

Guinea, alone of 12 African nations, last November rejected French Premier Charles De Gualle's offer of independence within the framework of the French empire and voted itself complete soveréignty.

18a

THE UPSHOT of this was that De Gualle immediately halted French economic and technical assistance. And the United States was slow in granting Guinea political recognition. It is still a question mark how far America will go in granting Guinea technical and economic aid it so sorely needs.

Against this background, Dr. Morrow presented his credentials as ambassador shortly before the start of the Monrovia Conference. It is against the background hoisted by the conference that he pursues his diplomatic tasks in Guinea.

MEANWHILE, IN addition to its other acts, the Monrovia Conference has condemned nuclear tests in the Sahara; recommended that the UN reconsider the French Cameroons question with the view of holding new elections before the end of its trusteeship in December; come out strongly against racial discrimination in South and West Africa; and affirmed support of nationalist aspirations of the people of Nyasaland, ~~Uganda~~ and Southern Rhodesia.

AFRICAN CHARGES PRISON BRUTALITY

Times

Nyasaland Inquiry Unit Told of Maltreatment—Places Little Faith in Report

New York

BALANTYRE, Nyasaland, Sept. 28 (Reuters)—An African told a commission of inquiry here today that white prison officers had torn out the hair and beards of African prisoners and had made them stand naked for eight hours.

Tue 9-29-59
p. 26
18a

The African, Frank Chisambra, was the first African to give evidence before a commission inquiring into allegations of ill treatment at Kanjedza detention camp near here. The commission was appointed by the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Until today, African prisoners had refused to give evidence before the commission.

The chairman said after Mr. Chisambra spoke that the commission had decided "it can place very little reliance on his evidence."

Mr. Chisambra also said prisoners had to stand at attention with their hands on their heads and ttheir heads bowed when a prison officer was in the same room.

The commission chairman made public a letter to the commission purporting to explain why prisoners at Kanjedza were not prepared to give evidence.

The letter, written by the Rev. Henry Makwakwa, said a commission appointed by either the Federal Government or the territorial governments would not be prepared to give weight to evidence from African nationalists.

Government Has Program

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

BLANTYRE, Sept. 28—A program of "rehabilitation" has been introduced for more than 500 political prisoners being held by the Nyasaland Government.

This was disclosed during the inquiry into charges that African political prisoners were physically abused at Kanjedza camp, a detention center at Limbe, six miles from here. The camp was a vocational school for Africans that was hastily converted into prison just before a state of emergency was declared throughout Nyasaland last March as a result of political disturbances.

Nearly 400 members of the Nyasaland African Congresn have been confined behind barbed wire at Kenjadza by order of Sir Robert Armitage, governor of this British protectorate. The Congress opposed Nyasaland's continued membership with Northern and southern Rhodesia in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Julian Theunissen, a Government planning officer, told the commission of inquiry the Government was attempting to persuade the prisoners that violence was not an acceptable means of achieving political change. The only alternative to "rehabilitation," Mr. Theunissen said, "would be a full course of brain-washing."

"All we hope is to persuade him that his approach should be along more reasonable lines," he said.

In addition to advocating that Nyasaland leave the federation, the African Congress campaigned for independence and self-government with an African majority. There was intermittent rioting in Nyasaland from last October to March when the Government contended that a declaration of emergency and virtual martial law was necessary because the Congress was plotting a violent revolution.

Anotehr major task of the rehabilitation program, Mr. Theunissen said, is to persuade Africans 't'o have confidence in the Government."

Started This Month

The program of persuasion was started early this month at Kanjedza. Selected white Government oficials have been sent to the camp for the task. They are trying to win the confidence of individual prisoners. After that they will try to convince the prisoners that they may have any political views they like, but they must express them peacefully.

Meanwhile, prisoners who so desire are being provided with correspondence courses in subjects in which they may have expressed interest. Others are being provided with books on economics, geography, history, biography and similar subjects.

It is hoped, Mr. Theunissen said in a later interview, that the prisoners will win release as loyal, law-abiding citizens, who are capable of earning an honest livelihood and are opposed to violence as a means of forcing political change. He predicted that the rehabilitation process would be a lengthy one.

Banda Is Excluded

Under emergency powers, the Governor may detail individuals indefinitely without charges or a trial.

Dr. Hastings K. Banda and other top leaders of the Nyasaland American Congress, who are confined outside Nyasaland, are no being subjected to the rehabilitation treatment. They are regarded as beyond the scope of the program.

Testamony at the inquiry has been that political prisoners at Kanjedza camp have been treated as convicts and have had their heads shaved. Officials said this was not done to humiliate them, but to prevent lice. There also has been testimony that there have been a few incidents of brutality.

Uganda King Arrives, Left Wives Home

New york

Herald Tribune

New York

Flowing White Robes Topped by a Bowler

Wed. 11-4-59.

King George Rukidi III of Toro, Uganda, father of twenty-seven children "by different mothers," arrived here yesterday aboard the liner Queen Elizabeth to visit New York, Washington and later, Canada.

P. 2

King Rukidi, who declined to reveal the number of his wives, was dressed in a white cotton robe—which he called an "ekanzu"—over which he wore a black suit coat. He also wore a black bowler and carried a black topcoat and an unbrella. To reporters who took note of the chill early morning air, the king cheerfully opened a section of his flowing robes to reveal warm winter underwear.

18a

Studying Agriculture

The ruler of the Uganda province, a British protectorate in Southwest Africa, with a population of about 500,000, told newsmen he plans to study this country's agriculture. His country, he said, is "very short of machines." He added that he had heard so much about the United States that he wanted to come here to "see it for myself."

The hefty monarch—six feet two inches and well over 200 pounds—was greeted at the pier by Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations Under Secretary. Dr. Bunche will plan the visiting ruler's itinerary on his tour here.

King Rukidi is staying in the Hotel Chatham, 33 E. 48th St., with his party of two. No women accompanied the ruler.

New york Tribune

New York

Wed. 11-4-59.

P. 2.

18a

Herald Tribune—UPI

George Rukidi III, king of Toro, a district in the British protectorate of Uganda, as he was welcomed to the United States aboard the liner Queen Elizabeth yesterday by Ralph Bunche, Under Secretary for the United Nations.

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51 Africans Die As Tribes Clash

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

BRUSSELS — (UPI) — Tribal war raged in the jungles of Belgian-controlled Africa Monday between the seven-feet tall Watutsi warriors and their rebellious Bahutu serfs. Reports reaching here said 51 natives had been killed in two pitched battles with arrows and spears.

Sat. 11-7-59

P. 2

18a

An infantry battalion of the Belgian Colonial Army was rushed jungles where they live.

START FIRES

The Bahutus were reported setting fire to Watutsi coffee and banana plantations in the clashes that erupted late in October.

The area is former German territory now administered by Belgium under United Nations mandate. This is part of the issue between the tribes.

The Bahutu leaders fear that if Belgium grants the region independence, as it is planning to do in the Congo, there will be no checkrein on the warlike Watutsis and their hold on the more numerous Bahutus will become worse. Belgium's plan for the territory was to be announced in parliament today in Brussels.

According to dispatches from Usumbura, 40 tribesmen were killed in a bow and arrow and spear fight at Rubengara. Another 11 died in clash at Nyanaza.

Other outbreaks were reported in the deep jungles and authorities feared as many as 100 might be killed before the fighting ends.

FAMINE FEARED

The Montgomery Advertiser

Tribe Of Giants Flees Ex-Slaves

Montgomery, Ala.

Sat. 11-14-59.

18a

P. 1.

KIGALI, Ruanda-Urundi (AP)—Hundreds of Watusis, a tribe of giants, were fleeing Friday from the all-out attack of their former slaves, the smaller but more numerous Bahutus in this African trust territory.

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Fearing a famine because so many farmers are leaving their burned-out huts, the Belgian commander had thousands of leaflets scattered, calling on everybody to remain at work in the fields. Ruanda, scene of most of the trouble, has had famines and near-famines in the past because the poor land is overpopulated.

MILITARY CONTROL

All Ruanda has been placed under military control, but there was little that the 1,500 exhausted troops flown in from the Congo and two companies of Belgian paratroopers could do to check the bands of Bahutus.

They roamed the hills, setting fire to Watusi huts, slashing their cattle, chopping down banana trees and coffee plants and then disappearing into the forests. Often old folks are left in the huts to burn.

Hundreds of huts and villages have been burned and many acres of plantations damaged. About 600 Africans have been arrested for arson in the last three days. One band of 400 was rounded up when spotted by an armed forces plane. Among those arrested were seven tribal chiefs.

TWO RIOTERS KILLED

Two more rioters were killed by troops at Gitarama. Fatalities now total more than 200. No major clashes have been reported since the troops intervened three weeks ago, but authorities feared the proud Watusis would go on the warpath in revenge the moment the troops are withdrawn.

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In the twin trust territories of Ruanda-Urundi about four million of the 4,600,000 population are Bahutus.

The same fires of nationalism and independence that have stirred riots at Leopoldville and Stanleyville, in the neighboring Belgian Congo are back of the tribal troubles in Ruanda.

18a 1959

500 Stress Africa's Future at Shrine

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

18a

OBSERVANCE—The Very Rev. Msgr. Louis J. Kelly of Oil City, Pa., holds little Kwame Olatungi as a group of teen-age pilgrims gather to meet the guest speakers who took part in the anniversary observance of the National Shrine of Our Lady of Africa at Franklin, Pa. In the foreground are Paul Rotibi, of Nigeria; Mr. and Mrs. William Lima, of the Southern Cameroons; Msgr. Kelly with Kwame; Father Rudolph Akanlu, of Ghana; Michael Olatungi, of Nigeria; behind him, Rev. J. Donald Murphy, of the White Fathers, who operate the shrine, and Mrs. Olatungi, a former resident of Alabama.

Sat 6-20-59

p 1

FRANKLIN, Pa.—More than 500 persons—children, teenagers and adults—gathered at the National Shrine of Our Lady of Africa, located at Franklin, on May 31, to hear several Africans speak on their native countries and the progress being made there today.

Stress was given to the future of Africa and of the present drive towards independence by William H. Lima of the Southern Cameroons, secretariat member of the United Nations Department of Conference Services.

18a

MR. LIMA, who is a student of international relations at New York University, emphasized that education is not enough for Africa, but it must be coupled with religion. Christianity has the key to progress in Africa—"spiritual, social economic," he stated, and brought out the dangers of communism and secularism.

The days of Africa as a "dark continent" with a few Christians scattered in countries along the coast were recalled by Father Rudolph Akanlu, of the diocese of Tamale, Ghana, West Africa, as he told of the work of the missionaries in all the countries.

Father Akanlu, who is presently in the United States studying education at Fordham University's School of Education, spoke of the devotion of the people of Africa and stressed that the "great need today is missionaries."

He illustrated this with a report from his own diocese where there are half a million Catholics, but only 16 white fathers and six African priests.

He stressed the importance of the Shrine at Franklin erected by the white fathers, a Catholic missionary society devoted exclusively to work in Africa. The shrine, which was marking its second anniversary with the service this year, has been the scene of numerous pilgrimages by large groups and individuals praying for Africa.

A particular highlight of the program was the appearance of Michael Olatungi, of Nigeria, who presented drum selections and vocal numbers. He explained the use of the drums in the religious worship services of his country and the place which they play in African culture. Mr. Olatungi, who is president of the All-African Students Union, is studying at New York University and was accompanied to the shrine by his wife, a former resident of Alabama, and their young son.

Africans Of All Races United At Caux Conference

Daily World Atlanta Ga

18a

CAUX-SUR-MONTREUX, Switzerland, — "Africa's greatest need is ideological clarity. That is true for all nations," said Chief Jonathan Molapo, MBE, longest serving member of the Basutoland National Council. He was addressing the Moral Re-Armament Summit Strategy Conference here together with black and white representatives of South Africa and the Central African Federation. The audience included delegates from Nigeria, the French Cameroons, Uganda, North Africa as well as prominent Asians and Europeans.

Thurs, 8-6-59

"Our greatest enemy in Southern Africa," continued Molapo, "is the preoccupation with the problems of our own nation. Only two global ideologies - Moral Re-Armament and Communism - are bidding for the whole of Africa. I want to apologize for the blindness and bitterness in my attitude to the white races before I came to Caux."

"I am going to fight that everything wrong in South Africa is put right," said Dr. C. B. van Rensburg, Chief Medical Officer for the Eastern Province of South Africa. "We white South Africans do not realize how much we need the forgiveness of the Africans. With social benefits, education, housing and health services we have given them things but we have not given our heart. We satisfy ourselves that we have outlawed Communism, yet we create the very conditions under which Communism florishes. I have seen demonstrated that when we white men live a moral ideology, Africans respond and change. It is indeed a miracle that MRA has been able to hold 26 inter-racial assemblies in South Africa in the last five years. As an Afrikaaner, I want to apologize for my bitterness towards the English-speaking people.

TO FIGHT TOGETHER

"Our real task lies in fighting together for the ideological destiny of the African continent," concluded Van Rensburg. "The whole of Africa is on the march with a force that cannot be stemmed. What idea will capture the thinking of two hundred million Africans and three million whites? On that issue deends the whole of the future of Africa."

Miss Mary Usher, for two years Springbok hockey player, added, "Moral Re-Armament is building up a force of Europeans who are beginning to see their selfishness and superiority, and to live to put right the way they have lived in South Africa."

Daily World

"I humbly apologize to the Africans and Indians for my superiority," said Christopher Schutz, forestry officer from Natal, South Africa. "I have been so blinded by indifference and impurity that I have not realized the ideological situation in the country. South Africa has a responsibility as the most materially developed country in the continent to give moral and spiritual leadership to the whole of Africa."

Call Kansas City, Mo.
Kan
Fri 7-3-59
18a

FRICAN LEADERS WARN AGAINST COMMUNSM. — African leaders, gathered at Mackinac Island, Mich., warned the nine American governors who left for Moscow last Tuesday that their trip will be interpreted in Africa as support of Communism. They suggested that the governors choose "Mackinac—not Moscow; Moral Re-Armament—not Communism."

The governors received this warning in an open letter which was also sent to President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon and the other 41 governors. The governors' Moscow trip is made under the auspices of the Council of State Governors and subsidized by the Ford Foundation. The African leaders are representatives and delegates from East, West, South and Central Africa to the Summit Strategy Conference for Moral Re-Armament at Mackinac Island, Michigan.

Seen here are (left to right): Nahashon Ngare Rukenya, former leader of the Mau Mau uprising in Kenya, East Africa; Onisokumeni Zudonu, Vice President, Trade Union Congress of Nigeria; the Honorable Louis Ignatio Pinto, former Minister of Justice and of Economy, Dahomey, West Africa; the Honorable Moyes Etuk, Member of Parliament, Eastern Nigeria; Mr. Manasseh Moerane and Mr. P. Q. Vundla, African nationalist leaders from South Africa; and Mr. Kibuthu Muturi, former Mau Mau leader, Kenya.

18a 1959

De Gaulle, in Djibouti, Declares France Won't Leave Somaliland

Times New York

Asserts She Will Not Abdicate Her Responsibilities There No Matter What Others Do

Sat. 7-4-59

By THOMAS F. BRADY

Special to The New York Times.

DJIBOUTI, French Somaliland, July 3—President Charles de Gaulle, who arrived here at the start of a journey to Madagascar, , said tonight that France will not abdicate her responsibilities here no matter what others may do."

p. 4C

His allusion to Britain, Italy and the United Nations was clear. Britain has promised independence to neighboring British Somaliland next year. Somalia, a United Nations trust territory administered by Italy, will also attain independence in 1960.

General de Gaulle said France would not leave the French Somali coast, of which this port city is the capital. His comments were a clear negative answer to the adherents of the "Greater Somalia" movement.

President de Gaulle addressed about 3,000 citizens of Djibouti from a balcony of the Chamber of Commerce. The audience was about one-fifth European and it was the Europeans who contributed most of the applause. The crowd was not wildly enthusiastic, even when the general, whose prestige is great in Africa, walked 200 yards along a crowded street, stopping frequently to shake hands.

General de Gaulle said it was France's duty to improve conditions and living standards in this "rude" and impoverished territory, and that France was doubly bound to the people of the Somali coast by their choice last fall to remain within the French Community.

First Visit by a President

This is the first time that a President of the French Republic has visited this tiny arid outpost of the French empire.

Noticeably sparse crowds of Somalis and Danakils, the two major ethnic groups of the territory, welcomed General de Gaulle as he entered the capital from the airport.

Nevertheless, those who did turn out gave him a flattering ovation. They cried, "Wahad Allah, wahad de Gaulle!" ("There is but one God, there is but one de Gaulle!")

Clandestine orders were reportedly circulated yesterday by followers of the exiled Somali nationalist leader Mahmoud Harbi to boycott the general's arrival.

It is difficult to judge the effectiveness of such orders, but fewer than 3,000 persons of the 30,000 who inhabit the capital showed themselves on the streets this morning, according to the best estimates available.

The entire population of the French Somali coast scarcely exceeds 60,000, of whom half live and work in Djibouti, the Red Sea port linked to the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, by a French-built railroad.

General de Gaulle is stopping here en route to Madagascar for a meeting of leaders of the French African Community established last year. In the referendum held last fall as a preliminary to the setting up of the community, the people of the French Somali coast rejected the alternative of independence by 75 per cent of the votes cast.

Mahmoud Harbi, then the leader of the local Government, had come out for a "no" vote, which would have meant independence. He carried 25 per cent of the electors with him, a relatively large number in the referendum.

His reason for his stand was that he favored union of the French Somali coast with (Italian) Somalia, which become independent next year, and British Somaliland, which is also speedily evolving toward independence.

The "greater Somalia" movement also involves irredentist claims on the parts of Ethiopia and northern Kenya and is strongly opposed by the Ethiopian Government. The movement aims at the union of all the Somali peoples, who are Moslem by religion. The movement is favored by Cairo.

After his election defeat, Mr. Harbi held a protest mass meeting here that was broken up by the police. In the melee he was clubbed. Later he fled to Cairo and is now installed in Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia.

Warrant for His Arrest

Two weeks ago four of his best-known followers, including two former ministers of the local government, were arrested. A warrant has also been issued for his own arrest.

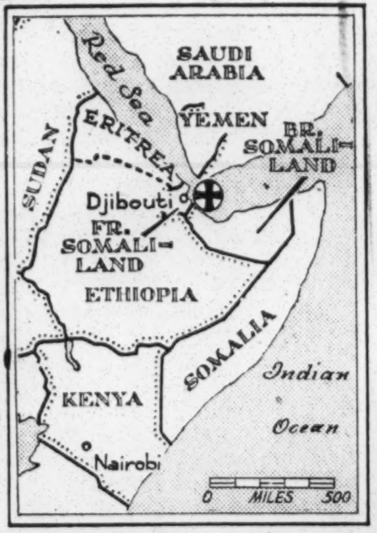
In subsequent elections the people of the French Somali coast chose the status of a French "overseas territory," which meant that they would retain the status quo as a sort of colony with representation in the French National Assembly and Senate. They also elected a decidedly pro-French local government headed by Ahmed Dini, a young Danakil.

Of the thirty-two members of the local Assembly, only one is French, seven were elected on the pro-Harbi slate and twenty-four were elected on pro-French party tickets.

The chief of the territory is the French Governor, Jacques Compain, who is ex-officio Premier of the local government, with Ahmed Dini holding the title of Vice Premier.

The general opinion is that the present tranquility here may be disturbed by the adherents of "Great Somalia" next year when Somalia achieves full independence and moves toward union with neighboring British Somaliland.

The significance of President De Gaulle's visit was indicated by a brief comment he made to local notables this morning in the Governor's Palace. He said that Djibouti was in a "capital" position between the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean and that "France is here and intends to stay."



The New York Times July 4, 1959

French President said in Djibouti (cross) he would retain ties to Somoliland.

Seek Economic Aid For Dark Countries

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 6-27-59

LONDON — Some 650 distinguished citizens representing 14 of the 15 North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations (Iceland did not participate) have called for the creation of a centralized international economic aid program designed to raise living standards in the world's under-developed countries and bring individual freedom to those countries where it does not exist.

18a P. 10

The action followed an appeal by Howard University President Mordecai W. Johnson, who described present economic aid as a "puny after-thought tacked on to military programs."

● The plea for a central program of economic aid urged a "partnership in freedom with the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America for the great task of development of those continents."

"It should strengthen the economic as well as the political basis of real indepedence," the resolution concluded.

The Howard president said that the Soviet Union now controls one-third of the world's population and could increase this figure to a majority unless the West re-appraises its policies toward under-developed areas.

He declared that the Western powers, through the colonial system, have exploited the peoples of Africa and Asio for 500 years.

■

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, who was a member of the Subcommittee on Economic Policies of the West, told the Congress that the colonial system has brought about a division among Westerners regarding their attitudes toward under-developed peoples.

"Nobody can look at Africa without knowing that we are divided in our minds and that we have not yet been able to we have not yet been able to summon either the political power that division," he said. "There are 110 millions of Africans who are neither free nor under mandate, still dominated politically, still having their natural resources exploited, not for their good but for the good of those who exploit."

The Central African Problem

Times New York N.Y.

The British Government, led by Conservative Prime Minister Macmillan, is beginning to grapple with one of the knottiest of all the complex and delicate African problems. This is what to do next year when a review has to be made of the status of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, commonly known as the Central African Federation.

Fri. 7-24-59

The problem, in essence, is to find a constitutional formula that will satisfy both white settlers and Africans, when the former are outnumbered twenty-five to one and the latter are still deficient in the civic competence needed to run a state larger than California, Texas and New York combined. In an effort to provide a framework for transition to Commonwealth status, Britain created the federation in 1953. However, it was a "shotgun wedding," since Nyasaland, with 2,750,000 Africans to 9,000 whites and Northern Rhodesia, with 2,250,000 Africans and 72,000 whites were opposed to federation. There has been serious rioting in these protectorates. Southern Rhodesia, with 201,000 whites compared to 2,600,000 Africans, has long been a self-governing colony. The whites are true settlers and they are determined to maintain their dominance.

p. 24E

Prime Minister Macmillan's present proposal is to set up a twenty-six-man commission to study the situation and make a report next year that will be the basis for the planned review of the Constitution of the federation. He found the Labor party minority solidly against him and, while his majority permitted the proposal to be passed in the House of Commons, there is clearly going to be no unanimity of opinion either in Britain or in the federation.

In London, the present dispute centers mainly around the composition of the commission, which will only have five Africans out of the twenty-six members. Hugh Gaitskell, leader of the Opposition, argued that the Africans will not support such a commission. Meanwhile, in Salisbury, Prime Minister Sir Roy Welensky made it clear that his Government agreed to the commission with the understanding that whatever happens the federation will continue. Yet this is the very issue that the African National Congress is fighting, at least if control is to remain in the hands of the white settlers.

Inside Labor—

Goons Enforce Racial Boycott

Commercial Appeal

Anti-Americanism Is Felt In Buganda In Seething Africa Picture

Memphis, Tenn.

By VICTOR RIESEL

168

MENGO, Buganda.—My guide threw himself to his knees before the King's minister. I got off with a handshake. The King, His Royal Highness, the Kabaka, was off on one of his islands hunting. But word came across the crocodile-infested waters of Lake Victoria that the finance minister would receive me.

Mon. 8-10-59

This is a serious matter. His Royal Highness is a constitutional monarch and his subjects hurl themselves to the ground and wriggle towards him. And all must kneel to all his ministers. The Kabaka is the only king left this side of Emperor Selassie. There are some lesser monarchs nearby like the Munkama (Lord) and Mugabe of Ankole. But the Kabaka is the tough one fighting the British, though they let him run a Parliament here, with six ministers, including my friend who has his eye on an income tax.

His Excellency, A. Kalule Sempa, minister of finance in the Kabaka's government is coming to the United States. He says he'd like to borrow some $3,000,000 to start a Buganda bank for the Kabaka's 1,000,000 subjects.

SUDAN
ETHIOPIA
Nile
UGANDA
Kumi
Entebbe
KENYA
Lake Victoria

Since I was not, at the moment in a position to help (my own liquid assets having been drained by every wood-carving tribesman north of the Bengazi River), I undiplomatically changed the subject. I asked His Excellency, the minister for 42 clans, what about the brutal boycott by his people of the Indian merchants they derisively call foreigners here.

I also made the point that the so-called workers' boycott was taking on an ugly anti-American mood. It was hitting American products.

I pointed out that a Coca Cola delivery man was stopped by eight men on the Kampala Road. This is in the heart of the metropolitan area. The goons told him not to deliver Coke any more. It was on the ban list. The muscle men then beat the tar out of the driver. They forced him to shout "Uhuru"—freedom.

I remarked that "Uhuru" was a great slogan used by many leading Africans who were friends of the United States. The finance minister said that probably the boycotters had been bribed by Pepsi-Cola people who were Indian merchants and "being what they are," His Excellency said, what could you do. I noted there was no evidence of this. He diplomatically changed the subject.

His Excellency is a sophisticated man. He said the boycott of Indian merchants would continue. That is what worries many here. Violence spreads over this continent like burning petrol, which is the favorite weapon of the strong-arm forces trying to turn Africa against the moderates on whom the United States must depend.

Issue Is Confused

Also the boycott is confusing the so-called "freedom picture." The instigators allegedly met under something called "The Freedom Tree" and the boycott just spread, said His Excellency. Since then the muscle work would make a certain section of a certain Detroit union seem like a dull day at the local ping-pong club.

Flying boycott squads cut down scores of valuable coffee trees belonging to those who deal with Asians. The other day a house was burned down. At Kikwandwa, East Mengo, a lady named Kasalini Kidza was warned by the squads that her house would be burned and her coffee trees felled simply because she had bought something in an Asian-owned shop.

Another chap, Maulisio Serwadda, a Muganda, had his home burned out because he worked for an Asian. He was warned he'd be killed unless he quit. There is Timothy Lubowa, another Muganda, who was threatened with a skull-cracking beating if he did not stop telling people to buy from "foreigners."

They are even beating Africans for working for "foreigners" as houseboys. The squads have actually taken pictures of fellow Africans going into Indian shops. The strong-arm men have drawn up lists of merchants who are banned, and who can be patronized. This has led to the kind of shakedown which we thought was strictly a home product.

18a 1959

First Gallaudet Negro Teaches Deaf in Ghana

The Evening Star Washington, D.C.

Sat. 11-7-59.

P. 9A

18a

The first Negro graduate of Gallaudet College reported yesterday his success in establishing another first—a school for the deaf in Ghana.

Before Andrew J. Foster went to the African republic two years ago, it had no facilities whatever for training the deaf.

Mr. Foster, who lost his own hearing at the age of 11, began giving lessons in a school building after regular school hours.

Now he operates the Christian Mission for Deaf Africans in Accra, the capital. He has 25 boarding students, another 20 daytime students and a waiting list of 100. Helping him are seven assistants he has trained.

Long a Dream

The school is the realization of a childhood dream for Mr. Foster, 34. A native of Birmingham, Ala., he had decided while still a boy that he wanted to help in the development of Africa. He was not deterred by losing his hearing after an attack of spinal meningitis.

He received his bachelor's degree in education from Gallaudet, the world's only college for the deaf, in 1954. He helped earn his way through the institution by working as a door-to-door salesman of nylon stockings.

After getting additional degrees at East Michigan University and Seattle Pacific College, he wrote several African nations to inquire about setting up a school for the deaf.

The most encouraging response came from Ghana. He set out in May, 1957, with some money he had saved from giving speeches and additional funds provided by churches in Detroit.

Expansion Planned

His school is still concentrating on providing students with a basic ability to communicate by sign language. Eventually regular academic instruction will be given the children and adults studying there.

What he needs most now, Mr. Foster said at a press conference at Gallaudet yesterday, is financial support from Americans. To get it is his chief purpose in coming back to this country for several weeks.

"We could bring in the 100 on the waiting list tomorrow if we had the money to cover their expenses," he noted.

Before returning to Ghana in mid-January, Mr. Foster will give speeches about his work—and the need for it—in some 25 cities.

In the not-too-distant future, he hopes to get enough money to establish his school—now located in a rented building—in its own permanent structure.

Expect 2,000 Books For West Africans

The Pittsburg Courier

Pittsburg, Pa.

Sat. 11-7-59

P. 10

18a

PITTSBURGH — Nearly 2,000 school and religious books are expected to be sent to the Anne E. Heath Library of the Boys' High School in West Africa during the "Send a Book to Africa Week" being sponsored by the Connectional Young People's Division of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Alma A. Polk is national director.

These books are to be sent between Nov. 1-7 during the observance of National Book Week for Children.

Any kind of good used school or religious book can be sent during the drive. It is asked that these books be wrapped in small packages of 6½ pounds or less and sent directly to the library. The address is the Rev. G. Ademu John, Post Office Box 9, Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa. If the books are marked "gift" and educational material, they can be sent at a small cost without declaring the value.

■

THIS IS ONE WAY that the Young People's Division has of emphasizing good reading too. Along with sending the books to Africa, it is asked that each church have a book display on Sunday, calling the young people's attention to good books being read by young people. Mrs. Polk is asking that in the center of the book display a Bible be placed, stressing the fact that to read the Bible is good for old and young.

Since 28 Protestant denominations of the National Council of Churches are making a study of Africa, it is also asked that the theme of the display be "Africa."

■

MEMBERS of the Help-a-Little Club of Trinity AME Church, corner of Francis St. and Wylie Ave., will celebrate the eleventh anniversary of the club on Sunday, Nov. 15, at 5 P.M. Dr. C. N. Thompson, presiding elder of the Pittsburgh District and organizer of the club, will preach the anniversary sermon.

Mrs. Rebecca Hedgeman is chairman of the affair. She is being assisted by a large number of the members. Mrs. Ovetta Johnson and Mrs. Odessa Bussey are co-chairmen of the program committee. The Rev. A. A. Nelson is pastor, and Mrs. Alma A. Polk is president.

A social hour will follow the services. Mrs. Logania Mickey and Mrs. Sallie Trayham are in charge. The public is invited.

Gallaudet Grad Returns As African Deaf Tutor

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

Sat. 11-7-59

P. 12

Andrew Foster, director of the only school for the deaf in West Africa, is back in Washington visiting the Gallaudet College campus he left in 1954 as the first Negro graduate.

The 17-room schoolhouse he started in Accra, the capital of Ghana, two years ago is a hive of study for 25 resident children and 20 attending adults. There are 100 waiting to enroll, he adds. The school is called the Christian Mission for Deaf Africans.

To most of his students, Foster is teaching English sign language, the first form of communication they have known. "The main thing," he stresses, "is to give them a way of talking to themselves and others."

Foster, 34, who lost his own hearing through spinal meningitis, at the age of 11, has picked and trained seven assistants, four of them deaf like himself. Their other classes include are, religion, hygiene, and physical education.

He will return to Ghana in January after touring most of the United States to gather more funds and supplies for his school.

The Washington Post

ANDREW FOSTER

. . . teaching in Africa

18a 1959

News B'ham Ala

Americans should act swiftly—

African ultra-nationalism may lead to bloody battles

Sun. 8-9-59 P. 4-A

—BY VICTOR RIESEL

ENTEBBE, Uganda—Out there somewhere I'll soon be trekking through the Mountains of the Moon and some gorilla sanctuaries. Back down the line in Kisumu. There I stepped on the Equator and never felt a thing.

Outside of Kisumu is a tribe of statuesque, friendly six-foot people who are no boon to the garment industry because they just don't wear any clothes—and here grim African motorcycle police swoosh past as they speed along to impress tribesmen with the fact that there is enough muscle to keep order.

RIESEL

There have been some bloody battles here. Spear-carrying tribesmen have driven off police in the hiterland. The constabulary has been warned its cars would be burned if it tried to keep the peace. Even in the cities there's been tension.

For peaceful Uganda this is unusual. Americans should know why—especially those Americans who are pouring big sums into a secret Freedom Fund now totalling almost a million dollars stacked away over in Accra, Ghana.

Unless Americans, particularly those now putting money, advice and brains into the upsurging nationalist movements across all Africa, act swiftly there will be bloody murder one of these days.

> This is another in a series of columns by Victor Riesel. These articles are highly significant and exciting. They are cabled from Africa where history is very much in the making but news coverage has been spotty.

Thousands of the 200,000 Asian (Indian) shopkeepers, merchants and businessmen in East Africa who have been here for generations will die along with Europeans.

OUT OF THIS growing African nationalism a brutal racism is springing. Who directs it few really know. It is aimed at the hundreds of thousands of Indians, Goans and Europeans in East Africa. It speaks a racist langauge no one would tolerate in America.

So let's be blunt about this one. Down in Nairobi, for example, a strong African nationalist bloc has just launched a new freedom party. It issued a manifesto the other day. In it, the party leaders attacked "immigrants." This referred to European settlers. It referred to Indians.

It could well be interpreted as saying that if this African Party won control of strategic and lovely Kenya, it would be closed to newcomers from Europe or to refugees from future dictatorial brutalities such as Hungary, 1956. Refugees could not come in as immigrants because they are white.

THIS NEW PARTY has considerable influence in Kenya's "parliament"—the Legislative Council. So much influence, in fact, that it has hurt the power of America's most ardent friend in Africa, Tom Mboya, leader of the Kenya Federation of Labor. He and a handful of other African members of the "parliament" courageously refused to sign the new party's anti-white and anti-immigrant policy statement.

But here, deeper in the continent, the ultra-natioinalists don't play with statements. They play with fire—literally. Here, where there are few Europeans, the extremist African nationalists have been pushing a violent boycott of the Indians—the shopkeepers of Africa.

The nationalists have destroyed property. They've beaten both Africans and Indians. This is sheer use of muscle.

Gasoline has been poured and lit under autos in the Masaka district. One recent Saturday night a police patrol car was stopped in an outlying village by a womand and two spear-carrying men. The detective was told his car would be burned and his driver shot (they also have guns) if police dared to patrol that area again.

THIS BOYCOTT by the African nationalists of Indian merchants has nothing but an anti-racial motive. Prices, for example, are cheaper in the Indian stores, so it isn't a matter of fighting exploitation.

A few days ago, in a town 35 miles up the road, a Muganda woman went into an African shop to buy some cloth.

She said she could get the dry goods much cheaper in an Indian shop. She was insulted. She called her friends. A fight started.

By the time the Criminal Investigation men and the protectorate police arrived and took control, seven men were dead. Just like that. So police and tribal chiefs are making the rounds warning everybody to stay calm.

SECURITY PEOPLE tell me that, even in gentle Uganda, another such incident could kill hundreds of people. There are some highly placed persons in East Africa who say that Americans could help curb the extreme Africa-for-Africa nationalists.

Some well chosen words poured into Africa publicly along with the money going into Africa privately would have an effect.

There may be freedom in nationalism, but not the freedom to incite racial hatred. A minority is a minority, even if it is European or Indian. No double standards, please.

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2 Africans Seek U. S. Aid on Independence

The Washington Post

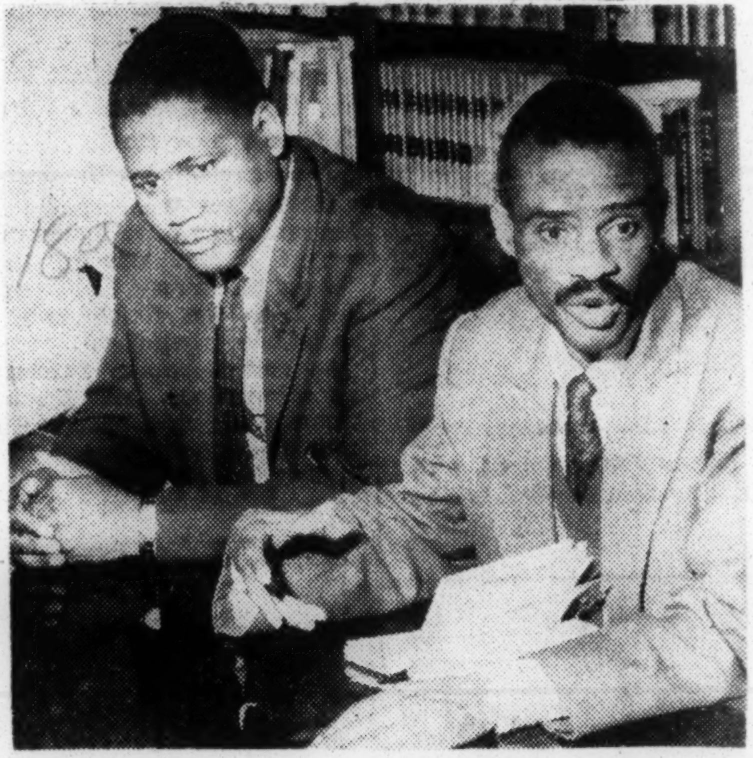
Washington, D.C.

By Robert E. Baker

Staff Reporter

Wed., 11-5-59

P. 4



By Arthur Ellis, Staff Photographer

JOSHUA NKOMO KANYAMA CHIUME

. . . jail cells are waiting for them at home

Two Africans are in Washington to ask United States' influence to bring independence to their homelands.

They are Kanyama Chiume, 29, former member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council, and Joshua Nkomo, 42, president of the Southern Rhodesia African National Congress.

Southern Rhodesia Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland form the Central African Federation which Britain put into effect in 1953.

Both Nkomo and Chiume oppose the Federation. They view it as a scheme by the ruling white minority to keep the black countries within the Federation from gaining independence.

Both Fear Arrest

Neither was in Central Africa last Spring when riots erupted, resulting in the arrest of 150 Africans and the death of 50 others.

At a news conference yesterday, they said they would face arrest and jail terms if they returned home. They said that since the flare-up they have been touring England to plead for the relief of arrested Africans and state their case for independence.

Chiume told reporters that the Africans look to America to provide the moral leadership and influence to spring the Central African Federation countries to freedom.

"We belong to a continent that is bound to be free," he said. "It is just a question of how and when."

Americans must realize the struggle between a vast majority of people in that part of the world who are demanding democracy, and the white minority of settlers, who demand that they rule in the foreseeable future, he said.

Sees Aid Pitfall

The countries need long-term assistance from the United States, said Nkomo, such as opportunities for young Africans to obtain education here.

But the United States should be careful, he said, to make sure that any aid does not go to benefit only the white minority now in control. "That type of aid will embitter the people," he said.

Nkomo denied charges by some white settlers that unrest in the Central African Federation was a Communist plot.

"Let us say to the American people that ours is not an ideological fight," he said. "We are fighting for human rights. In Central Africa, there is not a trace of communism."

Britain backs the Federation as a multi-racial partnership in which Africans will have increasing participation as they mature politically and economically. But Chiume sees this only as "propaganda" to hide the "real purpose of keeping Africans down."

Chiume conceded that Nyasaland has only 30 college graduates among its black population, but added: "The very fact we have so many uneducated people is why we are demanding control of our destiny."

The two men have a State Department appointment today in which to present their views. They will visit the Midwest, North Carolina, Chicago and the West Coast in their speaking tour, which is sponsored by the American Committee on Africa.

They also will visit New York City where they are joining independent African nations in working for a debate on the African situation before the United Nations.

AFRICA:

Tribal Warfare

Newsweek

p 53

New York N.Y.

Nov 23 59

It started as a riot over a soccer game. Angered that their team had lost to the neighboring Baluba tribe in the Belgian Congo's hinterland Kasai Province, fierce Luluas suddenly went berserk. Only a step removed—if that far—from cannibalism, the Luluas pounced on the more peaceful Balubas (famous for the art and beauty of their masks and sculpture) and set fire to a thousand of their huts. Bodies livid with war paint and led by naked women, the Luluas attacked over the Kasai River in groups of 200 to 300 each. They were armed with poisoned arrows, a few firearms, and machetes—with which they sometimes hacked off the hands of their enemies.

Pouring into the provincial capital of Luluabourg by the thousands, terrified Baluba refugees found safety behind hastily summoned Congolese troops led by Belgian officers. But not before hundreds had been injured and scores killed in Africa's worst outbreak of inter-tribal warfare in decades.

African Quartet Touring To Spread Christ's Word

The Pittsburgh Courier

18a

QUARTET TOURS — This African foursome is on tour in the United States as good-will ambassadors for Christ. Left to right: Dennison Nyamarowa, teacher studying for the ministry; Ben Jambga, teacher, choir director and delegate to the Rhodesia Annual Conference; Daniel Kasambira, director of the Christian Social Center at Umtail, and Josiah Njagu, teacher and vice president of the Rhodesia Conference Methodist Youth Fellowship.

Pittsburgh Pa

Sat 11-7-59

p 6

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Four young African "goodwill ambassadors of Christ" will spend three days in the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Church, singing folk songs and hymns of their homeland.

The Ambassadors Quartet composed of four young Methodist laymen from the Rhodesia Methodist Conference, Southern Rhodesia, Africa, is on a 10-month musical tour taking them to 29 states. The quartet previously spent two months singing in Methodist churches in Central Europe and Scandinavia.

Their music will be most unusual to the members of the 467 conference churches who will attend the various district meetings. The emphasis will be on African folk music, especially the songs of the Mashona tribesmen. They will sing and drum in the garb of witch doctors and animal skin garments that African villagers like to wear on ceremonial occasions.

18a

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THE QUARTET numbers three teachers and a social worker who are taking a year's leave of absence from their work to make the trip to the United States. They are typical of the modern, educated Africans who will increasingly help to determine the destiny of their continent.

All of the men consider themselves to be not only representatives of Rhodesia and Rhodesia's 40,000 members of 200 Methodist churches, but of Africa and African Christians as a whole. The climax of their trip will be their appearance before the great quadrennial general conference of the Methodist Church in Denver, April, 1960, when they will sing to the representatives of America's nine and one-half million Methodists.

The quartet will spend six days in the West Virginia Methodist Conference following their Pittsburgh engagements.

Rich White S. African Raises Black Boy as Son

By Adrian Porter

Post

18A

Washington D.C.

Sun. 1-11-59

P A26

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—In a country devoted to the principle of racial separation—where friendliness to black people can earn a white man the derogatory label of "kaffirboetie" (black man's buddy)—a 73-year-old South African farmer has cut across every known racial convention. He has "adopted" a black child and is bringing him up as his own son.

Almost as significant is the fact that the farmer, Thys Heyneke, is an Afrikaner. It is from the Afrikaner section that the race-conscious Nationalist Party draws virtually all its strength.

Heyneke is a rich man. He has a model fruit farm in Sandown, a prosperous area just north of Johannesburg. He counts among his friends a former Nationalist administrator of the Transvaal and leaders of the Dutch Reformed Church.

When his story first came out, Heyneke asked reporterers not to reveal his name.

"I'm afraid someone may try to take the little chap away from us," he said.

Later, he relented when told that such an experiment by a highly esteemed person could do nothing but good.

Heyneke's son, 9-year-old Jacobus, is actually the son of his Africa woman house servant. His grandmother began working for Thys Heyneke and his wife, Maria, 35 years ago and some time later she gave birth to Jacobus's mother. She married a colored (mixed blood) and Jacobus was born. He was offered to the Heynekes to look after.

"My wife and I talked it over," said Heyneke, "and we decided to bring him up as our own son. We have never had children of our own.

"Nothing is too good for him. We love him deeply. Though he knows he's an African we have brought him up as if he was a white. He eats with us, sleeps in a bed between our beds and goes visiting with us as our son."

Jacobus was baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church and the Heynekes would like him to become a minister one day. But they're leaving the choice to him. They have willed him 2000 pounds ($5600) for his education.

However, the Heynekes can never legally adopt Jacobus.

Heyneke acknowledges that some of his friends objected so much they are no longer his friends. But most are fond of Jacobus and accept him. Jacobus goes to an African school and plays with both white and black children.

A deeply religious man, Heyneke explains his action in terms of Christian ideals and adds:

"People asked us why we didn't adopt a white child. We showed them the long lists of people waiting for white children. But nobody was waiting for black children."

On segregation, Heyneke commented:

"I suppose we must have it but I think they're going too far. I most certainly object to their applying it to religion but that's the way my church wants it."

While Jacobus plays or helps Heyneke with the fruit packing, his real mother cleans the house and does the washing and ironing. She sees nothing wrong in giving her child to a white family.

"They are good people," she commented. "My son has a better chance with them than he could ever have with me."

18a 1959

Slave Girls for Sale and Eunuchs at a Bargain

News Observer
Raleigh, N.C.

By N. C. CHRISS.

8-2-59

P. 9-II

LONDON, (UPI) — Ancient slave trials that wind across the arid deserts of the Middle East and Africa are flourishing again, and prices are going up in the black market of human beings.

"The heart of the slave trade in the world today is Saudi Arabia and the highest prices are obtained for young females sold to harems," said Thomas Fox-Pitts, secretary of The British Anti-Salvery Society, devoted to the abolition of slavery.

"The price commanded for a fair-skinned virgin in her early teens is $2,000 and we recently heard of beautiful young dancing girl who was traded to a prince for luxury American automobile," he said.

"Four years ago the price of a slave girl was around $1,000," he said. "A young man in good health costs about $420 and old women are sold or traded for the equivalent of about $112.

"Our correspondents have informed us that the slave traffic is definitely on the increase with prices going up and up," Fox-Pitts said.

Founded in 1837.

The society was founded in 1837 but has its roots in a similar organization established earlier by a group of Quakers. Today, according to Fox-Pitts, it is the only organization in the world devoted to the abolition of slavery.

The secretary said the slave trade in Saudi Arabia consists mostly of young girls who are sold into princely harmes or to a few wealthy merchants.

"Natives who come out of Arabia are surprised when they encounter a rather hostile reception from Westerners who frown on the slave trade," he said. "It's strange to them because slavery is legal in Saudi Arabia."

One of the world's oldest slave routes is still in existence across the jungles and arid deserts of Africa to the Red Sea Coast in Somalia where Negroes are taken to Saudi Arabia and sold.

Fox-Pitts said the Assembly of the French Union reported several years ago that out of 23,000 African Moslems who made the pilgrimage to Mecca, only 11,000 returned.

A Cruel Aspect.

One of the most cruel aspects of the slave trade is the kidnaping of children, the secretary said. This takes place mostly in the undeveloped areas of Saudi Arabia.

Article Six of the official Saudian law on slavery states that "The owner or possessor of slaves shall not separate children from their mother so long as they are minors." Fox-Pitts said that under Islamic Law this could be interpreted at seven years old.

According to article one of the Saudian slavery law adopted Oct. 2, 1936 and still in force, it is illegal to bring slaves into the country by sea or to bring them in a land route "unless the importer produced a government document confirming that the person imported was recognized as a slave" in his own country.

All slaves in the country are supposed to be well treated, according to the slave laws, and are to be enrolled on a special register with certificates made out in triplicate. One must go to the slave, another to the master and the third to "competent authorities."

Have Written Experiences.

"Many Americans working in the oil fields of Arabia have written books about their experiences," Fox-Pitts said. "Some of them mention that they have been the guests of Arabs who keep slaves but most of them apparently still think of it as a quaint old custom," he said.

"Americans in Arabia are horrified when they seen a hand, struck on a barbed wire fence, that has been chopped off because a man was a thief. That really worries them."

Fox-Pitts said the harems are presided over by eunuchs, or castrated men, many of whom are kidnaped from their homes when they are boys.

He said that up to several years ago at least 10 per cent of the boys died after the primitive operations. "Most of them today are castrated in hospitals now and the mortality rate is not so high," he said.

Fox-Pitts said the society fears that the slave trade will increase even more when Somaliland on the Red Sea is granted its independence in 1960.

"Royal Navy ships in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea are given instruction to board any ship suspected of carrying slaves, but they say no slaves have been found." Fox-Pitts said.

Azikiwe to be 'top man?'

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

10-24-59

P. 9

LAGOS, Nigeria— Nigeria, will become the continent's largest nation governed by native Africans when it gains its independence in 1960.

It is now in the midst of an intense political campaign leading up to the December elections which will determine the ruling party for the country.

Two principal parties are expected to be effective in the election.

They are the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, headed by Nnamdi Azikiwe, premier of Eastern Nigeria, and the Action Group, headed by Obafemi Awolowo, premier of Western Nigeria.

At stake in the December elections will be 312 seats in the House of Representatives of the Nigerian Federation.

The party which wins the majority of these seats will be able to name the Prime Minister under the new independent government.

* * *

NIGERIA HAS a population of 35 million. There will be 9 million electors qualified to vote.

The country is currently divided into three regions, Northern, Western and Eastern Nigeria in descending order of size.

While Eastern Nigeria is the smallest of the three, there is belief that its Premier Azikiwe, or "Zik" as he is more popularly known, will be in the strongest position. The vast region of Northern Nigeria, which is more populous than the other two combined is not expected to enter a major candidate.

While there are nearly 1,000 candidates for the House seats, the real battle is between Azikiwe and Awolowo.

Both men are considered brilliant and capable administrators.

Azikiwe is American-educated, a graduate of Lincoln and Columbia Universities. Owolowo, a British - trained barrister, is a graduate of Cambridge.

U.S.-BORN WOMAN FARMER IN AFRICA

New York Times

Lady Chesham Grows Coffee in Tanganyika—Serves on Legislative Council

New York

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

10-13-59

P. 8

IRINGA, Tanganyika, Oct. 12—With the aid of sixty Africans and a Danish farm manager, an American woman is succeeding with an agricultural experiment near John's Corner, a village forty miles southwest of here.

She is Lady Chesham, the former Marion Donoghue, who was born in Philadelphia and spent her early life there. She is a short, vigorous woman with a ready wit, who has traveled widely in India and Europe. Her husband, Lord Chesham, whom she married in England, died in 1952.

Since that time Lady Chesham has carried on the farm that Lord Chesham established in 1947 in the Southern Highlands province of Tanganyika. It is a rugged part of Tanganyika with rolling brown plains dotted with acacia trees, and high craggy mountains. Lions, elephants and leopards roam within fifty miles of the farm.

Seven years ago Lady Chesham pioneered coffee-growing in the area. Government agricultural experts warned her that the experiment never would succeed. But today her fifteen acres of fine arabica, which is used in blending to bring out flavor, each produce a half ton of coffee beans a year. She plans to increase her coffee acreage to twenty-five.

Studied Plant Failures

"I learned to grow coffee the hard way," Lady Chesham said. "The Africans thought I was crazy, because whenever a plant failed to thrive I dug it up to examine it. But I found out what was wrong."

Most of the 1,400-acre farm provides grazing land for the 100 head of beef cattle that Lady Chesham is raising. Snakes such as pythons and cobras are a problem in the area, she said, but her nine dogs, which include Alsatians, Labrador retrievers and just plain mongrels usually take care of them.

In addition to her farm, Lady Shesham has two other major interests. One is politics and the other is Tanganyika's first multiracial school, which is scheduled to start operations early next year.

New buildings for the school have been completed on a 500-acre plot that was formerly part of the Chesham farm. The name of the farm is Rungemba, which means "place of peace" in the language of the local African tribe, the Wehehe. The school, which will open with seven African boys, seven Asian boys and seven white boys for its first students, will be known as the Rungemba Multiracial School.

Serves In Council

Lady Chesham represents the Southern Highlands province in the Tanganyika Legislative Council. She is one of the thirty elected members of the African, Asian and white races who are supporting the African political leader Julius Nyerere in his effort to keep race out of politics and develop a Tanganyikan nationalist spirit.

Her membership in the Legislative Council has caused Lady Chesham a great sorrow. It resulted recently in the loss of her United States citizenship.

Tanganyika is administered by Britain as a United Nations Trusteeship Territory. Membership in the Legislative Council involves taking an oath of allegiance to Queen Elizabeth II. After Lady Chesham took her seat in the council, she was served with expatriation papers by the State Department.

"I'm actually performing a service for the United States in connection with its responsibilities as a member of the United Nations Trusteeship Council," Lady Chesham said. "The State Department could have waived the technicality arising from the oath, but no matter what they think, I'm still an American."

SHIFTING TIDES IN AFRICAN MUSIC

The New York Times

Disks Show the Way Tribal Styles Are Changing in Modern Times

Sun. 11-1-59, P. 21

By ROBERT SHELTON

Record

A MUSICOLOGIST who is accustomed to dealing with more melodious matters was forced a few months ago to sound an alarm. Writing from Southern Rhodesia, where he was collecting and studying African tribal music, Willard Rhodes said in an article on the music page of this newspaper:

18a

"The indigenous music that was so intimately and functionally integrated in the tribal culture is being rapidly displaced by the new music modeled after American jazz, 'jive,' and rock 'n' roll. * * * The emerging self-consciousness and rampant spirit of nationalism and Africanism that animates Africa today will certainly have their effect on the people's music. Whether they will make for an enrichment or an impoverishment of African music remains to be seen. In the present transitional state the index points in the direction of impoverishment, for unless the Africans soon recognize the unique artistic and cultural value of their traditional music, they will have lost forever one of their most precious heritages."

Enriching

Almost as if to document Rhodes' thesis, some recent records of African music, examples of enrichment and impoverishment, have come in for review. Certainly the most enriching of the lot is **The Topoke People of the Congo** (Folkways), a disk made from tapes recorded by a Belgian Roman Catholic missionary, J. Camps.

The Topoke tribe or clan resides in the midst of an equatorial forest. Hunting, forest labor and some fishing are the main working concerns of this polygamous, ancestor revering, tattoo-wearing primitive group. While the tribe's cultural achievements are not considered very high on the Bantu ladder, Topoke music and dance is a bright thread woven into the fabric of its life. According to the notes by Pete L. A. van Hest, "They dance for marriages, for births, for deaths, to honor a chief, and when somebody comes out of prison. But they do not need a special occasion."

This field recording is proof that the Topoke musical tradition has fiber and variation. "Bwale music" is the singing occasioned by a new mother leaving several weeks' isolation with her infant. Teen-age girls and the mother and grandmother of the child sing while dancing around the village dressed in loin cloths, their bodies covered with red powder. The singing is high-voiced, joyful, antiphonal, in short sharply rhythmic phrases that moved this listener from initial feelings of monotony to fascination.

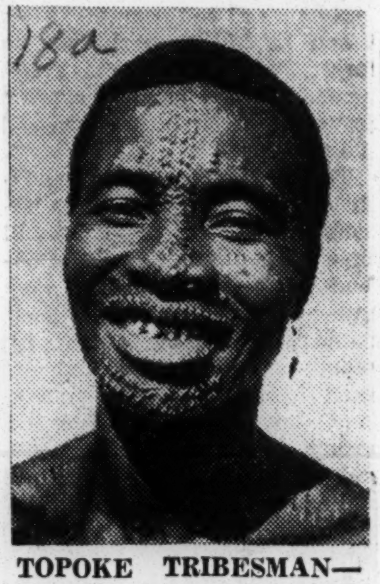
The Lukembi

Then there is a tune on the lukembi, an instrument that bears some fifty different names throughout Africa. Webster's calls it "zanze," but it is more often referred to as the "sansa." The sansa is a small hand instrument consisting of a drumlike box or resonator to which little tongues of metal or bamboo are attached. Plucked by the thumbs and first fingers of both hands, the sansa gives off a sweet, gently percussive, pinging music-box tone that is charming.

More Topoke music: a grunting, straining statement-and-response work song by men as a tree is hauled from a forest clearing; a play song, far from "primitive" in melody or rhythm; slit-log drums that can be heard for twenty miles, and the "talking drums" that call the family to pay respects to their dead. Also, vocal and instrumental signals for hunting and human communication through the dense forests. Of the many startling sounds on the disk, the final selection of a male voice and a dry-toned two-string zither holding a polyrhythmic conversation is both the most compelling and the most familiar—some roots of jazz unearthed.

Is this disk for the adventuresome general listener, or does it belong only in an archive or a music or anthropology class? There are about twenty-five disks of authentic Africana in the catalogue available in this country. For a broad range of styles, areas, and excellent guidepost annotations through the thicket of sounds, the following might be a better jumping-off place: The Columbia World Library of Folk and Primitive Music's **British East Africa** and **French Colonies** disks or Folkways' two-disk **Africa South of the Sahara** set or the historic Laura Bolton **African Music** album, also on Folkways. Despite the narrowness of the area covered, however, the Topoke record rings with the sound of life, death, play and work in a vibrant way, and should hold some interest for most listeners.

Inevitably, many will want to have "African music made easy." A Coral disk, **Les Ballets Africains de Keita Fodeba**, should do just that. Fodeba is the Government official of Guinea whose troupe of musicians and dancers was acclaimed in its United States tour last winter. On this disk are folk chants from half a dozen African locales done in a straddling sort of authentic-theatrical fashion. The rough edges of some of the voices will be verisimilitude enough for many, if not for the ethnologist.


18a

TOPOKE TRIBESMAN—Member of the African clan heard on folk music disk.

There is plenty of rhythmic thrust to the Coral disk and some intriguing melodies, as well. The frequent use of the guitar here is part of the shift in musical direction to which Rhodes referred. But one authentic treat on the album is a complex and beautiful instrument, the kora, a twenty-one-string harp capable of the subtlest of shading. It makes the guitar seem pallid by comparison.

If the Ballets Africains disk stands in the middle of the road between enrichment and impoverishment of African traditional music, then a beautifully recorded disk, **Gold Coast Saturday Night: Saka Acquaye and his African Ensemble** (Elektra, stereo), must be placed near the ditch of diluted musical values. The record is clearly labeled "non-ethnic" but as a document of what may be heard in the popular dance halls of Accra, Ghana, for example, it is another piece of proof for Rhodes' scholarship.

The Saka Acquaye ensemble comprises eleven young musicians who use standard jazz instruments along with drums, gourds and other African instruments. The ensemble offers a pastiche of popular, mood, Afro-American big-band swing, calypsos, movie sound-track safari sounds and even the kitchen sink (the sound of flowing water for one number nearly makes you start mopping in front of your speakers). All this is as eclectic as a United Nations resolution, and despite a good deal of surface appeal, is more American than African.

Now, if we go along with Rhodes in saying that a loss of a heritage is a sad thing for Africa, then what do we say about two American musicians who have found inspiration and adrenalin for art music and jazz in their study of African music? This poser is presented by Mieczyslaw Kolinski, composer and ethnomusicologist, who has tried an experiment in his **Dahomey Suite for Oboe and Piano** (Folkways). The disk is based on seven songs taken from African tradition. On it, Kolinski has attempted "to blend the non-harmonic structure of West African Negro songs with the harmonic—polyphonic language of contemporary Western music."

Two Scholars

Primarily, Kolinski is doing ideological battle with the late musicologist Erich M. von Hornbostel, who believed that African and European music are "constructed on entirely different principles and, therefore, they cannot be fused into one, but only the one or the other can be used without compromise."

To refute this concept, Kolinski experimented and he described his aims and means in eleven pages of an often gaspingly technical and erudite booklet with the disk. The argument for fusion appears to have been won by Kolinski, but hearing the suite almost seems an anticlimax. Played earnestly and with dexterity by Lois Wann, oboist, and Kolinski, it is a sinuous, lyrical work in which the oboe takes the sound of the human voice. The wispy, and beautiful, Dahomey melodies and the sparingly used "Western" piano in the suite make for an engaging effort at merging two musical streams. On the reverse, for purposes of "contrasting idioms," are a group of documentary African recordings. The theoretical complexity of Kolinski's fusion theory is one this reviewer will, with relief, leave to the Society for Ethnomusicology for debate.

African-Derived

A jazz musician who has been drawn to African (and Hebrew and American) folk music is Fred Katz. On **Folk Songs for Far Out Folk** (Warner Brothers, mono and stereo), Katz has, for the three African-derived numbers, assembled eleven jazz musicians. What emerges is an affinity of style, and a deft handling of percussion and vibes to go with hand-clapping in a re-creation of African music. It is all very far from folk music, an imaginative experiment in fusion, less theoretically evolved than Kolinski's, but comparable. Katz writes on the record liner: "I think it is time for jazz players and composers to extend their horizons toward other cultures rather than to 'Tin Pan Alley' tune pickers. * * * I know this album is a humble beginning, but it is a beginning."

So Africa moves toward jazz, and a jazz man moves toward folk roots and a composer moves to fuse art and primitive idioms. Although it may be baffling in its reversals, a listener with catholic taste can't help believing that the retention of one tradition and the reaching out toward others can only help to stimulate the corpus of music.

18a 1959

SENATOR KENNEDY SPEAKS

Health Cited As U. S. Opportunity In Africa

One Child Out Of 4 Dies At Birth In Africa

Defender P. 20

Chicago, Ill.

18a

By SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY

Sat. 8-22-59

The distribution of the world's health resources is inversely proportional to the need. Two-thirds of the trained health personnel are concentrated among one-third of the world's people, and that one-third is the group least in need of medical assistance. Inperhaps no other field is there a greater opportunity for the United States to demonstrate its leadership and to be so closely identified in the experience of the people with their basic aspirations.

In the United States a child born today can expect to live 70 years. In Northern Rhodesia a child born today can expect to die at 28. That is, if he is not the one out of four children in Africa who die at birth.

POOR LIVING STANDARDS

In addition, and perhaps of even more importance, there are unnumbered millions of men, women and children who are not sick, but who, because of poor diet, are never really healthy. In a factory in one Africa country, for example, health tests on the workers show that 44 per cent had roundworm, 12 per cent had tapeworm and 2.5 per cent had tuberculosis. Obviously the capacity of these men for work is seriously reduced and their standard of living suffers.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Sen. Kennedy (Dem.-Mass.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on African Affairs, recently outlined a new U. S. policy towards Africa, before the second annual conference of the American Society of African ulture, at Waldor Astoria hotel, New York City.

During the speech, the senator called for more economic aid to Africa for the "good of the West."

In 12 years of Congressional service, Sen. Kennedy has supported each civil rights bill that has come before either House of Congress.

He is the first member of either House of Congress from any New England state to appoint a Negro to his staff.

The Mass. senator cites his proposed U. S. policy for Africa in the foregoing article.

If the African nations are to advance and achieve their rightful place, the conditions causing disease must be eliminated and the treatment of the people for these illnesses expanded.

Some progress has been made. Both the independent and colonial countries of Africa, the International Cooperation Administration, the United Nations and other internatonal groups have done a great deal. Yellow fever is no longer all prevalent. Smallpox is declining. Leprosy which affects one-half of the people, is being treated. Although malaria is still a major spectre, significant progress has been made in its prevention and control so that it is no longer possible to describe government headquarters at a place such as Lagos as Sir Richard Burton, Governor of Nigeria, did at the turn of the last century, as "a plank-lined morgue with a corrugated iron roof, containing a dead Governor once a year." But more needs to be done.

FIVE PROBLEM AREAS

There are five problem areas in which our help should be expanded and improved.

1. The supply of trained personnel. While the United States has one doctor for every 800 people, Africa has only one doctor for every 9,000 There is need for doctors, psychiatrists, nurses, and for men and women who can train less specialized medical aides, technicians, teachers of preventive medicine and hygiene.

2. The development of localtraining resources. In the long run, only development of local training resources can supply the enormous requirements of the underdeveloped countries for trained health personnel In proportion to population, the United States can now train 11 times as many doctors as Africa, 32 times as many nurses. Yet Africa's need for schools to train professional and semi-professional people is relatively far greater than our own.

3. Assistance in achieving higher productivity, through promulgation of better methods of farming and animal husbandry, and expanding the production and use of the proper foods for good health. The United States has developed an excellent agricultural extension would be useful in other methods would be useful in other countries.

4. Substantive health programs. The attack on disease through research, assistance in building up health, supplying funds for medicines. and providing personnel should be continued and extended.

5. Public Education. Fundamental to any comprehensive attack on health problems is public education. Improvements in sanitation and hygiene furnishing on a community wide basis are a necessity. The Unted States can play only an advisory and supplementary role to the local government — but our experience in technical assistance programs and the provision and training of personnel demonstrates how important our help can be.

SEN. JOHN KENNEDY

I am not underestimating the difficulty or the complexity of a really effective program of United States leadership in this area. But what we are now doing in isolated cases and on a limited scale is suggestive of what can be done.

Such a program would meet the African peoples on the grounds of their own concern with development, not doctrine, would associate us with the achievement of their aspirations, and would help provide the means and the knowledge through which many of the present barriers which block the way to African advancement — towards prosperity and self government no less than towards better health and freedom from disease— can be overthrown.

AFRICANS HEARD IN U. N. OVER TAPE

New York Times

Thurs. 10-15-59.

Pleas for Help Recorded in South-West Africa by Three Americans

New York

By McCANDLISH PHILLIPS

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 14—"My life is worse than that of a dog. The dogs of the white people live ten times better than I do."

P. 13

"Our minister has been taken away from us, thrown into a truck like a thief and taken away. Him we want back."

"We shall not give up appealing to the United Nations. We want them to hear our voice and our cry."

The voices were heard here today, but the men who spoke were absent.

The men—tribal chiefs and their people of South-West Africa—have tried for years to present their pleas here in person. The Government of South Africa does not recognize United Nations authority in the territory mandated to it by the League of Nations, so it has forbidden them to appear before the United Nations.

African leaders hope that the United Nations will find, that South Africa has not administered the teritory in the interests of its inhabitants, as the lapsed mandate required it to do. They want the United Nations, through the International Court of Justice, to assert authority over the teritory and remove it from South African control.

Recorded Voices Heard

The voices were heard from a real of tape that unwound in the Security Council chamber. Twenty-five members of the trusteeship committee gathered informally to listen.

The recordings were made last summer by three young Americans who spent two weeks in the territory. They are Allard K. Lowenstein, a New York lawyer and former member of the staff of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey; Emory Bundy, a teacher at the Millbrook School, Millbrook, N. Y., and Sherman M. Bull, a medical student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York.

The Americans made the recordings mostly outdoors at night at pre-arranged rendezvous.

The words of Paramount Chief Hosea Kutako, 88 years old, leader of nearly 50,000 Hereros, were recorded in a tiny hut crowded with tribesmen. During the interview, Chief Kutako asked if the machine understood Herero.

Mr. Bull switched the heel to play-back position. A burst of Herero filled the hut.

"The chief lit up like a christmas tree," he recalled. "I implore the United Nations to give me my freedom this year," the Chief said.

Near the end of the fifteen-minute recording, excited shouts filled the background. It was feared the police were coming. Chief Kutako blurted out a few more sentences. The Americans drove swiftly off in their car.

Pastor Tells Story

The Rev. Markus Kooper, pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church at Hoachanas, told how he had been forcibly removed from his people:

"They came to remove me from Hoachanas," he said. "My people came to take up a place in front of my house. They said I am a minister. The police fought the people so that the blood was running down the bodies of the people. I was then fetched and thrown into the lorry—two police on my right arm and two police on my left arm.

"They took me to a place called Tses. They tried to unload me there.

Tses is about 150 miles from Hoachanas. The Rev. Mr. Kooper and his wife and five children with him.

"I said I had absolutely no shelter. They decided to take me about three miles and threw me off there with my family. Afterward, the officers came to me and said, am I pleased now? I said I am not pleased here; I was pleased at Hoachanas. Fifteen days later he came with two tents. I have absolutely no freedom of movement."

English-speaking tribesmen did most of the translations sentence-by-sentence on the spot.

U.S. GROUP URGES U. N. AFRICAN STEP

The New York

New York

Trusteeship Unit Hears Plea in Behalf of People of South-West Area

Wed. 10-14-59

P. 7-C

By McCANDLISH PHILLIPS

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 13—Three young Americans expressed today what they called "the desperate hope" of the natives of South-West Africa for international action to relieve them of racial oppression. The Governmentt of the Union of South Africa, which administers the territory, is accused of such oppression.

The three spent a month in South-West Africa last summer interviewing tribal leaders whom the South African Government has not permitted to leave the country to present their own cases here.

Two other petitioners before the General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee, an Anglican priest and a South-West African scholarship student, warned that the native people would not endlessly bear cruel domination by the whites.

"How long can their patience endure?" asked the Rev. Michael Scott, a former Anglican missionary to the territory. "Are we so morally bankrupt that we must wait until these people have been so suppressed that they rise in anger and despair?"

"They have believed in the methods of peaceful persuasion," he said, "and even now, when thoughts of resistance are simmering in their minds, they want their resistance to be peaceful and non-violent. But it must be effective."

The African student Hans J. Beukes voiced a similar fear.

"We despair to think what should happen to our people once they have completely lost respect for law and order, because with that their own self-respect would be gone," he declared. "The signs are visible already."

The Americans were Emory Bundy, a teacher at the Millbrook School; Sherman M. Bull, a medical student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and Allard K. Lowenstein, a New York lawyer.

Mr. Lowenstein was the leader of the group on their visit to South-West Africa last summer. The young men brought back tape recordings, said to include appeals to the United Nations by tribal chiefs, that may be played for the committee later this week. The Government of South Africa has charged that the three Americans were financed by groups interested in defaming that Government.

All three denied that they had received money for the trip except from relatives and close friends.

Mr. Burndy told the committee it had seemed to him that "the great majority of the people of South-West Africa are living in near-slavery, and they need deliverance."

Mr. Bull said he felt that the atmosphere "was essentially that of a police state."

Mr. Lowenstein said that the three were able to get information from Africans and from some Europeans only after assurances that the names of the informants would not be used in testimony.

Mr. Buekes, who recently won a scholarship of the University of Oslo, was denied the use of a passport that had been issued to him to go to Norway. He then fled to Bechuanaland, where he obtained a United States visa.

When he reached Bechualaland, he said, in reference to South Africa's racial segregation policy: "I had an experience of almost physical relief from the mental strait-jacket apartheid forces us into, and from being the daily object of insult and degregation, and the nightmare that the systematic perversion of justice and morality make of our daily lives."

Kennedy Lists 2-Point Program To Aid Africa

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 17-59

p. 12

QUINCY, Ill.—(UPI) — Sen. John F. Kennedy turned to foreign policy in a speech here Monday and he focused on Africa, calling for stepped-up financial and educational aid for that awakening continent.

Kennedy, making the rounds of Illinois and all topics worthy of a presidential aspirant, told a Quincy college audience that "within 10 years, African nations alone may control 25 per cent of all United Nations votes."

Kennedy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Africa, offered a two-point program to aid that continent. It included:

—An American Educational Development Fund "making available our technicians and specialists in a number of fields where they are most needed." Also, he said the U. S. should "open our college doors to several times as many African students as now come over."

—A "multi-national" economic development fund in cooperation with other nations to provide "effective financial help" for Africa.

"If African progress falters because of lack of capital and education; if these new states and emerging peoples turn bitter . . . the reason will be that the Western powers by indifference or lack of imagination have failed to see that it is their own future that also is at stake," he said.

NYASALAND CHIEF TAKES TO SCOOTER

New York

Uses Motor Vehicle to Make Rounds of Bush Villages Within His District

Times

Special to The New York Times.

Sun. 10-4-59

P. 37

CHIRADZULU, Nyasaland, Oct. 2—Among the busiest men in Africa are the tribal chiefs. One of them, Chief Mpama of Chiradzulu, recently acquired a motor scooter to speed him on his rounds.

As far as anyone around here knows he is the only chief to have adopted this mode of transportation through the bush from one village of wattle-and-mud huts to another. Some walk and many ride bicycles in common with thousands of other Africans. And a very few chiefs have small motor cars, chauffeured, of course, by loyal tribesmen.

But the sight of Chief Mpama churning up clouds of dust as he whizzes along has caused considerable comment, most of it favorable because as a chief he is above all entitled to respect. He is a man envied, however, perhaps more for his scooter than for his position. Not every man can be chief, but ownership of a scooter is a possibility for all.

Role Is Traditional

Chief Mpama is one of 132 chiefs in Nyasaland. Their role is traditional among Africans and the protectorate government has encouraged them as a valuable link between itself and the people. Chiefs are elected by the village headmen.

The advance of Western civilization in Africa has removed much of the ceremony surrounding the activities of chiefs except in primitive areas where ancient rites still are practiced. But chiefs in Nyasaland still wear a distinctive garb of a red velvet fez and a dark blue robe with broad red piping when functioning officially.

In Nyasaland chiefs have two main responsibilities. They preside over civil courts in their areas and sit as members of the district councils on which all races in the area are represented. In each chief's area there are from 150 to 200 villages.

Chief Mpama, who is 26 years old and formerly was a cook for the Imperial Tobacco Company, became a chief in 1957. He is responsible for an area of ninety-eight square miles, where 51,000 people live. He has three courts and is empowered to impose fines of up to $70 or to sentence the guilty to six months in jail. Most of his cases involve domestic problems or business disputes.

The district councils in Nyasaland function as a local government under the supervision of the district commissioner, who is an appointee of the protectorate government and, in most cases, is a university graduate from Britain. One of the council's main jobs is to prepare a yearly budget.

Chiefs are given courses at a school of local government near Blantyre. The subjects include administration, budgets, public health and agriculture. Their wives receive instruction in domestic science and child care.

Every few years a party of chiefs is taken to Britain for a visit. This involves special courses as preparation for the journey to foreign places and, for some chiefs, instruction in the use of knife and fork.

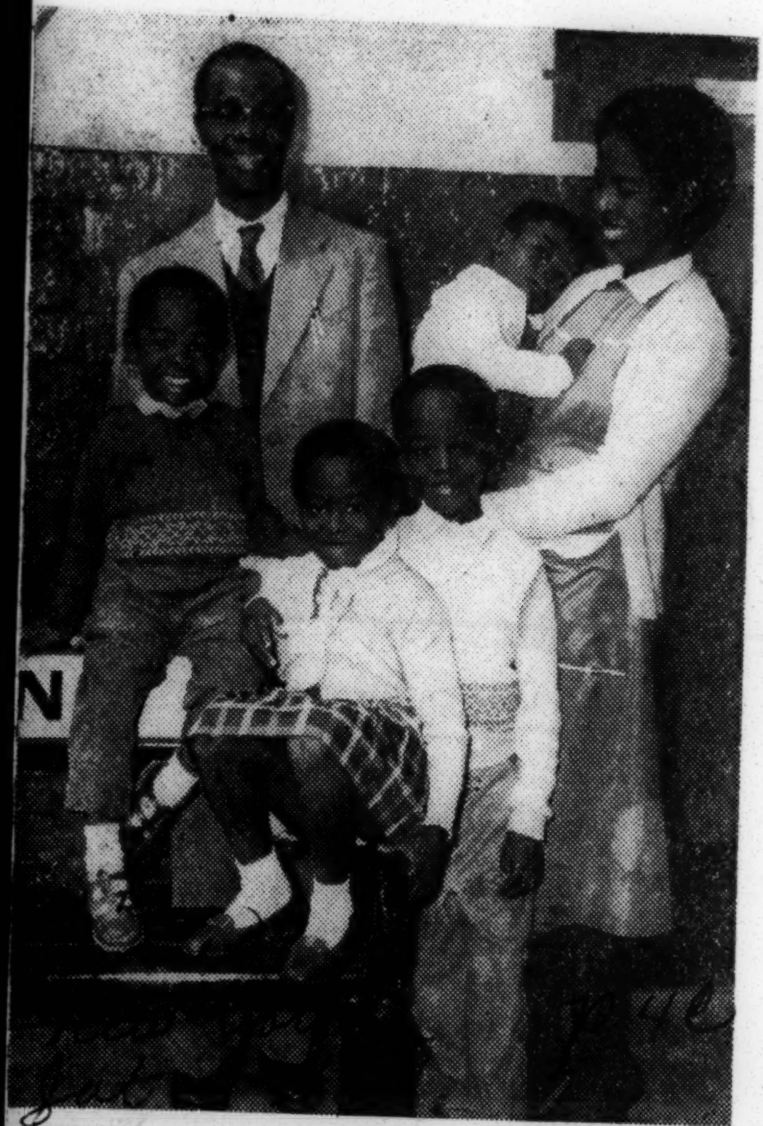
In Chiradzulu, Chief Mpama has had the benefit of advice from a friendly neighboring chief, Kadawere, who is 70 and has been a chief for twenty-four years. Kadawere, a man of great dignity and humor, covers much of his eighty-six-square-mile area on foot.

Chiefs in Nyasaland are paid for their work. They receive from $560 to $2,240 a year, according to length of service and other factors. In preparing budgets chiefs often spend a long time discussing their salaries.

The New York Times (by Leonard Ingalls)

BUSY MAN: Chief Mpama of Chiradzulu, Nyasaland, drives motor scooter for fast transportation through bush.

18a 1959



London Daily Express

FINDS SANCTUARY IN BRITAIN: Dr. Kofi A. Busia, leader of the United party, opposition in Parliament of Ghana, arrives in Liverpool from Sierra Leone with family.

GHANA IS DIVIDED ON TYPE OF RULE

Times New York

Young Intellectuals Oppose Authoritarian State, but Politicians Favor One

Sat. 7-4-59

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, June 30—A debating contest was held recently in the main hall of Ghana's sprawling new University College here. The faculty and student body attended and there were many listeners from the city.

p.4C

Two student teams, solemn in their blue and scarlet robes, argued for and against the proposition that "the individual is more important than the state."

The affirmative side won easily. The opponents could not get themselves to argue that the state might be more important than the individual. Instead, they pleaded the case of the "community" and "majority" as opposed to a single, selfish person.

Only one student, speaking from the floor and not a member of either team, defended totalitarianism.

The absence of authoritarian thought is general among Ghana's young intellectuals, resident observers say. But it is not general among politicians of both the Government and the Opposition.

New Repressive Moves

The Government of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah is moving in great strides toward authoritarian rule, and the Opposition also is relying on other than democratic means.

At the end of this week the Government will announce the last in a series of strongly repressive bills. New treason and sedition laws are such that even normal political activities might be considered crimes against the state—especially since Dr. Nkrumah recently proclaimed that "the [ruling] party is Ghana."

Anybody who disseminates by any means any information deemed to discredit Ghana or that he has reason to believe is false may be sentenced to fifteen years in prison. It will be no defense to say he believed the information true, unless he can prove that he took proper action to check it with the authorities.

Asked whether this will apply to private conversations, an author of the legislation replied blandly, "That is up to the courts."

Personality Cult

A personality cult is being built up around the Prime Minister. His portrait is on all new coins. Streets and squares are being renamed for him and monuments are being built.

Three weeks ago, Dr. Nkrumah made a speech in which he spoke of "democratic centralism" and announced that the "habit" of "self-criticism" would be instituted in his party.

Ministers and parliamentary secretaries, like other members, will have to attend week-end seminars on party ideology, he said. He announced that "vanguard activists," a new group, would "become educators of broad masses."

This trend toward authoritarianism is recognized by all independent observers here. But most of these observers warn that it would be a gross injustice to judge Ghana's internal politics on the basis of Western democratic standards and out of an African context.

They assert that it was essential for Dr. Nkrumah to obtain symbols of authority as well as authority itself when the country became independent in 1957.

No Democratic Tradition

If he had not done so, he could not have convinced the people that the British regime had in fact been replaced by local African rule, they say.

Ghana has no solid democratic tradition. Not long ago a minister could not go into certain parts of the country without being stoned, the observers say. Tribal patterns still exist, they insist, and if Dr. Nkrumah has praised himself as "Kwame the Conqueror," he is aware of folklore and chants about great warriors.

Most observers are convinced that the Opposition, which now cries "dictatorship," would not be more democratic if it won power. Opposition newspapers and speakers in Parliament are vehement far beyond the practice in a Western democracy.

As for authoritarian terminology in his recent speech, the consensus of foreign opinion here is that Dr. Nkrumah is not a Marxist nor a Stalinist, but that he has been striving successfully to keep Soviet influence out of Ghana.

Most foreign observers here are convinced that Ghana's form of authoritarianism is not unique, but will set the pattern for all newly independent West African states.

They feel that the West would be unrealistic if it expected more than relatively enlightened, more or less strongly anti-Communist, one-party regimes in this part of the world.

REALIGNED CABINET ANNOUNCED IN GHANA

Times New York

Sat. 7-4-59

ACCRA, Ghana, July 3 (Reuters)—The office of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah announced tonight the reorganization of a number of ministries and the assignment of new portfolios as of July 1.

p. 4C

The major changes were:

The Ministries of Education and Information and Broadcasting were merged into a Ministry of Education and Information, with Kofi Baako, formerly in charge of information and broadcasting, as the responsible minister.

The former Education Minister, C. T. Nylander, was appointed Minister of State responbile to the Prime Minister for defense.

The ministries of Health Labor and cooperatives and Social Welfare weer merged into a Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, under L. R. Abavana.

The Ministry of Trade and Industries was redesignated the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, under P. K. Quaidoo.

The other ministries and ministers are:

Finance—K. A. Gbedemah.
Local Government—A. E. A. Oferi.
Foreign Affairs—Ako Adjei.
Interior—A. E. Inkumsah.
Transport and Communications—Krobo Edusei.
Food and Agriculture—F. Y. Asare.
Works and Housing—E. K. Bensah.

SLOGANS SPROUT ON GHANA'S BUSES

Times New York

'Mammy Wagons' Transport Lively Passengers and Vigorous Watchwords

Sun. 7-5-59

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

KUMASI, Ghana, June 28—There are no billboards on the roads of Ghana. But there is plenty to read.

p. 21

You are being drawn into a running conversation, in fact, and the questions you have to answer in your mind are as probing as those of any analyst.

"What Is on Your Mind?" the driver in front of you wants to know even before you have left the city limits of the capital. He has written his question on the back of his truck, in huge, urgent letters.

And don't fib. You are being watched.

"I Have Seen You," proclaims a big sign painted above the windshield of the truck that is following you. There is an oddly penetrating eye in green and yellow beneath the sign.

"Do Good DURING Your Life," you are being admonished by the third driver, whose tall lopsided van comes flying toward you in carefree zigzag. He sways back to his side of the road, just in time. The word, "during," is underlined. There is an ominous hint in his message that you may not have much time left to do good.

Both the trucks and the van are "mammy wagons." They are Ghana's principal means of mass transportation.

A dozen of them stand in the market place of every town, morning and afternoon. At every crossroads two or three of them are waiting for customers making a connection.

They are called "mammy wagons because most of the travelers are women. The women enjoy traveling. Laughing, chattering, bouncing on the rough wooden benches and waving at the villagers along the road, they seem to be criss-crossing the country.

They are wrapped in their green, blue, yellow or orange kente, a cloth wrapped loosely around their bodies. Many of them have babies strapped to their backs.

Among the mammy wagons are quite a few ten and twelve seat modern buses of German and British make. But most of them are old English trucks with a big, wooden cabin added by a Ghanian carpenter.

Almost all of them carry inscriptions.

One of the oldest ones encountered on the road between Accra and Kumasi was called "Easy"—in ironic contrast to its asthmatic puffing as it tried, without success, to climb out of the ditch into which its exuberance had carried it.

Some of the inscriptions are religiously inspired. "Psalm 91," proclaims one, "Save Me O Lord," another. But some of the drivers are skeptics. "We Love God—But Where Is He?" one of them asks. And another says cryptically: "Oh Allah—So What!"

Some are frankly secular: "Tarzan", "Sentimental Journey", "Snow White" and "Shadow Brothers."

"Good Boy," boasts one of the drivers in a sign above his windshield. And just to show that his goodness is no passing whim, the inscription on the back of his truck reads: "Still Good Boy."

There are some complaints. "Still One Man No Chop," says one. Chop is the local idiom for food.

Others sound strangely ominous: "Why Then"; "Who Knows"; "Not Today", and "Even Me." One delves into history: "Still Vasco Da Gama," he cries.

Some, finally, are full of the wisdom of life. "Think Twice," one warns, and another declares: "Seniority Is Always Hated."

Controversial Report May Be Africa's Boon

Post

Washington D.C.

By Russell Howe

Special to The Washington Post

LONDON — The Devlin Report on "Disturbances in Nyasaland," just published here, may prove to be the historic turning point in constitutional development in that bastion of "settler irredentism," the Central African Federation.

Jun. 8-2-59

The commission appointed by the British government to make an on-the-spot inquiry into the Nyasaland "emergency" was headed by Judge Devlin and composed of a former colonial governor, a Scottish former lord provost (lord mayor) and a college dean.

p. E1

Although the bold and impartial report, highly critical of the Colonial Office and the local governor, appeared uncomfortably close to Britain's general election (which may take place in October) and was therefore largely re-cted by Premier Macmillan, its les-n will certainly be learned.

This is politically the wrong moment Macmillan to disown his controv-ial Colonial Secretary, Alan Lennox-d, or the Nyasaland Governor, Sir bert Armitage, even if he wanted to, t government policy will now be to void provoking another "emergency."

he Findings

THE REPORT has inevitably become a political football in Britain. mong Africans, it has helped restore me faith in British "fairness" and Britain's oft-repeated promises that her colonies are being brought to lependent, representative government.

The report said that demagogic nationalist speeches did call for violence eneral terms, rather as they do at ndon's famous Hyde Park Corner une, and that Nyasas might take talk more seriously than Hyde rubbernecks.

But the notorious "massacre all Eu-eans plot" was branded an administrative fiction. Nationalist extremism been exaggerated as a cloak for essive action. "Illegal" force had used by police and army.

report exonerated Dr. Hastings a, the venerable Nyasa leader who arrested without charges, from any vement in talk of violence.

Most serious of all, the report declared that Nyasaland had become, "no doubt only temporarily," a police state, in which it was dangerous to criticize the government or voice support for nationalism. The Commission had to take its evidence in secret.

Gov. Armitage has hotly refuted all the charges.

Nothing much is likely to happen until after the British elections. Then, whichever party is returned, some compromise will probably be made with the African request that Britain prove her sincerity about self-government by giving this imprecise promise a timetable.

The countries' leaders say that a timetable would save them becoming prisoners of their more extremist followers. Although there is an element of political blackmail in this argument, since the extremists give them a useful "Look, I'm being pushed" alibi, basically the point makes sense: the vagueness of present policy has created a dangerous sense of frustration.

A compromise may be a timetable for internal self-government—the stage before independence now reached by Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

At this point an indigenous government is responsible for everything except foreign affairs, defense and currency, but a British governor, who stays as discreetly in the background as possible, has veto and reserve powers which he endeavors never to use.

Speed-up

USUALLY THIS STAGE is reached slowly, and independence follows about one to three years later. Now it is being realized that it might be wiser to load responsibility on African shoulders as quickly as is feasible—by surrounding African ministers with qualified and dedicated Africanophile European advisers—but to make the period between self-government and independence longer.

A long period of being obliged to govern democratically (in order to avoid the governor's veto) might well, it is argued, establish a tradition of respect for civil rights, for the two-party system and for other democratic principles that save countries from "banana republic" conspiracies and revolutions.

British government officials are quite open now that they do not want "another Ghana," although their criticism of Ghana often seems a little unbalanced to those of us who have lived there. Spectacular mistakes are taken as evidence of a real design or policy, though often they merely reflect impetuous use of what Nkrumah has called "the right to govern and misgovern ourselves."

The most important reforms in British policy are likely to be in East Africa — Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda, the three countries with which Nyasas would like to see Nyasaland federated.

Reform in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be slower, though some cabinet ministers, including Lord Home, the Minister for Commonwealth Relations believe that African-majority government (more Africans than Europeans in the Executive Council and the Legislative Council) could be introduced there in about two years.

Post p. E3

At a guess, representative "one-man, one-vote" government could emerge about two years after that. A period of about five years might then elapse before independence, though this depends on the future of Southern Rhodesia, the third state in the federation.

Jun. 8-2-59

Southern Rhodesia will be left largely to its own devices. Because of a ghastly mistake made a quarter of a century ago, and regretted hotly by Britain's postwar governments, the territory is almost free of Colonial Office control and has developed a color caste system modeled on South Africa's.

But the country is sure to be influenced by developments elsewhere in the Federation: either it will reluctantly reform or it will break away and join South Africa, which presumably will one day be invaded by all or most of the rest of Africa.

Southern Rhodesians were saying whimsically this week that their white-settler government was finding itself "between the Devlin and the deep black sea."

FEDERATION PREMIER Sir Roy Welensky, the bull-necked traindriver turned politician, has made an undoubted impression on British government circles with his hair-raising stories of what will happen to European minorities when Africans take over power.

"They may treat us even worse than we treat them," he reportedly told one British official with charming candor.

Welensky waved the bogey of Ghana's recent strongarm legislation and actions to restrict civil rights as proof that the white minorities in Rhodesia would be persecuted under African rule. Cabinet ministers appear to have found this line convincing.

But at other times, in public, Welensky smoothly used the same argument to justify his own repressive measures. He told listeners that he "completely sympathized with Nkrumah" and the difficulties of making democracy work in new African states.

BUT AFRICAN leaders in the "settler belt" are hoping to have an argument of their own when Nigeria becomes independent next year.

There are strong indications that Nigeria, which with 40 million population is Africa's largest country by far (three times South Africa's population, seven times Ghana's), wants to stick as far as possible to the democratic rules and help the African cause more by the force of its example—in governing—than by direct political intervention in "colonial" affairs.

This is also the fervent hope of Britain's Liberals, Laborites and Bow Group Conservatives, who need a democratic African country as a symbol to back their call for Eastern and Southern African emancipation.

18a 1959

Farmer Braves Lions 2 Nights To Become African Clan's Chief

Times New York

Sat. 5-2-59

Special to The New York Times

MAHUSEKWA, Southern Rhodesia, May 1 — After two nights naked and unarmed in a lion-haunted secret cave surrounded by the mummified bodies of his ancestors, a 45-year-old African master farmer, Willie Samuriwo, was "crowned" today chief and supreme head of the Va-Mhani clan of the Varozwi tribe.

16 c

Willie Samuriwo, a son of one of the previous chief's eight wives and a brother of Isaac Samuriwo, an African member of the Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is considered by the rejoicing men and women of the clan to be the rightful choice for chief because lions and leopards did not attack and kill him during his vigil.

A lioness was seen in the area and there was fresh spoor outside the cave where he underwent his lone trial by ordeal.

Uncle Did Not Survive

In the burial cavern, Willie Samuriwo was introduced by two nephews to the spirits of his ancestors. His uncle, who kept the cave vigil in 1936 following the death of the last chief, was mauled to death by a lion.

Last night, on the eve of the coronation, the dry season in this wild African reserve was broken by a tropical storm, proving, say the tribal elders, that "the gods have given their blessing."

Isaac Samuriwo arrived for today's ceremony in an expensive and impeccably cut suit, and a large 1958 black and white American car. He changed into a tribal feather headdress and flowing robes and carried a spear and an axe.

The new chief wore a black suit and a dark grey tie when he was installed by A. S. Haslam, the Provincial Native Commissioner. Crowds danced and sang in acclamation during the ceremony.

A mahogany staff of office was handed to the chief, who donned traditional red and purple robes and exchanged his black felt hat for a "crown," symbolized by a white sun helmet.

The Va-Mhani lost its chief twenty-three years ago, when he died. After decades of litigation and argument, the Government of Southern Rhodesia has decided to restore the chieftainship of the clan, whose members claim direct descent from the fierce Negro emperor Mambo-Monomotapa. Tribesmen say the emperor built the mysterious Zimbabwe ruins and had "from 1,000 to 2,000" wives.

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9 AFRICAN STATES TO STUDY ALGERIA

Times New York

Concerned That No Solution Is in Sight, They Will Meet in Liberia in August

Wed 5-27-59

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., May 26—Nine African states announced today that they would hold a ministers' conference to consider the four-and-one-half-year-old conflict in Algeria. The parley will be held in Monrovia, Liberia, early in August and probably will last several days.

The nine participating countries are Liberia, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, the Sudan, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea and the United Arab Republic.

The decision of the nine nations was announced by Mongi Slim, Tunisian chief delegate to the United Nations, who said the independent African states were deeply concerned by the deterioration in the Algerian situation and the realization that "there is no solution in sight."

Purpose Is to Seek Peace

The Tunisian delegate, who is chairman of the African group, said the nine had agreed that parley participants should be high-level officials of Cabinet rank. Diplomatic sources here have indicated that the nine might try to arrange a meeting at which each country would be represented by its head of government.

Officials of the Algerian provisional government in exile will participate in the deliberations, Mr. Slim said.

Mr. Slim declared it was too early to say what line of action would be taken at the conference. Its major purpose, however, will be to "seek some way of re-establishing peace," he added. Algeria will be the only issue the nine nations plan to discuss.

The proposed conference has been under consideration for the last three months as a means of underscoring African concern for the continuing Algerian problem and trying to gather additional support for the Algerian rebels' fight against French rule.

Times Wed 5-27-59

The selection of Monrovia as the conference site was influenced by the fact that Liberia is considered less firmly committed to the rebel cause than other participants.

Mr. Slim said the Monrovia meeting would be a follow-up to the conference held by the African states last year at Accra, Ghana, at which they agreed on joint action to help the Algerian nationalists achieve their aims by peaceful means.

The Algerian situation is also to be taken up here Thursday by the twenty-nine members of the African-Asian group. Members of the group have prompted the airing of the Algerian issue at four past sessions of the General Assembly and presumably will decide to renew this effort at the forthcoming Assembly session in September.

In addition to its request for Assembly debate, the African-Asian group is reported to have agreed to send a memorandum to the Security Council warning that the continuing conflict presents a threat to peace in North Africa.

Rebel Leader Surrenders

ORAN, Algeria, May 26 (AP)—The rebel chieftain of the Tlemcen region near the Moroccan Border, surrendered to the French last night and set off a widespread round-up of nationalists he identified.

French military headquarters identiflied the rebel leader only as Salah. They said his information had led to the arrest of forty persons, including a Moslem college professor and a Moslem city councilor.

Several nationalists were killed in the widespread police and military sweep, the French said.

RHODESIAN TOWNS THRIVE ON COPPER

Times New York

Mining Boom Gives Region Similarity to the Old West —Prices and Living High

Sun 5-31-59

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

NDOLA, Northern Rhodesia, May 30—Many windows in this commercial center of the copper belt look out on paved streets, excavation and construction projects—and the vast expanse of "bush," or African countryside, in the near distance.

To occupy a room in the newest hotel, overlooking King George Avenue, costs £4 ($11.25) a day without meals. This is higher than most of the luxury hotels from Nairobi, Kenya, to Capetown, South Africa.

The mingling of the raw and undeveloped frontier with the fashionable and the expensive is the most striking characteristic of the copper belt towns.

Since production of copper did not begin in this area until 1931 the towns — Ndola, Kitwe, Chingola, Mufulira and Luanshya — are barely twenty-five years old. Their combined white population is about 40,000. The African population of the area is nearly 390,000.

Much Local Rivalry

There is great rivalry between Ndola and Kitwe. The latter community is forging ahead of Ndola in size, but it cannot change the fact that the regions' international airport remains at Ndola.

American touches include a Broadway (paved) and a Broadway Theatre in Ndola; a Fifth Avenue in the African mine township at Luanshya; pictures of Elvis Presley and Pat Boone everywhere, and regular rock 'n' roll sessions. There is also a bar called the Dive.

The unpaved streets and roadways here have a dusty red quality. Their great width is suggestive of Western frontier towns in the United States.

But one never sees a horse or an oxcart in Ndola. This is strictly automobile country—and the roads lining the copper belt towns are among the best in the Central African Federation.

The development of King George and Cecil Avenues, the parallel main streets of Ndola, makes it like a sturdy young brother of Salisbury, capital of the Federation.

Buildings Are Modern

Both avenues have the great width of the Salisbury thoroughfares planned by Cecil Rhodes. And both are being increasingly adorned with the kind of modern architecture that characterizes the capital.

Office buildings tend to have square or rectangular lines; nothing is set back from the street. There is a great deal of glass, some of it tinted pale green.

The town is remarkably quiet at night, but somewhere there is likely to be an auction of home furnishings going on. Despite well-stocked stores there is a ready market for household goods left for sale by families being transferred elsewhere.

MACMILLAN GIVES PLANS FOR AFRICA

Lists Make-Up of Group to Review Constitution of Rhodesia, Nyasaland

Times New York

By THOMAS P. RONAN

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 21—Prime Minister Harold Macmillan announced in the House of Commons today his proposals for the make-up of a commission to lay the groundwork for a review of the Constitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

B. 9c

This review, the Prime Minister said, will be of major importance in determining the future of Central Africa.

"Great issues, human and political, will be at stake," he said, "issues of constitutional evolution, economic development and inter-racial harmony. The Government is convinced that careful preparation for this conference is necessary."

Wed 7-22-59

His proposals brought immediate objections from the Labor party. Its leader, Hugh Gaitskell, expressed doubt that the commission as envisaged by Mr. Macmillan would command "the assent of the African peoples as a whole."

Debate Starts Tomorrow

The Labor party, which has been extremely critical of the Government's handling of Central African affairs, will return to the attack tomorrow when Commons debates Mr. Macmillan's proposal. The Laborites are expected to reiterate demands for the resignation of Alan Lennox-Boyd, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs.

The review, which is to be made next year, will be to determine the next Constitutional steps for the Federation.

It will consider whether the three segments, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, should be fully amalgamated with all power concentrated in a central government, whether the present rather loose governmental arrangements should be continued or whether the Federation should be dissolved.

There is strong African opposition to any strengthening of the Federation Government. The Africans fear that if this happened they would long remain subservient to the whites controlling it.

Independence Preferred

In the three territories there are 287,300 whites, 7,330,000 Africans and 33,600 people of other races.

While preferring complete independence, many African political leaders in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would rather continue the present arrangement than have the Federation strengthened.

Under the existing plan the two territories are considered protectorates of Britain. Their Governments have certain rights that are not subject to Federation control.

Mr. Macmillan said the proposed review commission would consist of twenty-six members whose names he would announce "in due course." The chairman will be British and there will be six members of the British Parliament on the commission, including three from Opposition parties.

There will be six "independent" members, four from Britain and two from other Commonwealth countries "having experience of the working of a Federal Constitution."

Federation to Choose Four

Four would be proposed by the Federation Government, which is headed by Prime Minister Sir Roy Welensky, and would come from the Federation as a whole.

Three each would come from

Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Mr. Macmillan said Southern Rhodesia would propose its three, but he did not indicate how the others would be chosen.

Of the thirteen members from Central Africa, five would be Africans. None would be members of governments or legislatures.

The commission will be charged with recommending the constitutional program and framework "best suited to the achievement of the objects contained in the Constitution of 1953, including the preamble."

The Constitution envisaged closer association. But the preamble specifically recognized the protectorate status of the two northern territories and said they would continue to have separate governments as long as their people desired.

The recommendation will be made to the five governments now preparing for the review. The governments are those of Britain, the Federation and the three segments of the Federation.

Gaitskell Cites Objection

Mr. Gaitskell's doubt that the commission would win the support of the Africans was based on the fact that half its membership would be nominated by the Governments of the Central Federation, Southern Rhodesia, "and, I gather, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia."

Under questioning by Aneurin Bevan, prospective Foreign Secretary in a Labor Government, Mr. Macmillan said Africans now under detention in the Federation would be able to give evidence before the commission

He told another Labor questioner he could not appoint to the commission members of organizations now considered illegal.

Meanwhile, the Colonial Office announced today that Britain had completed arrangements to establish a ministerial system of government in the British Protectorate of Somaliland. The ministers will take office early next year.

There are to be seven ministries. They will be Defense and External Affairs, Finance, Office of the Attorney General, Local Government, Social Services, Communications and Works, and Natural Resources.

African Is Disappointed

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 21—Stanlake Samkange, an African leader of the liberal multiracial Central Africa party, expressed disappointment here tonight with the commission that will review the Constitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"We expected much more," he said after Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Prime Minister, had described the proposed make-up of the commission to the Federal Parliament.

Kenya Prepares for Change

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 21—Preparations are being made here for changes in the Constitution of Kenya that would set this British colony on the road to self-government.

A constitutional expert from Britain is expected here in September to conduct an inquiry preliminary to a constitutional conference late this year or early next year in London. A revised Constitution is expected to be in effect before the Kenya general election next year.

African nationalists are determined that they will get control of the Government as the majority in a democratic state. But most whites are equally determined to prevent this. The whites say that most Africans are not prepared for responsibility and that to entrust the Government to them would bring disaster.

However, some responsible members of the white community with experience in government, although in the minority, have advised Britain that African demands would be put forward with increasing pressure and that rejection could lead to violence.

Elected Legislature Proposed

This minority of whites proposes that members of Kenya's Legislative Council be elected from a common voters roll, which would give Africans the majority, but that a Council of Ministers be appointed by the Governor to continue to govern the colony for ten years. This would allow time to build up an experienced group of African administrators, who ultimately could govern.

There are indications that a new Kenya-wide political party supporting these proposals will be formed later this year. It would draw membership from white, African, Asian and Arab segments.

Meanwhile, the New Kenya Group formed early this year is preaching moderation. This group's policy statement appears to be aimed at granting Africans some political, social and economic improvements, but African political leaders are suspicious and say it is really aimed at preserving the status quo.

On the constitutional question, the group says, "We are opposed to entering discussions if these are designed to achieve domination on a racial basis by any single group."

The basic aim of the Africans under such leaders as Tom Mboya and Dr. Gikonyo Kiano, a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley and Kikuyu representative in the Legislative Council, is independent self-government by a specified date. They are acutely aware thatt neighboring Somalia is to get independence next year. They declare that they are better prepared to govern themselves than Somalia.

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After Interview—This photo was taken after a radio interview of Mrs. A. Casely-Hayford and Mrs. C. T. Nylander on the Washington (D.C.) program, "Capital [illegible]." (Left to right: Nancy Ellen Priest, queen of President Eisenhower's 1959 Cup Regatta; Mrs. Nylander, treasurer, Ghana YWCA; Mrs. Ivy Baker Priest, Nancy's mother and treasurer of the United States; Mrs. Casley-Hayford and R. O. Mensah, press attache, Ghana Embassy.

Courier

18a 1959

REPORT FROM UNITED NATIONS:

8 nations meet on future of Africa

18a

By CHAS. P. HOWARD SR.
AFRO Correspondent

Afro
Baltimore
Sat 3-7-59

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The future shape of Africa was involved in a meeting held this week at the United Nations Headquarters by Representatives of eight independent African states.

The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Ambassador Daniel A. Chapman, permanent representative of Ghana to the United Nations, and was attended by Representatives of Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunesia and the United Arab Republic.

A spokesman for the delegation said the meeting was primarily called to 'review and exchange views' on four matters: the situation in the Belgian Congo; the situation in Algeria; the first meeting of the African Economic Commission and to launch arrangements for African Freedom Day.

* * *

WITH THE casualty list now placed at more than 70 Africans killed and 250 wounded, (No casualty list has been published of European (white) dead and wounded) and with more than 250 Africans having been arrested, the seriousness of the situation is apparent.

A nine-member Belgian Government Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry has already arrived at Leopoldville from Brussels and begun an investigation. Their terms of reference are to investigate what measures can be taken in eliminating causes of unrest among the Africans.

The commission expects to be in the Congo about two weeks before returning to Brussels where it will report findings to the Belgian Government.

In the meantime, the Governor-General of the Congo has called in members of the Leopoldville African press and appealed to them to put across to the Africans, the Belgian Government's proposals, and especially, that there will be an end to all discrimination between black and white.

* * *

IN REPLY TO a question as to whether the meeting took a stand in favor of the Africans in the Congo, the spokesman stated:

"There was no necessity for this meeting to take a stand as all the independent nations of Africa at the Accra Conference had gone on record as opposed to 'colonialism' and have agreed that there was no need for 'colonialism' any more."

* * *

THE MEETING also heard Mr. A. Chanderli, representative of the Algerian Front of National Liberation, who talked on recent developments in Algeria. Following is a summary of his remarks:

"With regard to the reality of the present situation in Algeria, the essential fact remains, the increasing intensification and violence of the war.

"According to French official figures, Algerian losses during the week of January 5-11 were well over 900 and a total of 598 nationalists were killed or wounded between January 12-18, making a total of about 1,500 dead and wounded during the 12 day period alone.

"In fact, since the closing of the 13th session of the UN, at which the majority of the member states expressed their grave concern at the continuation of the war in Algeria, this war has entered a new phase of intensity, with an offensive launched by French land and air forces, taking a toll of over 3,800 Algerian lives since Dec. 13.

* * *

FURTHER, THE delegations discussed arrangements for "African Freedom Day," to be held throughout the world, wherever there are friends of Africa, on April 15.

It is to be an annual affair and will be celebrated with receptions, public meetings and other festivities. Plans are under way for a mammoth meeting to be held in New York City, on April 15 to be designated as "African Freedom Day."

Lesson From The Ivory Coast

Montgomery
Ala
Advertiser
Fri 3-20-59

AT A TIME when so much of the news out of Africa is bad, it is refreshing to come across an area where agitation and throat cutting are not rife. Such a region is the Ivory Coast, former French colony which has chosen to become a self-governing republic in the French Overseas Community. The change was made peaceably; the Ivory Coast, situated on the great western bulge of Africa, is prosperous and orderly.

According to the National Geographic Society, "The Ivory Coast is unique in having developed a truly African bourgeoisie. Some 100,000 natives own their own plantations."

That puts the finger on one main pillar of stability. The trouble with much of Africa is that it has no such native middle class—only poor and ignorant peasants and tribesmen, a prey to a handful of agitators and so-called "intellectuals" who scent pelf and power for themselves if the colonial power can be ousted.

A situation at least partially comparable exists in this country. The United States indeed has many well-to-do Negroes, business and professional men and farmers. But they are far from a majority, and they have let the firebrands grab the ball.

NORTH RHODESIA WILL VOTE TODAY

18a

Large Turnout Is Predicted in Legislative Election—Capital Is Calm

Times
New York
Fri 3-20-59

By MILTON BRACKER
Special to The New York Times.

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia, March 19—Fifteen arrests were reported in Northern Rhodesia today on the eve of elections in the British protectorate.

There were no major disturbances, however, and this pleasant capital seemed to be taking the occasion in the history of African nationalism wholly in stride.

The atmosphere in Lusaka is in sharp contrast to that in Blantyre, the largest city of Nyasaland. With Northern and Southern Rhodesia the protectorate makes up the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The state of emergency in Blantyre is evidenced by jet planes, barbed wire, truck-loads of special constables, armored cars and a curfew.

80% Turnout Predicted

There was not the slightest evidence here of any special circumstances. A Government source predicted 80 per cent of the registered Africans would go to the polls.

This percentage is the key statistic in the election because the banned Zambia African National Congress bitterly opposed the whole concept of the election and urged Africans not to take part. The Government accuses the movement of intimidation.

There are 7,829 eligible non-white voters. The highest total ever to vote before was eighty-nine.

The sensitive question is the degree to which the influence of the Zambia group makes itself felt in absenteeism at the polls of those legally entitled to vote.

In the African quarter of Chilenje at Twilight the headquarters of the Zambia group was locked and deserted. Not far away the headquarters of the Northern Rhodesia African National Congress was busy.

Some Doubt Forecasts

This group is headed by Harry Nkumbula, who split with the Zambia leadership. Mr. Nkumbula's group is officially recognized. The leader was at Choma, the constituency in which he is a candidate for the Legislative Council.

Titus Mukupo, national secretary of the congress, predicted 80 to 90 per cent of the Africans would exercise their newly expanded franchise.

Private sources were dubious of claims of 80 per cent or better, if only because that would be a high turnout of registered voters in almost any election anywhere.

Altogether there are fifty-four candidates, including twenty Africans contesting twenty-two seats in the Legislative Council.

All voters share a "common role," which means all races will vote together for the first time and for candidates of races other than their own. The details of the system are complicated primarily because there are "ordinary" and "special" constituencies, based on property and educational qualifications.

Apart from the question of the influence of the Zambia movement, interest centers on the fight between Sir Roy Welensky's United Federal party and R. S. Garfield Todd's Central Africa party.

Sir Roy, Prime Minister of the Federation, has campaigned for a clear majority on the ground that that would entitle the party to have a compelling say in the policy of the protectorate.

But the British Colonial Secretary, Alan Lennox-Boyd, in a dispatch received here yesterday, emphasized that no matter which party won, Northern Rhodesia would continue to be subject to Colonial Office rule and executive power would continue to rest with the Governor.

Mission Refuses to Leave

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, March 19— Guy Clutton-Brock, a missionary, who is the only white man detained under the emergency regulations in Southern Rhodesia, has refused a Government offr to return him to Britain with his family at the Government's expense.

Mr. Clutton-Brock, who ran a multiracial agricultural settlement, is widely known here as a champion of Negroes' rights.

Turkey Thievery Repeated

NORFOLK, Va. (AP)—The turkey stolen from Chesterfield Heights School here must have been good. The thieves returned a few nights later for a second helping.

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Associated Press

AFRICAN PATROL: Members of security forces searching countryside in Nyasaland, part of Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. A number of nationalists were seized.

SEN. KENNEDY SAYS:

'Today we see a new Africa that is coming into its own'

Afro American P.B. Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — "Today we can say that in Africa we see more than Africa. We see there a continent so 'long behind God's back' coming into its own. We see 200 million human beings awakening from centuries of sleep."

Senator John F. Kennedy (D. Mass.) chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on African Affairs, told an audience this at the Second Annual Conference of the American Society of African Culture, at the Waldorf Astoria, Sunday.

Sat 7-11-59

"We can see the ideas of freedom being born, he continued. We can see birth pangs of independence being suffered anew. We see the problems of national development of modern civilization, weighing down the shoulders of a new generation."

"We see, above all, the image of modern man being created under vast new and difficult conditions."

* * *

"SOME 2,500 years ago," Senator Kennedy said, "the Greek Herodotus described Africa, as a land of horned asses, dogged-faced creatures, the creatures without heads, whom the Libyans declared to have eyes in their breasts, and many other far less fabulous beasts.' "

"Apparently when Herodotus found himself short on facts he didn't hesitate to use imagination — which may be why he is called the first historian," the chairman of the Foreign Relations Sub - Committee continued.

"But we must not be critical of Herodotus. Until recently, for most Americans, Africa was Trader Horn, Tarzan, and tom - tom drums.

"We are only now beginning to discover that Africa, unlike our comic strip stereotypes, is a land of rich variety — of noble and ancient cultures, some primitive, some highly sophisticated; of vital and gifted people, who are only now crossing the threshold into the modern world.

"It is a land of enormous natural riches, side by side with stark poverty and cruel dissease. And, as events are beginning to reveal, it is a land of immense importance to the world — and to the United States."

SENATOR KENNEDY told the members of the American Society of African Culture, that "As chairman of the new subcommittee on African Affairs in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, I have become increasingly aware in recent months of our interest in Africa south of the Sahara — of our concern for developments in that area — and of the changes needed in our current attitudes and policies."

He said that some may look at it from the viewpoint of vital natural resources and strategic materials. Some may be interested in military bases or new allies against Communism.

"Some may feel a responsibility in Africa because the West thrust itself upon the area and cannot be indifferent to the consequences. Some may have a real concern for Africa and her people. But whatever one's point of view, one fact cannot be denied — the future of Africa will seriously affect for better or worse, the future of the United States.

The Society on African Culture was told that with the help of organizations such as theirs, "We are beginning to look at Africa with new eyes.

"For today,' Kennedy continued, "years after the white man supposedly took Kipling's predestined burden, most of the exploited natives live a life that holds no greater meaning for them then the unending search for enough food for themselves and their children.

"While non - African nations attended and prospered materially from African natural resources, the tribes remained destitute. Per capita income—amidst acres of diamonds, lush pastures and now uranium itself. — is generally below $50 a year.

* * *

"OUR PURPOSE here," Kennedy pointed, out is not criticize the past or deplore the present. We want to help the states of black Africa. Our goal, for the good of Africa, for the good of the West, is a strong Africa.

18a 1959

HEART RESEARCH IN AFRICA MAPPED

Times New York

Dr. White, Back From Visit at Schweitzer Mission, to Send Aide and Device

Sun. 5-3-59

North American Newspaper Alliance.

p.122

BOSTON, April 27—Dr. Paul Dudley White of Boston met Dr. Albert Schweitzer of Lambarene on the banks of the crocodile and disease-infested Ogooue River two weeks ago.

A result may be the first heart research ever carried on in that area of the dark continent's West Coast.

For Dr. Schweitzer, 84 years old, has agreed to let Dr. White, 72 years old, send a heart researcher to his mission for six months, to explore why the natives of Africa have different kinds of heart disease than the people of the United States. They will also study how much high blood pressure the natives have. It seems to be a lot.

18a

The first step will be the dispatch by Dr. White of a moisture-proof electrocardiograph from Cambridge to the West African mission. It will be the first heart recording machine ever to be used in that area.

White Is Enthusiastic

The Boston specialist, who has taught doctors about heart disease and treated heart patients in many parts of the world, returned to his Beacon Street office today, filled with enthusiasm about Africa and what is to be learned in the almost entirely unexplored heart field of central Africa.

Seven weeks of teaching from Cairo to Capetown, visiting several medical schools, hospitals and clinics and seeing patients were not nearly enough.

"Seven years wouldn't be enough!" Dr. White commented.

The visit to Lambarene was but one of the experiences in Africa for the Harvard physician emeritus who retired last September as president of the International Society of Cardiology.

Actually, Dr. White said, no one really knows why high blood pressure seems to be common among the Negro residents of Central and South Africa; or why they seem to have no coronary heart disease; or why in East Africa there is a lot of the condition known as endomyocardial fibrosis—a disease of the heart muscle and the inner lining of the heart.

Blood Pressure High

High blood pressure is common and deadly among American Negroes, Dr. White pointed out.

"And it was from the West Coast of Africa that the American Negroes originally were brought as slaves," he added.

Dr. Schweitzer said, "Perhaps it's the increased salt our people are having in their diet." Salt, explained Dr. White, is a costly commodity and very desirable when people become a little more prosperous.

He and Mrs. White were carried in a pirogue, a hollowed-out log canoe, by four cured lepers up the Ogooue River to the hospital the missionary founded more than half a century ago.

The mission is 300 miles from the mouth of the Ogooue River. Natives pick up all sorts of diseases when they bathe in it.

Dr. White also hopes to interest medical authorities in this country in sending some finely trained Negro doctors and nurses from here to Africa to help train native doctors in the medical schools and hospitals where segregation is for the present becoming more, rather than less, of a problem.

2 Colleges Integrated

The University of Capetown Medical School and University of Witwatasrand at Johannesburg, where he taught for four weeks, still are unsegregated. But legislation now before parliament would close them to black students. The deans and staffs are fighting it. If the law passes, the "black students, who also include Malayans and Indians, will have to go to durban in the Natal, where the Zulus have a good medical school," he said.

Aid for Hospital Sought

An appeal for funds to support the proposed Dr. Albert Schweitzer Hospital and Research Institute in Nairobi, Kenya, was opened here last week.

The African Research Foundation announced that it was seeking $2,000,000 to cover the cost of building the project and its initial operating expenses. Dr. Michael Wood of Nairobi is executive director of the foundation.

The hospital will be interracial.

As planned the center would consist of a reconstructive surgery unit with 100 beds, research facilities and radiotherapy equipment. A four-and-one-half-acre site on the outskirts of Nairobi has been pledged by the Kenya Government.

An appeal is being made in the United States, Britain and Western Europe. The foundation has been granted tax-exempt status by the United States Government.

Dr. Daniel Feldman, representing Dr. Howard A. Rusk, director of the Institute of Medicine and Rehabilitation at New York University-Bellevue Medical Center, said at a news conference that the institute would participate fully in the Schweitzer Hospital's program. He said it would also offer fellowships to persons recommended by the Nairobi institution.

Dr. Wood said that the new medical center would have among its first projects the study of blood diseases in Africans, including the relative absence of thrombosis and embolism, and a study of the incidence of cancer of the sinus among Africans, which is 14 per cent compared with 2 per cent in Europeans.

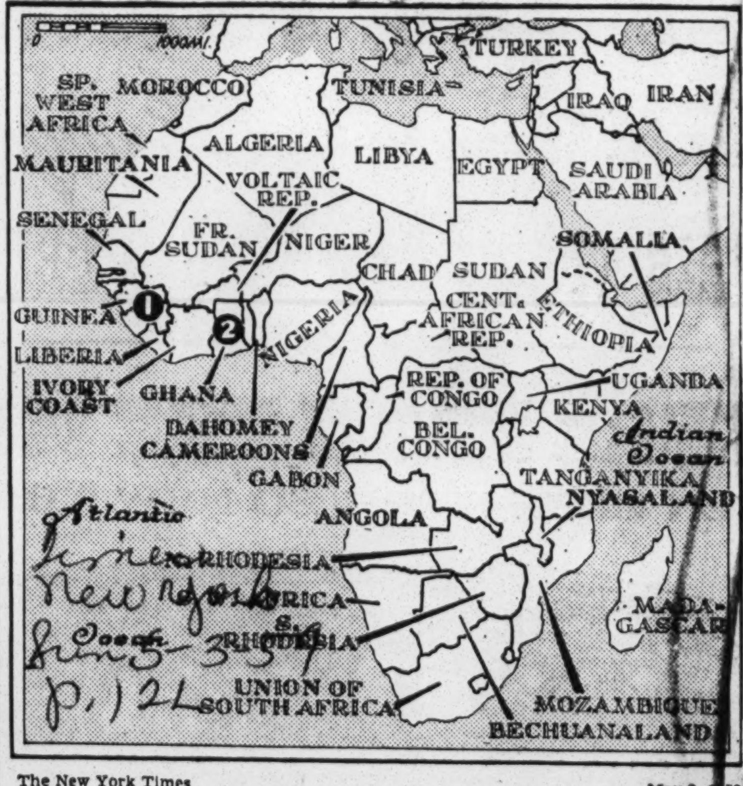
African Leaders Push Unity Pact

President Sekou Touré
Guinea

The New York Times

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah
Ghana

Times New York p.122
Sun 5-3-59



Times New York
Sun 5-3-59
p.122

The New York Times May 2, 1959

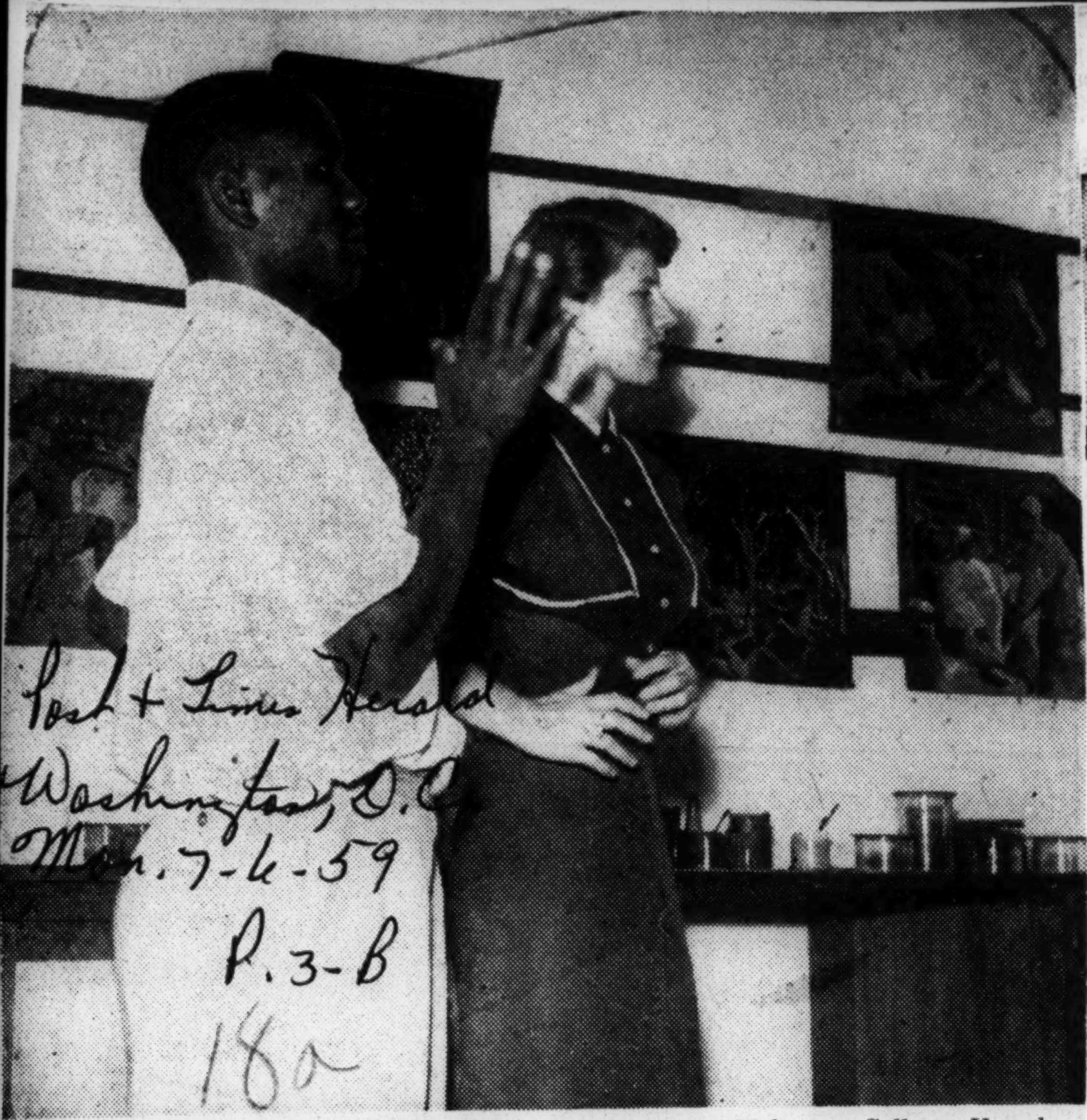
Guinea (1) and Ghana (2) have signed an agreement designed to lead to a Union of Independent African States.

For Women's Africa Committee

Post + Times Herald

She's Finding Answers To Africans' Questions

Washington, D.C.
Mon. 7-6-59



Post + Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
Mon. 7-6-59
P. 3-B
18a

CONTEMPORARY AFRICAN ART—Shirley B. Smith, former Assistant Public Affairs Officer for USIA in Nairobi, Africa, takes a look at an art exhibit with an art instructor at Makerere College, Uganda. Miss Smith, who studied at George Washington University, is the new director of Women's Africa Committee.

By Elizabeth Ford

Miss Ford

P. 3-B

"WE DON'T intend to impose any made-in-America plan on the women of Africa," says Shirley B. Smith, director of the newly formed Women's Africa Committee.

"For those who are seeking guidance, we're a clearing house for aid and advice. But strictly in answer to requests."

Miss Smith, speaking from the Committee's headquarters in New York, which officially opens its doors today, calls the group a unique approach to Africa-U. S. relations.

"African women," she explains, "are moving into urban life. They have a changing role. As the wives of new professional leaders, they have a bigger part to play in civic life. As careerists, themselves, they face a future that needs to be charted. They have problems. On our side, we hope we have some of the answers."

MISS SMITH, whose interest in modern Africa and its shifting patterns began when she was an undergraduate here at George Washington University and continued to develop through her work in Nairobi and the Belgian Congo with the United States Information Agency points out that the Women's Africa Committee hopes to spread the news about its "mutual aid" by word-of-mouth.

18a

"We'll do it through African students studying in America, through the 'leader grant program' of the State Department and through women's clubs." She added that "there's a Federation of Women's Clubs in Ghana now."

Members of the Committee, a private, non-profit, non-political organization, include Mrs. Oscar M. Ruebhausen, official observer for the League of Women Voters; Dorothy B. Ferebee of Howard University; Mrs. Oswald B. Lord of the UN; Anna Lord Strauss, a past national president of the League of Women Voters; Margaret Forsythe, director of the foreign division of the national board of the Y. W. C. A.; and Althea Hottel, dean of women of the University of Pennsylvania.

Some of the group's advisers are Rep. Frances Bolton; Rep. Marguerite Stitt Church; Bertha Adkins, Under Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; and Alice Leopold of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

WHAT ARE some of the "requests" that come to the Committee?

"Take the case," says Shirley Smith, "of the American girl who has married a student from Kenya and dis covered, when she went there to live, that the community needed a well-stocked children's library The committee is sending books to fill it."

There's the Kenya student who is now at Western College in Ohio on a scholarship. "She was looking for a summer job to stretch out needed funds. We were able to find her one."

Pending is another request. This involves a girl from India now residing in Uganda.

"After courses in England," Miss Smith explains, "she studied fashion design in Paris at Jacques Fath. There she not only modeled but helped to edit a fashion magazine. Now she wants to apprentice in America for a year with a similar type of publication. Her ultimate goal is to publish her own fashion magazine—but with a multi-racial approach."

ONE OF THE MOST important fields now open to African women, according to Miss Smith, is politics.

"Kwane Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana," she says, "claims that the woman's vote was the big plus factor in his election."

The Committee is under the aegis of the African-American Institute which first came into existence about three years ago, to foster better understanding between the United States and Africa. The Institute's Washington branch operates "Africa House," headquarters here for visiting students.

18a 1959

REPORT FROM UNITED NATIONS:

Africans hailed by Hammarskjold

Afro-American
Baltimore
Md.
Sat 2-28-59
P 8

18a

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Almost daily, the attention of the world is focused on happenings in Africa. The surge for freedom in that area has been stepped up to a pace heretofore unexpected.

The question naturally arises, what are the people like who are bringing these events to pass? What is their standing with the leaders of the world? What have they to contribute to the solution of the major problems of the world?

Quite dramatically this week, at the UN, came an answer to these momentous questions. And the answer came from the highest possible authority. No man in the world has better contacts with the leaders of Africa and has a better opportunity to make an intimate, on the spot, evaluation of those leaders than does the United Nations, Mr. Dag Hammerskjold.

* * *

MR. HAMMARSKJOLD was conducting his weekly press conference at UN Headquarters and was asked for his impressions of the African, leaders and African people he had met and his conception as to what contribution they can make in the new political developments in the United Nations. The Secretary - General has just returned from a trip which included some time spent in Africa. The following is the verbatim question and answer:

QUESTION: Mr. Hammarskjold, you mention that you have been to Africa. In light of this, what is your impression of the African leaders and the African people you have met?

Also, do you see something hopeful in the new nations that will arise from that continent as a contribution to the growing peace atmosphere in the UN?

Mr. Hammarskjold: Yes, I do. I would put it this way. "I have been very much encouraged by these personal contacts I have had with spokesmen for the new emerging groups in Africa.

"They are intelligent and well-informed with a fine sense of responsibility, considerable energy and are unprejudiced in many ways.

"I think we and the rest of the world are carrying a burden of too much history and experience."

* * *

THE NAMES of most of the leaders of these countries are not yet so well known to the public, but these names give promise of making the headlines of tomorrow.

Some of them are Prime Minister Sylvanos Olympio of Togoland, Premier Seko Toure and Ambassador Daillo Telli of Guinea, President Mamadou Dia of Senegal, Ntsu Mokhehle of Basutoland, The Kabaca of Uganda, Dr. Felix Maumie of the French Cameroons;

Prime Minister Abubakar Balewa of Nigeria, Dr. Azi-Kiwe (Zik), leader of the Eastern region of Nigeria; Mr. Awolowo, leader of the Western region, and the Sardauna of Sokoto, leader of the Northern region of Nigeria.

* * *

TO THOSE listening to the Secretary General, it was the promptness and decisiveness with which he plunged into the answer that was impressive. It was obvious that the conclusions reached were in no wise new or hesitant decisions

His conclusions are more important in light of the fact that "general propaganda" relevant to the mentality, integrity, training and background of the African leaders put out by their "colonial adversaries" is quite contrary to the evaluation of the Secretary - General.

None who have had the opportunity to see these leaders here at the UN have any doubt about the accuracy of the evaluations placed by the Secretary-General. But his world status and unchallengeable position makes the evaluation doubly valuable.

SELF-RULE IS AIM FOR SOMALILAND

Britain Announces Plan to Give Protectorate's People 'Executive' Role in 1960

N.Y. Times
New York
18a
Tues 2-10-59
P 15-C

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 9—Plans for the constitutional development of British Somaliland that would give its people "executive responsibility" in the Government by the end of 1960 were announced by the Colonial Office today.

Alan Lennox-Boyd, the Colonial Secretary, said there would be a majority of Somalis in the East African protectorate's Legislative Council by 1960. Subsequently, he said, Britain will arrange for further constitutional steps leading to early self-government.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd outlined the Colonial Office plans in a statement made at Hargeisa, British Somaliland. The Government also released the text in London.

The Colonial Secretary explained that because neighboring Somalia was scheduled to become independent in 1960, Britain felt justified in pressing ahead with constitutional development in her Somaliland protectorate more swiftly than elsewhere.

Wider Representation Set

His statement said that it was "the intention of Her Majesty's Government that by the end of 1960 there shall be an elected unofficial majority in the Legislative Council, together with a ministerial system under which a number of unofficial members of the Legislative Council will become members of the Executive Council with executive responsibilities in the Government."

Mr. Lennox-Boyd disclosed that the Governor of the protectorate would appoint a commission to prepare for the expanding role of Somalis in the Government. It will make recommendations concerning the number of representatives in the next Legislative Council, the method of selecting them and their constituencies.

The Colonial Secretary also promised that if the protectorate's Legislative Council should seek closer association with Somalia, Britain would be ready to help arrange the negotiations.

New Political Party Formed

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Feb. 9—A new liberal front in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, to be known as the Central Africa party, was formed today.

It is thought that the party's leader will be Reginald S. Garfield Todd, former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. The federation consists of the self-governing territory of Southern Rhodesia and the protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Central Africa party which replaces Mr. Todd's United Rhodesia party, is headed in Northern Rhodesia by Sir John Moffat. Sir John has just resigned from the Federation's Parliament, where he was the specially appointed European member for African interests.

Members of the new party will contest seats in the Northern Rhodesian election March 20. Their principal opponents are Sir Roy Welensky's middle-of-the-road United Federal party and the segregationist Dominion party.

Riots Lead to Exile

Nyasa Leader Insisted On Full Independence

Courier Journal
Louisville
Ky.
Thurs 3-5-59
P 9
18a

© New York Times News Service

New York, March 4.—The moment of truth for Dr. Hastings Kamazu Banda came when he stepped off a plane in Nyasaland last July. He faced a curious throng of Africans to whom he had become, in absentia, a passionate symbol of freedom. Until that moment he had been a legend in Nyasaland, a British protectorate of 2,500,000 persons.

Although he had not set foot in his native land in 41 years, the grim, gnome-like little doctor had since 1951 been in the forefront of the Nyasa nationalists' fight. They were battling a British plan to submerge Nyasaland in federation with Northern and Southern Rhodesia, where the white minority was stronger.

Welcomed by Thousands

A roar rose from thousands of Africans as Dr. Banda alighted.

"Kwaca! Kwaca! Kwaca!" they cried.

Kwaca is the African nationalist slogan. It means dawn, or the beginning of freedom. Dr. Banda, the head of the Nyasaland African National Congress, was hailed as a messiah.

Spoke Only English

Stocky, nearly bald, and unimpressive in appearance, Dr. Banda, 54, enhanced his mystique with the Africans by speaking only English instead of his native Chinyanja. He wore Savile Row suits, black Homburgs, and an occasional fawn raincoat. Generally he required an interpreter.

Proudly calling himself "the extremist of extremists," he said repeatedly that he had no use for African moderates. He would roar:

"We are not going to be bullied by Rhodesian white settlers. To hell with federation!"

And the crowd would roar back 'Ufulu! Ufulu! Ufulu! (freedom)."

At rallies, crowds scrambled to kiss his hand. "Art thou the second coming of Christ?" he was asked.

Urged Fight for Freedom

The adulation was heady and Dr. Banda, gesturing wildly, would urge his followers to invite imprisonment and even death in the cause of freedom.

White settlers found him an intolerable demagogue. Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Central African Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, began grumbling about "subversive activities." But Dr. Banda would not be silenced.

Arrested and Exiled

"In Nyasaland," he said, "we mean to be masters, and if that is treason make the most of it."

Tuesday, in the aftermath of bloody rioting, security officers arrested Dr. Banda and sent him into exile.

Dr. Banda seemed fascinated by the development of the Cyprus crisis and its recent solution of pledged independence for Cypriotes. He hoped Nyasaland would follow the Cyprus path. Some whites found it significant that the recent riots began a few days after the Cyprus settlement.

But during the disturbances Dr. Banda remained quiet and inactive. A dispatch to The New York Times said he seemed "genuinely disturbed at the recent course of events."

Left To Get Education

Dr. Banda was born in a Nyasa village of poor, uneducated parents who belonged to the Chewa tribe. He ran away at 13 "to acquire an education, because today one does not fight with spears, one fights with knowledge."

His parents thought he had been eaten by lions, but months later the boy turned up in Johannesburg, South Africa, where he got a job in a gold mine.

He put together enough money for sea passage to the United States, where he lived 12 years. He studied medicine at the University of Chicago and later at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland. Then he set up a practice in the London suburbs, where he claimed a prosperous practice of 4,000 patients, mostly white.

Maintained Ties With Natives

Meanwhile, he maintained close relations with tribal leaders in Nyasaland and became the chief spokesman in Britain for extremists in the Nyasaland African National Congress who opposed federation with the Rhodesias.

When the federation was established in August, 1953, Dr. Banda left London and moved to the Gold Coast. There, in the Ashanti country, he became a friend of Kwame Nkrumah and watched admiringly when Dr. Nkrumah became Premier of the new Republic of Ghana.

Early last year, when the Nyasaland Congress split on failure to move toward secession, groups appealed to Dr. Banda to go home and become a "Nkrumah" to his own people.

DR. HASTINGS K. BANDA
Freedom movement failed

RHODESIA COLLEGE IS MULTI-RACIAL

Opens Third Year With 33 Africans Among 150 Others, Most of Them Whites

New York

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Feb. 24—Southern Africa's only fully multi-racial university opens ~~its third~~ 3rd year Monday with an increased co-educational enrollment and plans for full residential integration.

Thirty-three Africans will join an expected 150 students of other races, most of them whites, in mixed classes and dormitories here at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

New York

This week the college informed students that residential integration would be campus-wide for the first time. Previously one of the two men's halls had only whites in residence.

The new policy will not change effective corridor segregation within the dormitories, however. In the one women's residence two Africans will share a corridor distinct from that of the fifty-five other women.

p. 27

In their dormitories the students will eat together and mix in common rooms. Coeducational dining, on the United States model, is also the vogue. Student governmental offices were shared or alternated in the one previously integrated men's dormitory.

No Native Teachers

As yet no Africans are on the fifty-five-member teaching and administrative staff of the college. Before his recent marriage to a French-Canadian, however, a local African had been considered for a research post. Dr. Bernard Chidzero, now at Oxford University, took his M. A. from the University of Ottawa and his Ph. D. from McGill University.

The present teaching staff is predominantly British-born or trained, with a measure of Commonwealth educational experience. On the whole the staff is young and still enthusiastic about the opportunity to help create a university from an experiment in racial partnership. Their efforts, and those of the college principal, Dr. Walter Adams, have helped overcome the original local suspicion toward a multi-racial institution in this Central African setting.

Affiliated with the University of London, the college is hoping to achieve a full degree-granting status by 1965-7. The principal, whose post corresponds to that of a United States college president, also hopes to begin a full-fledged honors program in 1961-62. It would be modeled on the traditional British system.

At present the college awards only a general London B. A. degree after three years' work by students in three subjects. This is similar to the American liberal arts program.

The college also awards a more specialized B. Sc. degree in general sciences and in agriculture. An institute of education, currently supported by the Carnegie Foundation, also grants a certificate on the post-graduate level. It is one of five such institutes in Africa.

Undergraduates now have a choice of three subjects from among social anthropology, history, English literature, Latin, Greek, French, Portuguese, economics, mathematics, botany, zoology, chemistry and physics. No Bantu languages are taught.

Dr. Adams hopes to institute a course in geology soon, and possibly law, political science and philisopohy, depending on the college's financial resources. A medical school and an engineering faculty are planned for the future, and finally, courses in theology.

Students come to the college from all parts of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and from the Union of South Africa. Eleven students this year will be from Britain. The Africans represent more than twenty tribal groupings.

Trouble in Africa

New York

"Black Africa" is a term sometimes given to the area of the continent between the Sahara in the north and the Union of South Africa. Until recently three powers—Britain, France and Belgium—ruled most of the territory in Black Africa as colonies. In 1957, Ghana won its freedom from Britain and became an independent state within the British Commonwealth. Last year the former French colony of Guinea declared its independence and joined Ghana in a federation. At the same time, a dozen other French territories received autonomous status within the French Union.

New York

N.Y.

The surge of independence and autonomy has fired the nationalists in other African territories and spurred widespread demands for political change. There have been riots in the Belgian Congo and disorders in the new, French-associated Congo Republic. Last week the trouble spread to Nyasaland.

Nyasaland is a British possession—almost as large as New York State—in eastern Africa. Its population of 3,000,000 is 99.6 per cent Negro. But the few whites in Nyasaland own large tracts of land and dominate the country's politics. In 1953 the British forced Nyasaland to join with two of its neighbors, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, in the Central African Federation. The Federation government exercises considerable autonomy, but it is controlled by Southern Rhodesia's whites. Thus Nyasaland feels itself ruled by three alien groups—the tiny white minority of landowners in Nyasaland, the whites in Southern Rhodesia and the Colonial Office in Britain.

Rioters Warned

Last weekend the African National Congress, a powerful Negro political group, organized a meeting in Nyasaland and demanded an end to "white settler rule" and severance of ties with the Federation. Spurred by the nationalist slogans and speeches, crowds of Negroes rioted and the rioting spread across Nyasaland. Last week the Prime Minister of the Federation, Sir Roy Welensky, who is a white Rhodesian, ordered troops into Nyasaland to curb the rioters. "I should like to remind those who contemplate breaking the peace that it is the Federal Government's intention to prevent their doing so, and if they persist, to make it thoroughly unpleasant for them," he said.

The Negro African leaders were unimpressed. Hastings Banda, president of the Nyasaland branch of the African National Congress said, "What's the use? Your troops and police can never solve a political problem, and that is what this is. We do not want to throw the **whites out. But we do insist that the majority should rule."**

All during the week clashes between the nationalists and the security forces continued. Several Negroes were killed, a number were wounded. The prospect now seems to be for mounting strife—and not only in Nyasaland. At the week-end there were indications that in Northern and Southern Rhodesia as well the Negroes were beginning to demand a larger say in their affairs.

MARKET WAITING FOR AFRICA'S OIL

Times
New York, N.Y.

France Leads Development—Work Is Speeded on Pipelines to Coast

Sun. 4-26-59

CRUDE IS HIGH QUALITY

p. 1F

Flow Threatens to Disrupt Venezuelan and Middle Eastern Production

180

By J. H. CARMICAL

What may prove to be one of the greatest oil developments is taking place in the desert sands of North Africa. Just getting fully under way, the exploitation of the Sahara promises to have an important impact on the world oil markets.

The development is spearheaded by the French Government and the major international oil companies. Ample funds and the essential scientific know-how thus are available for rapidly bringing to Europe and the free world any petroleum resources the Sahara may yield.

Unlike many of the other great oil developments such as those of Venezuela and the Middle East, markets for which had to be found, the oil from North Africa has a waiting market in France and a preferential one in the other five Common Market countries- -Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, West Germany and Italy.

Since the oil is of high quality, 35-degree gravity or higher and mostly free of sulphur and other minerals, it unquestionably will be sought eagerly by refiners in many other areas where petroleum from other countries now virtually has a monopoly.

Product More Desirable

A crude oil that yields a great quantity of high quality products, such as gasoline, lubricants, diesel and jet fuels is much more desirable to almost every refiner than low-gravity crude oil that yields mostly heavy fuel oil.

That North Africa will ever rank with the Middle East, so far the world's greatest potential producing area, is considered unlikely. But, covering an area greater than the United States and with important petroleum and natural gas discoveries already made at intervals from the Suez Canal almost to the Atlantic Seaboard, the Sahara's production may in time exceed in importance that of this country or Venezuela.

The oil prospects of the Sahara were further heightened recently by the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey). Through a subsidiary company it brought in an exploratory well in Libya. The well, only 100 miles from the Mediterranean Coast, produced at the rate of 2,400 barrels of crude oil a day from a depth of [illegible],438 feet.

Productive Well

From seismograph and other geological surveys, the well appears to be on an extensive structure covering several square miles of territory. Production is coming from a limestone formation more than 200 feet thick. Greater production possibilities may lie deeper. The company now is drilling the well to a greater depth to determine whether that is the case.

The significance of the discovery is that it opens the first apparent major field in Libya. By today's drilling standards, the oil reservoir is considered relatively near the surface. Additional drilling will be required to delineate the production area. Then plans for the construction of a pipeline from the area to the Mediterranean would logically ensue. After actual work starts, the pipeline can be built in a matter of months.

It is pointed out that a limestone type of reservoir is tricky and that this may not be as productive as first indicated. The permeability and porosity of the limestone sometimes varies greatly in the same structure, only a part of which may be productive.

18a 1959

Granger Warns U. S On Africa Policy

18a

Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

9-14-59

p. 2

NEW YORK—Charging that "American leadership has felt constrained to follow a policy of hands-off-Africa, on the theory that we must not alienate our French and British allies," Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, warned 500 outstanding citizens at a Waldor-Astoria luncheon honoring him that "we must ignore the diplomatic niceties" and extend help.

■

THE LUNCHEON, sponsored by the Department of Commerce and Public Events of New York City, was the third such official recognition of a local Negro citizen.

Mr. Granger, just returned from a three-month tour of Asia, Africa, the Near East and Europe as vice president of the International Conference of Social Work, was presented with an engraved scroll by Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

CALLING Middle Africa "the world's principal tension center," Mr. Granger raised the specter of "continent-wide revolution" because of the social and political situation and the lack of "political common sense and courage."

He accused the United States of "being silent regarding the racist fascism flagrantly enforced in South Africa," being gullible about explanations of East and Central African situations, failing to speak out in the UN, and lagging in "extending recognition and economic or technical assistance to the new African nations."

He also attributed our actions to "our domestic racial history" and called for American help to meet the manifold needs of the new nations emerging from colonial status.

TANGANYIKA TRIBE IS PROUD OF GAINS

Wachaga's 5-Story Building Is Impressive Proof of People's Advances

New York Times

18a

New York N.Y.

Sun. 3-1-59

p. 26

Special to The New York Times.

MOSHI, Tanganyika, Feb. 27 — The most impressive building in this community of 15,000, dominated by the snowy knob of Kilimanjaro is the headquarters of the Kilimanjaro Native Cooperative Union.

This is a twenty-seven-year-old organization of Wachagga coffee growers, whose shambas, or farms, form a green belt around the lower slopes of the great peak.

In the early days of coffee cultivation here, the Wachagga were inclined to ask: "Why should we grow it? Can we get drunk on it?"

But once the Roman Catholic mission at Kilema made the first plantings on Kilimanjaro, the quick-learning Wachagga promptly followed suit.

By 1916 the tribesmen owned 14,000 trees. Nine years later they organized a native planters' association. This was reorganized in 1932 as the cooperative union. Since then the tribe's annual production has increased from 600 to 6,000 tons.

Association Organized

The price, which started at £35 a ton, topped £500 a ton a few years ago. Recently it has fallen back to about £300 ($840) as a result of the world glut.

The individual farmers, who make up forty cooperative units in the cooperative union, are not closely aware of how their fortunes are tied up with the factors of supply and demand all over the world. These factors conceivably might slow down the astonishing progress that, in a quarter of a century, has made the Wachagga the most prosperous tribe in the territory of Tanganyika.

College Is Started

In the meantime the co-operative union has a five-story headquarters, with a hostelry called the Coffee Tree on the top floor. It has played host to Princess Margaret and has recently started a commercial college to teach business skills to the youth of the community.

On a lot adjoining the headquarters is a sign looking to eventual construction of a community center. The headquarters contains one of the best libraries in Africa.

The project is entirely staffed by Wachagga, except for the faculty of the college, headed by a Scot, Andrew Miller, and one European expert, A. L. B. Bennett.

Mr. Bennett came here from Oxfordshire in 1921 as a Government labor officer. He stayed on as economic advisor to the cooperative union, and can best described as a combination of its elder statesman and father confessor.

Sampling Room Displayed

One thing Mr. Bennett has nurtured in the Wachagga is independence and quiet pride in their accomplishment. This is nowhere more evident than in the sampling room, where Wachagga conduct the visitor down rows of green beans of various grades.

The same attitude of taking pride in work is shown by the librarian, N. C. J. Materu, who is in charge of 5,000 volumes. Mr. Materu said fiction was most popular. The library also includes an extensive basic reference section.

Some time next year the library may include a brand new history of the Wachagga themselves. In 1956 Thomas Lenana Mlanga Marealle, the paramount chief of the tribe, organized the Chagga Trust to record the tribe's history and customs. Mrs. K. M. Stahl, wife of Prof. Ernest Stahl of Oxford, has been commissioned to write the book.

African Riots Symbol Of Deep Inner Unrest

Montgomery Advertiser

18a

Montgomery Ala.

Mon. 3-9-59

P. 5A

By ALFRED FRIENDLY

Managing Editor Washington Post

Written for The Associated Press

ACCRA, Ghana (AP) — Recent riots in Rhodesia and Nyasaland and those earlier this year in the Belgian Congo were separated by the width of the African continent but were identical in underlying cause and purpose.

They were the outward symbol of a deep inner unrest, of a drive by the black African for his political and human emancipation.

The existence of that unrest in areas of Africa under white rule is obvious to any outside observer who takes the trouble to talk to Africans. It seemingly remains hidden only to a few leaders of colonial and white-settler governments.

Ten days before ugly riots broke out in his country, Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Central African Federation, gave solemn assurance in an interview that there would be no trouble and that he had 25 years of grace to work out all problems as long as the economic situation continued favorable.

A radical agitator like Dr. Hastings Banda, leader of the African National Congress in Nyasaland who later sparked riots there and now is under arrest, commanded little support, Welensky said.

Welensky insisted the "moderate" African who was politically aware remained on his side.

Yet subsequent interview with dozens of other Rhodesians, including members of Welensky's own party, civil servants in his government and leaders of those "moderate" Africans, produced the consensus—too optimistic as it turned out—that there would be violence in Nyasaland within six months.

Few experienced and dispassionate political experts in Africa doubt that there will be more riots or shattering alarming demonstrations:

1. In the federation, where Africans deem the Welensky government hypocritical in its promise of a full black and white "partnership" and where in any event precious few real steps have been taken to implement that policy.

2. In the Congo, where the natives also doubt the good faith of Belgium's Jan. 13 declaration promising self-government and independence, since the government refuses to give or hint at a date of that event.

3. In Kenya, where white settlers fiercely resist equal participation to Africans in government and where Britain has still to make a promise of self-government or to acknowledge the African nationalists' elemental battle cry of "one man, one vote."

4. In the Union of South Africa, where apartheid (segregation) reduces the African to a common laborer, perpetually denies him any political or social rights and allows him few legal ones, except in isolated rural areas where he is to be sequestered.

The Jan. 4 riots in Leopoldville were vilently anti-white in tone and it will take much more than the mere words of the Jan. 13 declaration to satisfy the basic drive.

The Nyasaland riots stemmed from fear of withdrawal of British protection and descent into a permanent abyss of subjugation under a government of white Rhodesiansif plans materialize to end the Central African Federation's colonial status and make it an independent nation.

The Brazzaville riots last month, it should be noted, were not of this pattern. For the new Congo Republic, formerly part of French Equatorial Africa, has won its struggle for independence. It has not, unfortunately, achieved democracy, and the riots were manifestations of a political war between two parties and racial groups.

Horrible as were the results — the unofficial estimate is 500 to 600 killed—and frightening as they may be as an augury of future African self-government once white rule is withdrawn, they may not be as fearsome as the results if white governments resist African demands too long and too inflexibly.

For Africans mean to throw off white dominion, to govern themselves, to end color discrimination and to win full equality in every form of public life.

They were set on the march toward these goals by several forces:

The simple logic of history and the progress of democratic thought;

By the independence of Ghana just two years ago and the scheduled independence of Nigeria less than two years hence;

By the impact of the last year's fiery Accra conference;

And perhaps mainly by the example of France in giving self-government and independence to vast areas that comprised French West and French Equatorial Africa.

One way or another Africans mean to rule themselve_ and it is a truism that if they can't get democracy they'll prefer black dictatorship to white oligarchy, however benevolent.

Major Upheaval Feared In Africa

Post Herald

18a

Birmingham Ala.

BY HENRY N. TAYLOR
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

LONDON—The map of Africa is falling to pieces like an upset jigsaw puzzle.

The pace and location of the latest upsets have astounded colonial experts throughout Europe.

Some predict that within two years all Africa will be involved in a showdown fight between African native nationalism and "nothing-for-the blacks-never" white settlers—a sort of continent-wide Mau Mau terror, with all hope of peaceful co-existence lost.

What prompts these extreme fears is bloody news from two places long believed among the least likely to explode: the Belgian Congo and the British-ruled Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

In the Congo after flash rioting left 71 dead, Belgium hastily promised eventual independence to this colony twice the size of Texas. For generations the Congo has been ruled from Brussels like a yo-yo on a tight string. Now, many white supremists fear that if African nationalism can penetrate feudal Congo, it can win any place—and surprisingly soon.

News 3-18-59

IN NYASALAND, WHERE white men are outnumbered 200 to 1, African mobs with spears and stones have forced white Rhodesian authorities to fly in troops to kill some 39 demonstrators and jail virtually all Negro politicians. The Rhodesian experiment in joint black-white self-government, one of the most hopeful in Africa, has suffered a deadly blow.

Anything European colonialists try to do in Africa these days seems to go sour. Gen. Charles De Gaulle gave France's own Congo semi-freedom. Result: tribal war, Negro vs. Negro, with 120 dead. In South Africa, a worried government tightened laws which keep 11 million colored people in semi-bondage to three million whites. Result: riots and a general strike.

P. 12

The independence struggle in Africa is bloodier now than ever. Morocco, Lybia and Sudan are in serious trouble. Four territories—Nigeria, Togoland, Somalia and the Cameroons—are due to become fully independent nations next year. Yet no one is quite sure how they will govern, or even feed themselves.

In Free Ghana, Premier Kwame Nkrumah seems to be hoping for an eventual United States of Africa with some 25 native republics federated together and perhaps himself as president. But Egypt's Dictator Nasser is nibbling southward too.

* * *

MEANWHILE RUSSIA has quadrupled radio broadcast to Africa and has sent crack ambassadors to Morocco and Ghana. Their assignment is simply stated: make black Africa red.

As the independence fever arises, even moderate African leaders such as Tom Mboya of Kenya have decided they'd better play Patrick Henry quick, or more hot-headed patriots will steal control. "Scram from Africa," Mboya told the British and French—and he hasn't been arrested yet.

All this puts the United States on a spot. Our stake is vast in this mineral-rich continent bigger than North America. As a nation which had its own Boston Tea Party, the U. S. can hardly object if 220 million Africans try to chuck out the redcoats too. Yet Washington has nightmares of rich pickings for Russia if these unrestrained upheavals leave Africa in ungoverned chaos.

DEATHS TOTAL 50 IN AFRICAN STRIFE

Times

Southern Rhodesian Debate Continues on Measures to Control Violence

18a

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

New York

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, March 18—The death toll in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia since the outbreak of nationalist disorders rose to at least fifty today.

It was announced officially that two more nonwhites—four in all—had died in a fight on Chilubi Island in Lake Bangweulu, Northern Rhodesia, Monday.

The violence was touched off by the arrest of a member of the banned Zambia African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia. A white party led by a district commissioner was attacked with spears and clubs and the commissioner and his assistant were wounded the latter gravely.

Times 3-19-59

Today the total of arrests on Chilubi rose to 103. Patrols kept a lookout on the island. One of the four Africans wounded in the incident was described as the leader of the armed band.

p. 6-C

Election Day Is Near

With the Northern Rhodesia election only two days off the rest of the protectorate was generally quiet today. In Lusaka, the Earl of Perth, British Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, declared it was in the interest of everyone that the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland be made to work.

The federation consists of the protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the self-governing colony of Southern Rhodesia. Lord Perth is due here tomorrow for talks with Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation, and Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

In Nyasaland, security forces arrested another alleged Zambia Congress organizer after lighting up an area near Chipoka with parachute flares.

In Southern Rhodesia, the emphasis was not on current violence but on the new legislation presumably intended to control it.

After the Unlawful Organizations Bill passed a second reading with very slight changes last night, the Government submitted today a related measure called the Preventive Detention Bill.

This would authorize the Governor to order indefinite detention of persons thought to be agitators and subversive elements, without the suspects' having recourse to courts.

Moreover, the bill would empower the Governor to specify any meeting held outside the country as one at which attendby a Southern Rhodesian would render him liable to detention.

Thus, if the bill was passed, any African who went to a nationalist meeting in Accra, for example, or conceivably to a Negro meeting in the United States, would be subject to arrest upon return.

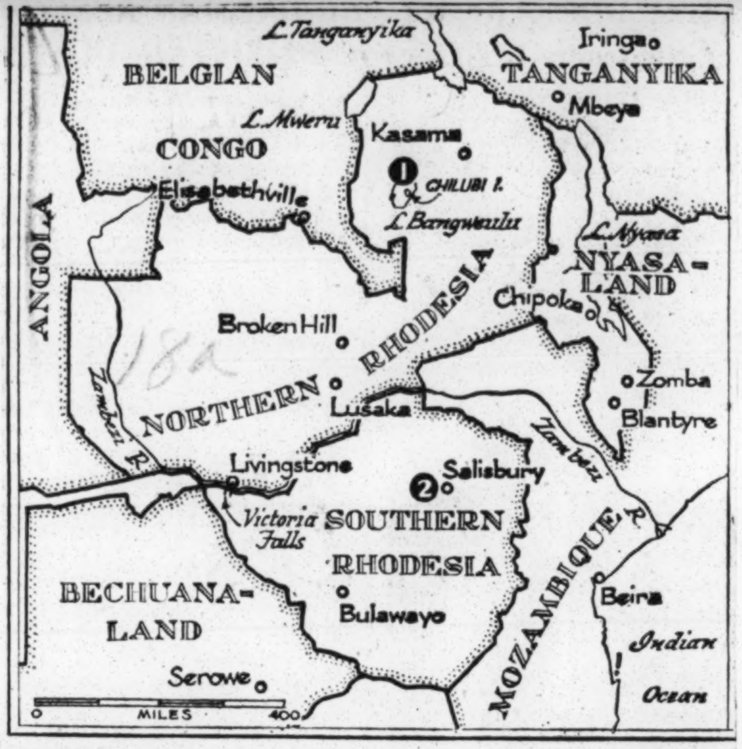
The measure is likely to cause further debate on the Unlawful Organizations Bill. Leadclergymen of the federation have alreadv expressed grave doubts about the legislation. The Government has insisted the measures were contemplated before a state of emergency was proclaimed here the last week in February.

Meanwhile, it appeared likely that in committee an amendment to the organizations bill would be submitted to outlaw any party or organization active in or on behalf of groups in Ghana as well as the Communist party of any country.

On March 10 the federation's Prime Minister said the Nyasaland uprising stemmed from the recent "freedom" meeting in Accra, capital of Ghana. Since then the alleged inluence of Ghana here has been frequently deplored by high officials.

With interest throughout the federation shifting to the election in the norh, a big question is the degree to which the Zambia African Congress appeal will keep Africans from the polls.

In the past there have been as many as 100 eligible nonwhite voters in Northern Rhodesia. This time under the Constitution there are nearly 8,000.



The New York Times March 19, 195

DEATH LIST GROWS: The toll in a clash on Chilubi Island (1) rose to four. In Salisbury (2) the Southern Rhodesian Parliament received a preventive detention bill

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Khama, African Who Had Englishman Flogged, Dies

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat. 6-20-59

LONDON — The African who became famous when he ordered an Englishman flogged, died in London of a kidney ailment.

p. 2

Tshekedi Khama, uncle of Seretse Khama, once exiled by Britain for marrying a white woman, had been ill for some time.

Seretse had flown to London by chartered plane from Bechaunaland to be at his uncle's bedside.

18a

The deceased created a nationwide furor when he ordered an Englishman flogged for misbehaving with an African girl.

18a 1959

DEATH COUNT AT 40

Fresh Blood Spills In African Riots

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Adv.

Mon 3-9-59

P. 1

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia (AP)—Fresh blood was spilled Saturday in Nyasaland rioting. The government announced two Africans were killed and four injured in disorders at Mlanje, a tea-producing center.

Prime Minister Sir Roy Welensky of the Central African Federation and other British authorities held an airport conference Sunday at Blantyre, Nyasland's capital, on the situation in that protectorate since outlawing of the African National Congress Tuesday.

By official count, 40 Africans have been killed and 249 Nationalists, including Congress leaders and others agitating against British rule, are under arrest.

Welensky met with Gov. Sir Robert Armitage of Nyasaland, Prime Minister Sir Edgar Whitehead of Southern Rhodesia, and British High Commissioner M. R. Metcalf. No decisions were disclosed.

Trouble broke out on two tea estates Saturday in the Mlanje district after security police arrested 10 persons.

A gang of shouting rebels armed with spears, knives, axes and bicycle chains forced plantation workers to down tools, then surrounded the home of the plantation supervisor, R. A. Bishop. They stoned windows and tried to smash the doors.

Security forces took Bishop and his wife to another house on the plantation, where all whites gathered under armed guard.

Later the mob, 500 strong, moved to Limbuli where they surrounded a store in which 70 Asian men, women and children were gathered. Shouting threats, the rioters swarmed around the building, tearing down telephone wires. Store manager Aziz Karim drove them off with a shotgun.

Asians, like whites, are a minority in the federation. More than 7 million of the 7½ million people are black.

African Prince Marries White English Woman

18a

Atlanta World

Atlanta, Ga.

Wed 3-18-59

P. 4

KAMPALA, Uganda (UPI)— The brother of the King of Buganda Monday forfeited any claim to the throne for his offspring by marrying a white girl.

The Parliament of the African kingdom formally removed any heirs of Prince Henry Harold Kimera, 31, from accession rights through at least two generations.

The decision was made because the prince married Carol Ann Whitney, 17, of Bournemouth, England, on March 11. Prince Henry has been studying law in England and plans to settle in southern France.

The Parliament cabled him that "as you have married an English girl, neither your children nor grandchildren can be recognized as being in direct line to the kabakaship (throne)."

British Don't Keep Promises

Journal and Guide

Sat. 3-21-59

Instead Of Freedom, Natives Get "Get Tough' Bill, Rebel

Norfolk, Va.

P. 11

Special to Journal and Guide

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia — Observers here have expressed fear that the Federation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland faces a grim war for independence with Africans of every shade of opinion supporting guerrilla tactics unless the Southern Rhodesia government backs down on its proposals for ending nationalist rioting.

18a

Even members of the Opposition party, a hard-core white supremacy organization, has protested the methods for suppression contained in a bill introduced in the Executive Council (legislature) by the government's minister of justice, Reginald Knight.

• • •

THE FIRST response from the African majority in the federation came Friday when nationalists in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia's capital, began smashing store windows and hurling flaming bottles of gasoline in the streets.

It was the first serious outbreak of nationalist violence in Northern Rhodesia, although sporadic rioting has been going on in its two sister republics of Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland for weeks.

• • •

NORTHERN Rhodesia is the only member of the three-state federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland which has not declared a state of emergency in the current period of unrest in British Central Africa.

Even some moderate Africans here who have professed to believe that the European minority has been sincere in promising an eventual government in which there will be a partnership of the races are disturbed.

• • •

HERE ARE some of the reasons, which are embodied in the government's bill:

1. Every African and outside organization known for opposing white domination would be outlawed. This would include the African National Congresses of the entire federation and South Africa Zambia.

2. Any person accused of being a member of one of these groups would be considered a member until it was proved otherwise.

3. Police would have full authority to call on any person believed to be an officer of an "unlawful" organization to furnish lists of members and officers.

4. Any policeman may without warrant, enter any place in which he has reason to believe a meeting of an unlawful organization is taking place, a member of such an organization resides, or pertinent documents may be found, and to arrest all persons found and to seize arms, books and papers.

5. Any person who belongs to an unlawful organization, indicates he is a member, contributes to or takes part in its activities, allows unlawful meetings in his house or refuses information to the police shall be liable to a fine of $2,800 or imprisonment for five years, or both.

6. Special jurisdiction will be given to magistrates to impose penalties in summary trials.

7. No legal proceeding may be taken against the governor or any member of the executive council, civil servant or policeman, or against any person acting under their direction or with their approval.

• • •

THE LUSAKA rioting apparently was touched off by the government order outlawing the extreme nationalist Zambia African National Congress, an independent splinter group which broke away from the more moderate ANC.

Shops owned by Europeans and Asians were the main targets of the mobs which roamed the streets. European - controlled African newspapers also were damaged.

AFRICAN PREMIER MISSING ON PLANE

18a

Wreckage of the Aircraft Carrying Boganda and 8 Others Is Sighted

New York Times

New York N.Y.

BANGUI, Central African Republic, March 30 (Reuters)—Wreckage of a plane that disappeared last night while carrying Premier Barthelemy Boganda was sighted in a marsh 100 miles southwest of here today.

All available troops and aircraft were ordered to the scene after a military plane reported seeing the scattered wreckage.

The aircraft, with the Premier and eight others aboard, vanished last night during a 200-mile flight to Bangui, the capital, from Berberati.

M. Boganda, 48 years old, is the most powerful African figure in the Central African Republic. He had gone to Berberati to campaign for republic-wide elections scheduled for Sunday.

Tues 3-31-59

False Alarm Causes Delay

The Central African Republic is the former French Territory of Ubangi-Shari. It voted to become a republic within the French community when President Charles de Gaulle formed France's Fifth Republic last fall.

P. 25

A false alarm today caused several hours' del[illegible] and la[illegible] the missing pla[illegible] wreckage was sighted from the air near the village of Banaza, fifty-five miles west of here.

A rescue party hacked its way through thick jungle to the scene this afternoon only to find it was the wreckage of a plane that crashed ten years ago.

The missing plane carried a crew of four and five passengers. With M. Boganda was his Information Minister, Jean Senzz, and M. Fayama, a member of the Grand Council of French Equatorial Africa.

Boganda Also Is Mayor

Premier Boganda is chairman of the Grand Council. He also is Mayor of Bangui in addition to his duties as Premier.

Virtually unchallenged in the country's politics, M. Boganda was born a peasant and became a Roman Catholic priest. He was unfrocked after World War II when he fell in love with his French secretary and subsequently married her. They have three children.

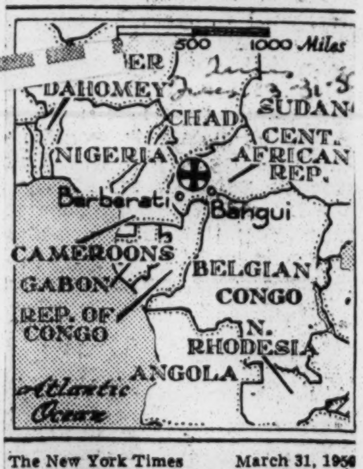
The Premier is the most ardent exponent of African unity for the four former territories of French Equatorial Africa. His dream is a "United States of Latin Africa" to link the French, Belgian and Portuguese territories.

M. Boganda went to Berberati to campaign for his Movement for the Social Evolution of Negro Africa. The movement is expected to gain a big majority in Sunday's election.

On Crashed Plane

Times
18a
Tues 3-31-59

Barthelemy Boganda



The New York Times March 31, 1959

Wreckage of a plane carrying the Premier of the Central African Republic has been found 100 miles from Bangui (cross).

Even In London, African Muddle Protested

In London, a woman in the audience stands up to heckle a speaker during a recent meeting at which the present trouble in Rhodesia and Nyasaland was the topic of discussion. At the meeting a vote was cast in favor of a public inquiry into the arrest of Guy Clutton-Brock, 53, described as a "man of peace," who has been accused of stirring up riots in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

3-21-59

On March 11 two bills giving the governor sweeping powers to control African organizations were introduced in Southern Rhodesia's Parliament at Salisbury.

18a

West Africa Said Seeking New Ideas

18a

Atlanta Constitution

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

West Africa does not seek Americans to locate in its countries who come only for personal gain, Dr. Rufus Clement says.

"The type of American sought in West Africa today is the one who comes with new ideas and new techniques to contribute to the countries' developments," he says.

Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Clement, president of Atlanta University, made his remarks during a recent address to the Butler Street YMCA Hungry Club's Public Forum.

Feb. 2-10-59

DOCTOR VISITED AFRICA

Last summer Dr. Clement and his wife spent three months in West Africa visiting Ghana, Nigeria, and Liberia.

18a

Reviewing his visit to the African continent, Dr. Clement said that in Liberia there has been more progress under the administration of President W. V. S. Tubman than during any other time in the nation's history.

He said Liberia offers "splendid opportunities" for any young American who has the ability and the know-how.

"Modern cities are springing up all over West Africa," he added.

PREDICTS PROGRESS

Dr. Clement said that Nigeria with the bulging population of 35 million will emerge with strong leadership when the country becomes free in 1960.

"The general trend of the African continent today is freedom and independence," he said. "They are having their political troubles but educators have taken hold instead of the professional politicians."

WHITES IN AFRICA SUSPECT U. S. AIMS

Times p. 19

America and Soviet Union Both Viewed as Seeking to End British Influence

New York

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

ARUSHA, Tanganyika, June 26—United States attitudes toward Africa are being subjected to new criticism by white elements. They tend to equate American and Soviet aims as being directed at ending British influence on the continent.

June 28 1959

The criticism has been stepped up by the attention paid in the United States recently to the visiting African leader, Tom Mboya of Kenya. It has also been stimulated by fear that African issues may be exploited during the elections in the United States next year.

Whites who feel the impatient pressure of African nationalism have regarded touring British Labor Members of Parliament as a particular burden. From Nairobi, Kenya, to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, these visitors have been attacked as troublemakers who are willing to sacrifice their own race in the interest of potential Labor votes back home.

18a

American tourists in Africa have recently been hearing more and more criticism of the State Department, and suggestions that American candidates in areas with large Negro populations are sure to misrepresent the African situation for political expediency in 1960.

Editorial Accuses U. S.

The Mombasa (Kenya) Times said in an editorial this week:

"People of all races with great experience of Africa will watch with somewhat cynical eyes American attempts to gather for themselves some of the influence they are only too eager to strip from Britain.

"One witness before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee [Stuart Van Dyke, assistant deputy director of operations of the International Cooperation Administration] has complained that numbers of Africans are being offered free visits to the Soviet Union and Communist China, where they get 'red carpet treatment' and come back 'visibly impressed by what they've seen and talk a good deal about it.'

"In fact, the methods employed by these Communist nations are very little different from those sometimes employed by the United States, which like Russia wants to replace the British way of life with its own, whatever the consequences."

Criticism Is Confusing

Invariably such criticism, written or spoken, confuses official policy with private American attitudes.

Many whites in Africa feel that the Africans who have visited the United States, under no matter whose auspices, have tended to present only one side of the situation.

That there is more than one side was pointed out at the recent conference of United States Foreign Service mission chiefs at Lourenço Marques, Mozambique.

At one session, Philip Crowe, recently accredited Ambassador to South Africa, described his approach to the job as "report them, don't reform them." Mason Sears, United States representative in the United Nations Trusteeship Council, contended that the Ambassador's mission was to do more than that.

Mr. Sears was attending the conference as an observed. His outspoken comments, both during trips to Africa and at home, have made his a frequent subject of criticism by whites from Kenya to the Cape.

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18a 1959

AFRICANS STAGE CAPETOWN RALLY

1,500 at National Congress Meeting—Volunteer Unit Attends in Uniform

New York Times

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

Mon. 4-27-59

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 26—The African National Congress held the largest meeting today it has ever assembled in Capetown. The occasion was the first visit and speech by Albert Luthuli, president general of the congress in the Union of South Africa.

The congress, an African nationalist movement, also displayed for the first time in any number a subsidiary organization of uniformed volunteers. The men wore dark berets, khaki jackets and khaki trousers.

On each beret was a circular pin bearing a map of Africa. The jackets had insignia straps but no belts. A slightly incongruous touch was provided by large bow ties of black, green and yellow, the congress colors.

At least 1,500 persons jammed the municipal armory for the meeting. It was a large crowd for Capetown Negroes, who are a small minority of the city's population.

"Coloreds," or by American standards light-complexioned Negroes, make up the largest fraction—but not a "majority"—of the city's population of 750,000.

There are somewhat fewer "Europeans," or whites, and not more than 100,000 "natives," or Negroes of unmixed blood.

Thus one of the most significant aspects of the meeting was the presence of James La Guma, president of the South African Colored People's Organization. Mr. La Guma, a dignified, well-dressed man, asked people of all races — "black, white and brown" . .to stand together in a fight against a "ruthless" Government that proceeded "without consideration for anybody's opinion except its own."

When Mr. Luthuli spoke of the boycott of Nationalist-made products that is to begin June 26, it was understood by most of the people present that only the strong support of the coloreds could make such a boycott effective in Capetown.

Asked whether his group had formally decided on such support, Mr. La Guma said it would be up to its planning council which would meet between now and the June date.

Mr. Luthuli, a former Zulu chief, whose blue business suit was circled with a wreath of ferns presented as a welcome, commented that "extraparliamentary methods" were the "only weapon" available to the Congress movement.

"When and how is a matter of timing," he added

Showing awareness of the delicacy of the civil disobedience issue, Mr. Luthuli continued:

"I hope to live to declare — I don't declare it now — I hope to live to the day when I declare a real stay at home [general strike]."

Meanwhile, he said, the Congress must intensify its struggle against the pass system, which has caused perhaps the greatest popular resentment of any of the Government's day-to-day policies.

Mr. Luthuli said in conclusion: "I'll not rest until South Africa is a true democracy." Then he led singing.

The hymn "Somlandela," based on "I'll Follow Jesus," and "Mayibuye," based on "Clementine," were sung time and again and punctuated by cries of "Africa!" with the congress saulte—snapping up of the right arm at the elbow and holding the fist just above the shoulder with the thumb pointing in.

Whites present included Brian Bunting, a former representative of Africans in Parliament who was ousted in 1953 under the Supression of Communism Act. On the platform were representatives of the Congress of Democrats, a Left-Wing group invariably present at congress rallies.

Another white in the audience was Ned Munger, representative of the American Universities Field Staff of New York.

In a recent newsletter of that group, Mr. Munger analyzed Communist activities in South Africa and singled out the Congress of Democrats as a "front" group. The article provoked Mr. Bunting, who edits a publication called New Age, to make a rebuttal.

Believed 'Tool' of Sudan Communists

Is General Abboud the 'Pawn' In Plan to Oppose Nasser?

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat 5-30-59

p. 9

18a

CAIRO—Are the Communists in the Sudan planning to use Gen. Idrahim Abboud as the "pawn" to spearhead plans for seizing power and build a popular front to oppose President Gamal Nasser of the United Arab Republic?

This notion became a possibility because of the following series of events:

The Communists are believed ready to pin their hopes on Brig. Gen. Abdul Rahmin Shenan, who appears to be the strongest man in the military junta governing the country.

2. Brigadier Shenan is a conservative and no Communist, and got his military training from the British.

18a

GEN. IBRAHIM ABBOUD

. . . is he "pawn?"

3. The Communists tend to like him for two reasons: He looks as if he has the ambition to be a potential strong man and he is anti-Egyptian.

4. Brigadier Shenan was not a member of the original junta that took over the government last November under the leadership of Gen. Abboud.

5. On March 2, Brigadier Shenan marched his regiment into Khartoum, surrounded army headquarters and placed the entire junta under arrest. Carrying a tommy gun, he faced the 13-man junta and ordered all to resign execpt Gen. Abboud, telling Abboud he had to stay in office to accept the resignation of the others.

6. But Gen. Abboud wanted to get out. In the end, however, he compromised with Brigadier Shenan and remained. Two other regimental commanders got places in the junta. Maj. Gen. Ahmed Abdel Wahab, one of the strongest men in the army, was forced out as interior minister.

Missionary Cites World's Task Of Helping Africa

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. p. 1

Sat. 5-30-59

18a

PALOS PARK, Ill. — (ANP) — A young woman who has didicated her life to "being a bridge between cultures" recently announced "that it is up to the Christian Church, at home and abroad, to develop intercultural understanding at a deeper level."

She is Miss Mary Dewar, Chatham, N. J., Congregational Christian missionary to Angola, Africa and formerly to North China.

Miss Dewar who was the principal speaker before the annual retreat of the Chicago Congregational Christian Women's Fellowship. Community Center Foundation of Palos Park, also said, "You'll never bridge the misunderstandings that grow between people of different cultures, until you bring them all into one family."

CITES TASK

"The task of the African Mission, she said, is to train indigenous leadership - doctors, nurses, teachers, agriculture workers, ministers - to serve their people as "whole human beings. These humans are helped to see they don't need to feel inferior and can have their own self respect." she added.

"After being nobody as a group for years and years, the African wants to be somebody. This also is true in the United States," she declared.

Contrasting village Africans in Angola before and after introduction of Christianity to their lives, Miss Dewar said that "before," faces are "full of suspicion, distrust, fear. The people unually are malnourished, often unhygienic, living in rural slum conditions, without sanitation or schooling. There is nothing to live for except the day to day grind."

The Christian in his village, on the other hand, is "alert, cheerful, has an open, friendly countenance. He is healthier, so he looks well nourished and his skin is in good condition and clean. He has a better house, is better dressed, has some education and a purpose in life."

BELGIANS ABSOLVE 3 CONGO LEADERS

Times p.32
New York

Africans to Return to Home Country Following Tour After January Riots

Sun. 5-10-59

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, May 9—Three African leaders who were first charged with responsibility for riots in Leopoldville in January and later brought to Belgium on an education tour will return to the Belgian Congo next week.

The Ministry of the Belgian Congo received word today that the accusations filed by Leopoldville authorities against the men, Joseph Kasavubu, Daniel Kanza and Simon Mzeza, had been withdrawn.

Meanwhile, the three African leaders put out a statement here to the Belgian press in which they said both kind and critical things about the Government. It is said here that this statement was unsolicited.

However, G. H. Dumont, secretary to the Minister of the Belgian Congo, expressed gratification at one particular idea of the African leaders. This was their statement that they would continue their struggle for independence "in order and in legality."

This statement was viewed here as a hopeful note for the end of a strange chapter in the history of the Belgian Congo. The chapter began in Leopoldville Jan. 4, when a crowd of Africans rioted, with the result that forty-seven persons were killed and property worth millions of dollars was destroyed.

Leopoldville authorities said the riot began when the Abako Association, an African party headed by M. Kasavubu, tried to hold a meeting without permission. African policemen and the supporters of the Abako party clashed, resulting in the rioting.

300 Africans Arrested

M. Kasavubu, Mayor of one of the districts of Leopoldville, and Mm. Kanza and Mzeza, administrative employes of the city, were among 300 African leaders arrested on accusations of responsibility for the rioting.

The three Abako leaders were still in custody in March when Maurice Van Hemelrijck, Minister of the Belgian Congo, went to the territory to rally support for the Governments' plan to prepare the African population for democratic rule. This plan was announced Jan. 13

M. Van Hemelrijck was counseled by residents of the Congo that there would be trouble among the African population if the Abako leaders were released in Leopoldville, or if they were sentenced to prison or deported to another part of the Congo.

The Belgian leaders tried a fourth expedient. The Abako leaders were asked if they would like to make a study tour of Belgium. This proved to be acceptable to them.

For the last two months the three men have traveled around Belgium studying Belgian politics and industry and talking with local officials.

Solicitude Brings Thanks

Their statment, published in the Belgian newspapers today, expressed "wholehearted thanks for the amiable hospitality and the solicitude of which we have been the object during this visit." They said they had found sympathy for their cause.

The African leaders criticized past actions by Belgian authorities and also mentioned the "dangerous excess of paternalism." They defended their own party against accusations that it wanted to impose its will on the other Congolese.

They said that they favored liberty for all of the Congolese peoples and their joining together in a political federation.

The three leaders criticized the Belgian declaration of Jan. 13 as "an incomplete promise" of self-government. They asked that a democratically constituted committee be given special powers to put the plan into effect.

Still, they expressed confidence in Belgium and in the "solemn promise" of King Baudouin in regard to development of democracy in the Congo.

AFRICAN LEADER URGES U. N. RULE

Times
New York

Chief Kutako of Herero Tribe in Mandated Territory Asks Trusteeship

Wed. 5-20-59

Special to The New York Times.

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, May 18—A day after his eighty-eighth birthday, Paramount Chief Hosea Kutako of the Herero tribe pleaded for immediate United Nations trusteeship over South-West Africa.

At a meeting yesterday of chiefs and sub-chiefs, including members of the Nama and Ovambo tribes, Chief Kutako reiterated the basic conviction that underlies the entire African nationalist movement:

"The land is ours," he said. "But we have no place to live on it," he added. "The areas to which we have been taken formerly belonged to animals; they are uninhabitable."

The meeting where Chief Kutako spoke was held in a square one-room building in the Windhoek African quarter. This is a dusty unpaved slum region on the outskirts of the modern city, which is the capital of this mandated territory.

The mandate was given to the Union of South Africa by the League of Nations after World War I, and ever since the founding of the United Nations, African tribes have been petitioning the United Nations to end its administration by South Africa.

The Primary Petitioner

Chief Kutako has been the primary petitioner. His representative recently renewed the plea in New York and a long and eloquent letter from Chief Kutako is embodied in last year's report of the Committee on South-West Africa to the General Assembly.

Yesterday's meeting gave the United Nations documents the third dimension of life.

Chief Kutako, his narrow eyes slightly bloodshot and pouched with age, sat at the head of an oval table. It was partly covered by a rectangular oilcloth.

An upright piano stood in one corner. About twenty men, all in plain modern dress, crowded the room. A door behind Chief Kutako was open so that his grizzled head was silhouetted against the bright sun. He held a knobbed walking stick between the knees.

Chief Kutako, who was elected in 1917, has survived all fifteen of his children. He said he spokes for nearly 50,000 of his own tribe, about one-eighth of the total African population of the territory.

U. N. Action Is Urged

"Our wish is that South-West Africa be removed from the control and administration of the Union of South Africa," Chief Kutako said gravely, "and that it should be placed under direct control of the United Nations.

"Our wish is that this thing be done immediately because this is the fourteenth year that we have been asking it."

An alert young man in a blue suit translated the chief's Herero into English. Then another interpreter put the words into Nama. This is a language characterized by sounds like loud smacking of the lips.

Like Africans elsewhere, Chief Kutako spoke of the pass laws.

"To carry a pass means that a person is in prison," he said. "He has not the right to decide things for himself—and then he is just as good as dead. If you have no right to decide for yourself, it is just as good to be in the grave."

He referred to the fact that the visitor was American and continued:

"The United States was also under the domination of a foreign power but today the United States is a free country.

"As an American whose people suffered under foreign domination you should know that oppression kills the soul of a person as well as the body.

"So we want the United Nations to free us in the same way that the Americans were freed."

REPORT FROM UNITED NATIONS:

Africa: powder keg for World War III

Afro-American p.9
Baltimore Md.

By CHARLES P. HOWARD SR.
(HNS) UN and
Foreign Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — Events shaping up in Africa in the form of alliances are now sufficiently clear to disclose what plans are in the making.

Sat 5-2-59

In the area including Kenya, The Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Mozambique, South Africa and South West Africa the white minority is attempting a consolidation of their armies, air forces and such naval strength as is necessary for the purpose of giving them mobility and striking power that can promptly be shifted where the "urge for freedom becomes strong on the part of the African majority."

The Independent African States in their Accra Conference (1958) pledged themselves to see that all Africa becomes free. They announced a program of "non violence" but they do not renounce violence under all circumstances.

* * *

THERE IS A "set up" in Cairo, The Afro - Asian Solidarity Committee with the Soviet Union and Red China among others as members of this group.

France has created in Africa a "Community of African States." These States comprise the vast area south of the Sahara formerly making up French West Africa and French Equatorial Africa.

It is interesting to note that France has retained "thru the control among other things of mechanism of this set up" "foreign affairs and defense of these countries."

If you look close enough behind the scenes it will become obvious that this arrangement makes it virtually impossible for these black countries to ever join with the black countries outside the French Community of States in any program of liberation of oppressed African countries.

* * *

FRANCE HAS been able to do this by the old "divide and rule" technique. She has given tremendous preference to leaders like Houphouet - Boigny of the Ivory Coast and Oscar Zengeza Sa vanhu of Nyasaland.

Boigny, tremendously wealthy at the hands of the French, openly states that he is more interested in French solidarity than in "the hopes and aspirations of African nationalism."

Much of his time is spent in carrying this message to other black leaders. He is a bitter foe of Nkruhma of Ghana, Sekou Toure of Guinea and Olympio of Togoland.

* * *

IN THE MATTER of techniques, every effort is being made to outlaw and destroy the African National Congress in areas dominated by the white minorities.

The other colonial powers, Portugal, Belgium and Italy all by acts of suppression throw their weight in the scales on the side of white dominated Africa.

Thus through these devices the colonial powers hope to halt the march to freedom of the black peoples of Africa but militarily they plan by the "consolidation of forces and mobility" to prevent free black countries from coming to the rescue of the black oppressed peoples of Africa.

(It is with all this in mind that the black people of Nyasaland have bitterly resisted the federation of Nyasaland with Northern and Southern Rhodesia.)

* * *

YOU ONLY NEED to talk to Nkruhma, Mboya or any other nationalist leader to understand their determination to bring about the freedom of their oppressed brothers in white dominated Africa.

Continued oppression of the colonial peoples and a lack of understanding of the free people of Africa may drive these independent countries into the arms of Red China and the Soviet Union.

If we survive Berlin we have much to worry about in Africa as the "burning fuse" leading to the powder keg of World War III.

* * *

AT THE Accra Conference held last year in Accra, Ghana, it was decided that all lovers of African Freedom would celebrate annually on April 15 what shall thereafter be known as "African Freedom Day." African Freedom Day Programs were planned for all these countries.

18a 1959

CONGO VOTE PLAN PERTURBS FRENCH

But Premier's Plebiscite Bid Is Viewed as Political Step —Neighbors Interested

By THOMAS F. BRADY

Special to The New York Times.

N.Y. Times
New York
3-12-59
P. 11-C

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo Republic, March 11—The birth pangs of self-government in this new republic are putting a strain on France's determination to keep hands off the internal affairs of the states of the new Overseas Community.

Fulbert Youlou, Premier and leader of one of the political-tribal factions that staged a three-day conflict here last month, has proposed a plebiscite to permit a majority of his political antagonists to secede.

Opposition leaders, reacting by calling the proposal a maneuver, assured the supremacy of M. Youlou's Democratic Union party.

Their dilemma is that a vote against secession in their northern Socialist stronghold could perhaps be made to appear a vote of confidence in M. Youlou, while a vote in the north for secession would leave the southern Socialists in a decided minority under M. Youlou.

The opinion of the self-liquidating French administration, as reflected in the private comment of its officials, is that the secession project is "madness." "Africa is already cut up in small enough parcels without further partitioning," one said.

Vote Viewed as Unlikely

There is an impression among French administrators, said to be reinforced by private assurances from the Youlou camp, that the referendum project is simply a move in the political poker game and may never take place. M. Youlou has said he will call the Legislature next week to implement the plan, but the call has not yet been issued.

Meanwhile, Yvon Bourges, High Commissioner General of what was French Equatorial Africa, who for the time being is President Charles de Gaulle's chief representative here, has let it be known that the French African community would be concerned with the referendum and would necessarily supervise it.

Barthelemy Boganda, Premier of the adjacent Central African Republic, formerly Ubangi-Shari, has also sent word that his state is concerned because if the North Congo should secede it presumably would then join his territory. Therefore he, too, wants to supervise the voting. This is bound to embarrass M. Youlou, who is politically antagonistic to M. Boganda.

Ethnic Groupings Favored

Behind M. Youlou's move, according to this opponents, is a strategy devised by the "white eminence" of his party, Christion Jayle, Speaker of the Congo Assembly. M. Jayle advocates homogeneous groupings to obviate the bal closhes like that last month, which left more than a hundred non-whites dead in the suburbs of Brazzaville.

But his opponents charge that M. Youlou, with M. Jayle in the background, arms to unite with ethnic brothers of the lower Congo basin in the Belgian Congo and Portuguese Angola. The expansionist plan, his opponents declare, would involve the French African community in difficulties with Belgium and Portugal.

The northern regions are a stronghold of the African Socialist Movement, the Opposition party, whose leader, Jacques Opangault, is in jail on a charge of having fomented the violence that began Feb. 16. The north is poor and backward by comparison with Brazzaville and the south.

Powell calls for new African policy rapping colonialism

18a

Afro American
Baltimore
Md.
Sat. 4-4-59
P. 9

WASHINGTON

Democratic Congressman Adam Clayton Powell of New York last [illegible] for an immediate new U.S. policy to cope with changes now taking place in Africa.

In a statement prepared for delivery on the House floor, the Harlem Democrat focused attention on the continuing revolution against colonialism that is now engulfing the continent of Africa," adding: "The great majority of U.S. citizens, and particularly those of us who are charged with the responsibility of leadership in this country, do not know what our policy is toward Africa and the Africans.

* * *

"WE HAVE heard nothing of future plans of meeting the challenge of a new Africa in the coming years."

Powell cited the "power and unlimited control that one million Europeans have over seven million Africans" and then urged the U.S. to express official condemnation against colonialism in Africa.

He suggested that the U.S. apply economic sanctions against those who would deny human rights to Africans.

"The 19th century and all that went with it is dead and a new chapter opens in the area of colonial and imperial activities.

* * *

"FOR AFRICANS are determined to cram the revolution, which has taken the West 500 years to accomplish, into one generation," Powell asserted.

"And at some point." he stated, "our leaders, armed with the U.S. policy and program, are going to have to make a decision as to which direction this country will go.

"Shall it be the road of freedom that leads to security, plenty and brotherhood or will it be backward in retreat and out of Africa's back door for all times, together with the other Western powers who learned too little too late?"

The militant legislator said it's time "we made up our minds and there is not much time left. None, save Russia can prosper if present conditions are allowed to continue."

* * *

"IT SEEMS to me that the time is at hand for a drastic appraisal of Western policies toward Africa, most particularly for purposes of the U.S."

Powell said he was profoundly appalled by the apathy displayed by the U.S. in general and also in the United Nations to the problems in Africa.

The 50-year minister-politician posed a combination of what he termed "dilemmas" that will be "ours if we continue to ignore the realities of time and the revolution of rising eruptions abroad.

Among U.S. dilemmas he mentioned were:

* * *

1. **WHAT** position to take when the question of African freedom versus European oppression are thrown into the international arena of the UN.
2. What is our action to be?
3. Whether to choose principle over interest in the numerous African - European controversies which are arising at the risk of alienating our NATO allies.
4. As white minorities of Eastern, Central and South Africa move to close ranks against native Africans, we are going to be forced to take sides.

* * *

POWELL DESCRIBED the nature of riots and killings that have occurred recently in parts of Africa and summed up by saying:

"We have suddenly come upon a crossroad in our relations with Africa and hereafter we are condemned to travel but one road toward one objective—forward toward free dom and survival for ourselves in this nuclear age.

"We have passed from the ox age to the jet age in less than one generation. Should not our political progresss keep pace?

"A policy toward an area of such threatened volcanic eruptions cannot be trusted to time to work out. In this area (Africa) we can no longer ponder leisurely or trust to luck.

* * *

"THE ENTIRE Afro - Asian bloc expresses itself from time to time against Western indifference to suffering there.

"However much we of the West talk about the Union of South Africa's membership in the free world, the African is fighting mad today for he knows it's freedom for whites only."

18a

ADAM POWELL

Ghana, Liberia get Red Cross greetings

WASHINGTON

Upon recent acceptance into the international Red Cross body, Ghana and Liberia have received congratulatory messagts from Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther of the American Red Cross.

The Ghana and Liberian Red Cross Societies were recognized and accepted by the international committee of the Red Cross last month.

The general admission into the league, which is only a formality, will probably take place at the forthcoming meeting of the board of Governors of the League in Athens, Greece this fall.

British Writer Says Plans For African Massacre Lie

Afro American
Baltimore
Md.
Sat. 3-21-59

By A. J. SIGGINS

LONDON (ANP) — Glaring headlines across the front pages of most London newspapers last week announced that "A massacre of whites had been planned by Africans."

For good measure some papers stated that Asians were to be included in the "massacre." This was, of course, to get India and Pakistan on their side.

I have not the slightest hesitation in branding the story that a massacre was planned as phoney. As, in fact, a deliberate lie started by the Federal Government of the federation and aided and abetted by the Colonial office in London.

How could African leaders in Limbe or Blantyre organize a massacre throughout the whole country without machinery among tribes, so many members of which are illiterate?

* * *

THEY HAVE no radio, no telegraph services and no disciplined organization. Would leaders trust plans for a massacre to Africans of different tribes, unknown personally to them, knowing the risks of exposure?

With some knowledge of organizing Africans over many years and in adjacent areas to Nyasaland, I say the story is merely an excuse for the use of force, deliberate provocation by whites to stir Africans into some expression of violence—what could be said to be violence so the police could open fire and so that leaders could be arrested.

Tanganyika police have been engaged. Tanganyika is a trust territory.

* * *

I ASSERT that the British Government is deceiving United Nations members over the Nyasaland affair and that the use of Tanganykan forces to kill Nyasaland natives is nothing short of conspiracy by whites in the Rhodesias to kill Africans.

And I appeal to readers in USA, Asia, Africa and elsewhere to demand an inquiry by qualified, impartial persons.

The result has been to frighten Africans, many of whom will have already lost confidence in Britain and whites in Africa and will be forced into joining other Africans who will, in turn, be forced to seek help from Communists.

They alone have helped Africans who have been fighting and are still fighting for what they consider to be justice.

* * *

AS A MATTER of interest, I was stationed at Rusape, in Mashonaland, South Rhodesia, in the native department of the civil service 55 years ago. This is apropos of Guy Clutton - Brook's story.

Sir Roy Welensky is merely the instrument of a gang of colorphobes who are determined to crush all African opposition to their gaining abolute control of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

And they are backed by the same people who tried to gain control of the Suez Canal, but who failed.

They will fail again as not only 200 million people in Africa but all Asia most Moslems, and many Europeans in Britain, North and South America and Europe back Africans.

DETROIT — The speaker for the 43rd annual banquet of the Detroit chapter of the National Urban League last Wednesday was **Dr. Jerome (Brud) H. Holland,** president of Delaware State College in Dover.

FORT BENNING, Ga. — During recent ceremonies here, **M/Sgt. Robert L. Cosby** of Aliquippa, Pa., was presented a certificate for outstanding performance as an instructor in movement and command supervision here from March, 1957-59. He has been assigned to Fort Bragg, N.C., with the 82nd Airborne Division.

CLEVELAND — **Jackson H. Cooper,** president of Cooper Travel Bureau, recently left NYC for a tour of European cities before going to Mexico City to attend the first annual convent on of Inter-American Travel Agents Association.

NEW YORK — President **Hans Simons** last week announced the appointment of Curtis Roosevelt as vice president of the New School for Social Research. The school is known as "The University for Adult Education."

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Among the 1,200 American and Canadian students who have been named Woodrow Wilson Fellows for 1959-60 is **Miss Jamesena Chalmers** of Fayetteville, a senior English major at Bennett College. She plans to enroll in Syracuse University for graduate work.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — **Dr. John H. Franklin,** chairman of the history department of Brooklyn College, will deliver the Founder's Day address at Tuskegee Institute on Sunday. He formerly taught at Fisk and Howard Universities, St. Augustine's and North Carolina Colleges.

NEW YORK — The Columbia University Scholastic Press Association last week awarded **Wilton C. Scott,** director of public relations and alumni affairs at Savannah (Ga.) State College, the gold key during its 34th annual meeting.. The award is the highest honor CSPA bestows.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — At an annual banquet at Tuskegee Institute last Friday night, the coveted Most Estimable Seniors awards went to **Euradell Broussard** of Lafayette, La., nursing, and **Willie H. Vincent** of Sylacauga, mechanical industries major.

SALISBURY, N.C. — Among the consultants at the three-day meeting of the National Consulation of the Negro in the Christian Ministry in Greenwich, Conn., was **Dr. Frank R. Brown,** dean of Hood Theological Seminary at Livingstone College.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — "Books that Have Changed the Thinking of the South" will be the topic used by **Daniel T. Williams,** serials librarian at Tuskegee Institute, when he addresses the 89th mass meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association at Greenwood Baptist Church on March 24.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — A 21-year-old senior at LeMoyne Colltge, **Sidney A. McNairy Jr.,** has received an assistantship in biochemistry from Purdue University. He will begin studies in September with full tuition, plus yearly stipend of $2,300 until he completes work on a doctorate.

BOSTON — Judge Jennie L. Barron has awarded **David H. Crawford** $400 for his "injured feelings," resulting from a suit against Robert L. Kent, Inc., dance studios because the management refused to permit Crawford to take dancing lessons from white hostesses.

BATON ROUGE, La. — President **Mordecai W. Johnson** of Howard University last week told the 45th Founder's Day audience at Southern University that "the colored man holds the key for the success of America's winning friends among two - thirds of the world's population."

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Without giving a reason, **James A. Crumlin** last week resigned as president of the Kentucky State Conference of NAACP Branches. The attorney had headed the body since 1951. It was reported, however, that Crumlin is about to offer his candidacy for political office.

WASHINGTON — Former newsman **Sp. 5 Conrad Clark** last week was assigned to Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Powers of Europe. He is presently on leave visiting in NYC before reporting for duty on April 1.

AFRICANS TO STEP UP DRIVE ON COLOR BAR

New York
Times
Sat 5-9-59

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, May 7—The African National Congress in Northern Rhodesia is intensifying its mass "break the color bar" campaign.

The provincial president of the congress, D. C. Mwansa, said in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, today that "during the week-end Africans will go to the Lusaka European swimming bath, the Cinemas and the churches."

Congress leaders plan to try next week to get an African patient admitted to the white hospital in Lusaka. They also will tell Africans to ask for treatment at the white outpatient department.

Undefined "steps" are threatened against the owners and managers of hotels, restaurants, cafés and sports grounds from which Africans are barred.

Africans to protest use of 'boy' at London talks

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md
Sat 6-6-59

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia — The word "boy," frequently used in reference to all African males regardless of age or status, will be on the agenda next year when the constitutional status of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is reviewed in London.

Use of the term has long been a sore spot among Africans and will be included in a list of challenges against the concept of "racial partnership" espoused by the federation government headed by Sir Roy Welensky.

It is used in both direct and indirect address, frequently by white children in referring to or addressing African men, and one of its most offensive usages is generally agreed to be that by women shopkeepers and clerks.

* * *

IRONICALLY, one of the federation's own officials 42-year-old Lawrence Vambe, an African journalist recently assigned to London to help prepare for next year's conferences, was recently subjected to such usage.

Mr. Vambe, accompanied by a white missionary and a civil servant, entered a Victoria Falls ice cream parlor where the two white men were welcomed by the waitress who told them: "Your boy will have to go around to the back."

At the back was an opening in the wall or "hatch" for serving Africans.

Members of the African Nationalist Congress, which is outlawed in Nyasaland, and members of the legal group here, are both expected to seek withdrawal of their countries from the federation during next year's talks, claiming that the "racial partnership" concept is merely white supremacy under another name.

Kennedy Urges Plan for Africa

Evening Star
Washington D.C.

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP).—Senator Ken nedy, Democrat of Massachusettes, said today th eUnited States should provide more economic and technical aid for Africa.

Mon 6-29-59

He suggested an African regional economic plan, supported by American, European and free African countries.

Senator Kennedy said he planned to visit Africa next fall.

"The people of Africa are more interested in development than they are in doctrine," Senator Kennedy said in a speech prepared for delivery at the second annual conference of the American Society of African Culture.

Senator Kennedy, who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on African Affairs, stressed that African economic progress is not the responsibility of the United States only.

"It is primarily the responsibility of those European nations who have for centuries extracted the wealth of that continent."

"No leisurely pace of change would be possible for Africa," Senator Kennedy said, "for the word is out—and spreading longer necessary to remain poor or forever in bondage."

Africa is stepping from the feudal stage into the atomic age, he said, "recapitulating the history of the last five centuries of European society in 50 years."

Representative Diggs, Democrat of Michigan, who also addressed the society, said: "The American Negro should have as much interest in the development of Africa as the American Jew has in the development of Israel."

"I can see no reason why we can not have a clear-cut policy of support for African nationalism." the Negro Congressman said.

18a 1959

Of 2 Million Africans in Northern Rhodesia, Only 7,000 Can Vote Today

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta Ga.

Fri 3-20-59

P 9

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia (AP)—Against a backdrop of militant black nationalism in the Central African Federation, Northern Rhodesia holds its general election Friday.

The election will be held according to the new constitution prepared last year by Britain's Colonial Office, which still has a big say in Northern Rhodesian affairs while sharing control with the federal government.

This constitution gave the vote to far more Africans than before—on paper. The fact is however, that only 7,000 Africans out of two million in the country are entitled to vote. These are eligible because they have attained certain standards of education, salary level or hold a certain amount of land.

Those voting will total around 30,000—the 7,000 Africans, 21,000 whites, and 2,000 of other races.

The nationalism that flared into open rebellion in the other Federation parts — Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland—has thus far been less active in Northern Rhodesia.

But a warning came when the Northern Rhodesian government on March 12 suddenly banned the extremist Zambia African National party and detained its leaders. Trouble seem to have been averted, at least temporarily.

The new constitution appeared to cut down on Colonial Office power and to give the whites and blacks increased representation in parliament and in the Cabinet.

But both the whites—there are only 60,000 in Northern Rhodesia—and the blacks have complained.

NEW PARTY WINS SEAT IN RHODESIA

Times

Hopes of Welenskys' Group Wane in North—Tear Gas Used on Armed Crowd

New York

Sun

3-22-59

Special to The New York Times.

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia, March 21—The new Central African party won its first victory today as returns in Northern Rhodesia's first multiracial election continued to come in.

Meanwhile, the police had to use tear gas to disperse a crowd at Ngumbo in Luapaula Province, bordering on the Belgian Congo. The police had gone there as part of an inquiry into a disturbance Wednesday in which six persons were arrested

A crowd of 200 armed with spears gathered today. Six more arrests were made.

The incident was not directly related to yesterday's election, but was believed an outgrowth of the banning of the Zambia African National Congress two weeks ago.

P 13

The new party won in the Eastern Special District, a predominantly non-white constituency where all candidates were Africans.

Elected to the Legislative Council was Alfred Hlabani Gondwe, 35 years old, a high school teacher. He led Isaac Nkhloma of the United Federal party by 145 votes, with two other candidates dividing the remaining votes.

Weakens Opposing Party

Mr. Gondwe's victory reduced to a minimum the chances that the United Federal party would win the sixteen seats needed to give it a majority in the new Council of thirty members. It has won eleven seats so far, two of them uncontested.

Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, had personally campaigned for such a majority on the ground that it was essential to give the party a voice in the policy of this British protectorate.

This drew a retort from Colonial Secretary, Alan Lennox-Boyd of Britain that no political party would determine policy and that Northern Rhodesia would remain under the Colonial Office as represented by a Governor.

The United Federal party lost another seat by five votes to Dr. Gert Smith of the Dominion party. This party makes up the regular Opposition to the United Federal party in the federation.

Some Results Awaited

Results from the most remote districts are not expected to be available until Tuesday, but the capture of sixteen seats by the United Federal party remained the barest mathematical possibility.

The Central Africa party — whose first success may herald a long-range political struggle in the federation—is identified with the liberal racial views of R. S. Garfield Todd, former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

There will be twenty-two elected members of the new Council. Two of them will be elected April 9. Eight other seats will be filled by the Colonial Office.

DEMOCRACY IN AFRICA AS NKRUMAH SEES IT

Times

He Tightens His Control of Ghana By Restricting the Opposition

New York

By THOMAS F. BRADY

Special to The New York Times.

18a

Sun

4-19-59

P 9-E

ACCRA, Ghana.

Ghana, the first black African country to attain independence in this century, completed two years of self-rule last month. As a forerunner in the accelerating race of African nationalism, Ghana presents a case history that is an instructive example of what can happen in a new country on this continent.

Leaders are more important in the emerging African nations than in most other parts of the world because the followers are largely illiterate, accustomed to colonial domination, uncertain in democratic conviction and almost as suspicious of European intellectualism as the average American.

Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah is the most important single element in Ghana's case history. And what many neutral observers here are beginning to regard as significant elements in Mr. Nkrumah are insecurity, dislike of criticism and fear of possible subversion.

Ghana came into being as showpiece of British colonial evolution: the pride of liberals in and out of the Colonial Service who did perhaps as much as Mr. Nkrumah himself to hasten independence. Now, two years later, Ghana is second only to South Africa as a commonwealth country for which British liberals apologize.

'Guided Democracy'

The term "guided democracy" has been adopted by apologists and the debate over whether political opposition is either feasible or useful in a newly independent country has grown in large measure out of Ghana's rapid evolution toward a one-party state.

What has been called "Ghanaian McCarthyism" began soon after it gained independence with the deportation of "undesirables and subversives." Ghanaian citizenship is conferred not by birth here, but by at least partial Ghanaian ancestry. Under the law one Opposition politician, a 40-year-old African born and reared here, was deported as an alien.

In another case, a man who was about to be deported sought to prove his citizenship in court. While judgment was pending, Krobo Edusei, Minister of the Interior, put the "alien" in question on a plane and shipped him to Nigeria. The minister was found guilty of contempt and the court gave him forty-eight hours to purge himself. In response, the Government called an emergency meeting of Parliament and in a half hour passed an exceptional act indemnifying the minister against any penalty for contempt. The deported man has never returned and judgment has never been rendered on his citizenship.

Constitution Changed

Weak and rather inept, the Opposition boycotted elections for the Regional Assemblies because they did not have sufficient local powers to satisfy federal principles. Consequently, Mr. Nkrumah's party won control of them all. Thus he was able to change the Constitution so that it can be amended by a simple majority of Parliament without reference to the regions. Then the Government abolished the Regional Assemblies altogether. Before the changes amendment of the Constitution had required support of a two-thirds majority of Parliament and four of the five Regional Assemblies.

Ako Adjei, Minister of Labor, said in a recent public speech that it was "nonsense" to make any distinction between the ruling Convention People's party and the Government.

Finally, late last fall, the Preventive Detention Act gave the Government the right to arrest and imprison for up to five years without trial any person viewed by the Cabinet as dangerous to the security of the state.

Prime Minister Nkrumah has now stopped seeing visiting foreign newspaper men, and has delegated the job of answering questions to Kobi Baako, Minister of Information.

'Strong Government'

Here is what Mr. Baako had to say about what he called the "strong government":

"We have done nothing that is not done in Britain.

"The Opposition has indulged in threats, violence, menaces to ministers. We are going to do things our own way and the world will soon see there is no better democracy anywhere than in Ghana.

"If a person is acquitted in court, that does not mean he is innocent. Witnesses are afraid. They may tell a lie. The Government is in a better position to judge than the courts. We have full confidence in the courts, but we also have full confidence in ourselves.

"Our viewpoint is different from yours, but we understand perfectly what we are doing. Should I wait until I am assassinated before I defend myself?"

Less passionate adherents of Mr. Nkrumah have other explanations for the series of measures he has taken. Why has he used the sledgehammers of deportation and preventive detention to crush the gnat of opposition? One shrewd observer close to the Prime Minister said: "I do not believe he is afraid. I think he has calculated that stability in a new African country requires the people to know exactly who is master. His methods are a deliberate show of force and power because that is what his people respect. What appears to Westerners as unnecessary repression is really a display by Nkrumah for internal purposes. He calculates if he barks loudly enough he will not have to bite so hard."

Leading Africa

Another, a non-Ghanaian professional observer of the scene, said:

"Nkrumah is interested in pan-African leadership. He wants to secure his own back yard quickly while he is still covered with glory as the man who achieved Ghanaian independence.

"In the past difficulties such as the Ga tribal movement have sprung up when he left the country. He wants to be able to leave the country and travel extensively without the fear of political difficulties that will call him home. The question is: Have the repressive measures he has taken done more to discredit him than to help him on the pan-African scene?"

Another explanation is that most revolutionaries—even such mild ones as Mr. Nkrumah was—have a haunting fear of counter-revolution because they know the efficacity of subversion and appeals to mass emotion. So they crush the opposition in the bud.

Despite legal and constitutional evidence to the contrary, Ghana does not have the appearance of a police state. The Accra folk seem to be happy, indeed more joyous than most Africans. There has been negligible violence since independence. The average Ghanaian has never been exposed to a philosophy that says one must defend one's enemy's right to say what he thinks.

In justice to Mr. Nkrumah it should be said that liberty of expression is not completely stifled. This correspondent was able visit K. Busia and J. B. Danquah, Opposition leaders, who spoke freely and strongly, although they referred to the risk they ran of being arrested for preventive dention at the Government's will. A small opposition newspaper, Ashanti Pioneer, still appears regularly in Kumasi.

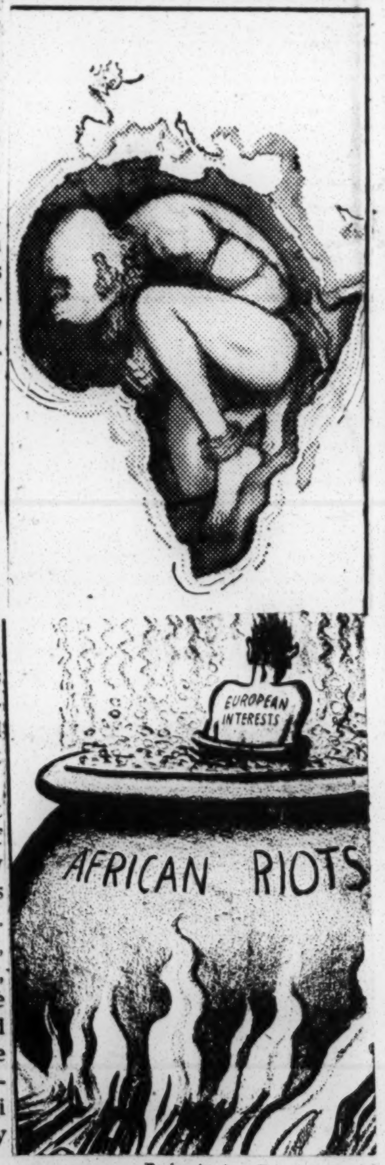
Effect on Prestige

What is the effect of all this on the other African nations? Mr. Nkrumah still enjoys great prestige as the chief of the first black African colony to achieve independence. But the prestige appears to vary with the distance from Ghana.

French Togoland, about to become independent and once strongly attracted by neighboring Ghana, is now taking measures against being "swallowed up." President William S. Tubman of Liberia recently rebuffed Mr. Nkrumah politely on the federation question.

Only newly independent Guinea, where the Government of Marxist-educated Sekou Touré proclaims the principle of monolithic party rule, has come close to Mr. Nkrumah in a nominal union. In return Guinea has been promised a loan of £10,000,000 ($28,000,000) by Mr. Nkrumah, whose country is one of the richest in Africa.

AFRICAN NATIONALISM



Padry in Aux Ecoutes, Paris

"on the way up!"

Sir Roy's Blunt Warning

Alabama Journal

Montgomery Ala.

Sat 4-11-59

MORE EVIDENCE of how times have changed in the colonial field was provided the other day by Sir Roy Welensky, prime minister of Britain's Central African Federation.

The federation enjoys a considerable measure of self-government, with control in the hands of white settlers. There has been speculation that if the British Labor Party should win control back home, it might reverse, or as Sir Roy put it, "dishonor" agreements by the Conservative Party which assure white control of this African area.

Sir Roy bluntly asserted that if this should happen, the federation he heads would declare itself an independent republic. The federation's white population is only around 250,000, a mere fraction of that of the American colonies when they broke away from England. Yet it is doubtful if the British would use force to hold a population of British stock in line.

The Central African Federation is composed of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In contrast to many other African areas, colored Africans, who comprise a large majority of the population, are against independence, now. In what might at first glance look like a paradoxical move, native leaders angrily protested Sir Roy's independence threat.

The reason—they prefer to be ruled from London, for the present, to rule by white settlers who would be in the saddle under independence. Recent disorders in Nyasaland, which is almost solidly black, stemmed from native resentment against federation with the white-dominated Rhodesias. A declaration of independence would almost certainly bring the racial issue to a head, with white colonials favoring and black Africans opposing cutting loose from London.

18a

Congo's Political 'Abbe'

Fulbert Youlou

New York Times

Man in the News

RELIGION and politics are closely allied in Equatorial Africa. Messianic faith is deeply rooted in the people, and the Premier of one of the new self-governing republics that have grown out of French Equatorial Africa, is an ordained Roman Catholic priest. Although Fulbert Youlou, leader of the Congo Republic, was suspended from his priestly function in 1955 for breach of the sacerdotal vows, he has remained unmarried and continues to wear the cassock on all occasions, to the annoyance of the church hierarchy here.

His entry into Congo politics using the title abbé and wearing priestly garb confirmed his estrangement from the church.

The abbé—he uses the title even to sign enactments of the republic's Legislative Assembly—is a short man with a round, childlike face and a nervous manner. He was born in Moumbouolo, on the outskirts of Brazzaville, forty-two years ago this month of a Balali family.

Tribal and ethnic considerations are as important as religious mysticism in Congo politics, and the abbé's chief support comes from the Balali people and their ethrnic kinsmen of the lower Congo basin. The focus of his opposition lies to the north, among the M'Bochi tribesmen and their allies.

He Served as a Vicar

M. Youlou was educated at the mission school in Brazzaville and later at a seminary in the neighboring Gabon territory. After his ordination, he served as vicar in a Brazzaville parish and helped train the cathedral choir.

The abbé's political party, of which he is the founder, is the Democratic Union for the Defense of African Interests. Like the opposition party of Jacques Opengault, the African Socialist Movement, it has European adherents and European members in the Congo Assembly.

The abbé has declared that his country will "always" need ties with France. But he is hopeful of getting non-French investment to develop it. In general the small European community here is more sympathetic toward M. Opangault than toward the abbé.

This European alignment is attributable in part to the fact that M. Opangault's party is allied with the French Socialist party, while M. Youlou's organization has no French political ties. In part, also, it is a result of M. Youlou's equivocal behaior as a clergyman, which Europeans find distasteful.

18a

The New York Times

Europeans find his behavio distasteful.

The abbé's first political campaign, for election as the Middle Congo's deputy to the French National Assembly early in 1956, was unsuccessful. Later in the same year, however, he was elected mayor of Brazzaville, an office he still holds.

In 1957 he was elected to the territorial Legislative Assembly, which set up a semi-autonomous local gocernment. M. Youlou's Democratic Union and its allies were outnumbered by the representatives of the African Socialist Movement by twenty-three to twenty-two.

M. Opangault was chosen to head the Cabinet then formed, but the abbé served in it as Minister of Agriculture. Subsequently the abbé persuaded a Socialist deputy to change his allegiance, and thus, last Nov. 28, when the Republic was established, the Democratic Union had a majority and the abbé became Premier. The Assembly then enacted Constitntional Law No. 1, affirming its term until 1962.

The Socialists walked out in protest, demanding new elections. The French tried to persuade the abbé that establishment of a new Republic implied new elections, but he responded that there was too great a risk of violence.

The violence came anyway on Feb. 16 when M. Opangault's M'Bochis attacked Premier Youlou's Balalis in a Brazzaville African quarter.

More than 100 Africans were killed in the three days of clashes that followed. Then the French Army moved in to restore peace and the abbé announced that elections would be held when calm was restored.

18a 1959

English Scholar Shepperson Says

'American Negroes Not Interested'

By ERNESTINE COFIELD

Defender
Chicago Ill.

Sat 4-25-59

P11

18a

All Africa will one day be free is the belief of an English scholar and historian who has made an extensive study of the dark continent since World War II and is in Chicago to deliver a series of lectures at Roosevelt university and other institutions of higher learning.

George Shepperson explained his theory "Throughout Africa African people will achieve their independence. It's only a matter of time and it's a foregone conclusion."

He pointed out, "for Kenya and Central Africa this independence will be achieved slower than in West Africa because determined white settler minorities are reluctant for economic and political reasons to spread the franchise too rapidly among Negro people in these areas."

"The torch is being carried by West Africa," Shepperson added.

On Nigeria achieving liberation in 1960, Shepperson said that because the Africans haven't been given responsibility they may make mistakes at first but it is the only way they can learn. Nigeria is desperately short of trained personnel and responsible Nigerians know that but they will have them in time.

PRAISES NKRUMAH

In Shepperson's opinion Nkrumah and his party have done remarkably well since they have been in control. He added, "It is not difficult for some people to be rather critical of the domination of Nkrumah's party in Ghana."

The lecturer expressed the "hope that American capital will support the Volta river scheme in Ghana because this will assist Ghana's people very much."

Another free country that has received the attention of the scholar is Ethiopia. He described the country's king, Haile Selassie, as an autocrat but not a dictator.

Shepperson said that progress has not been as fast in Ethiopia because of its geographical location. He said that democratic institutions have been slow in developing there because of the emperor's benevolent autocracy but that the country will progress faster in the future.

Strife torn Nyasaland has also received the attention of Shepperson. He said, "Although the recent disturbances in Nyasaland have been controlled that the critical attitude of a large number of Nyasaland Africans toward the white dominated Central Africa Federation is going to lead to increasing bitterness and civil strife in that territory.

WHITES DISTRESSED

"This tendency to bitterness and strife will spread into Central Africa. That's why white Nyasaland and Rhodesia Africans are so distressed about the situation."

According to the historian, much of the bitterness has grown out of the white's shortsightedness. They are looking at the immediate issues and not the long term ones, he said.

Reluctant to discuss French Guinea because he doesn't know much about the country except what he has read, Shepperson did state from his knowledge of the background of Africa, "If people are worried about arms being sent from Eastern Europe to Guinea then surely Western nations should give more encouragement and support to Guinea.

"I also realize that this could be an embarrassment because Guinea's former ruler, France, feels somewhat annoyed that Guinea has decided not to stay in the French Union."

Sekou Toure is leading the movement in French Guinea.

LITTLE INTEREST

Because of his study of the Negro in this country, Shepperson expressed the view "Although American Negroes do and indeed must feel pride in the development in places like Ghana, nevertheless they still are not taking too much interest in African affairs.

"In fact. he continued, "Although American Negroes have had greater influence on African nationalism than commonly imagined, this influence has been through a determined but small group of Negro Americans."

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KWAME NKRUMAH

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STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL DECLARES

U. S. Wants Co-Operation With Africa

Daily World
Atlanta Ga
Fri
5-12-59
P. 1

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP) — "American policy toward West Africa is based on a desire for mutual understanding and friendly cooperation," declared Joseph C. Satterthwaite, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

In reply to the question so often raised regarding the policy of the State Department toward Africa, The Assistant Secretary stated that "the United States clearly views with favor political associations of African States.

"We feel, of course, that such associations should contribute to political stability and economic viability and should be formulated in accordance with the democratically expressed desires of the populations concerned. in the final analysis, however, West African Federation is a West African problem and will be solved by the people of this area."

"AFRICAN ASSOCIATION"

In a recent speech before the Institute of Foreign Affairs held at Earlham College in Richmond, Ind., Satterthwaite mentioned the proposed creation of an "Associated States of Africa," suggested last January by Liberia's President William V. S. Tubman.

The United States is particularly alert to important policy decisions on the part of the Liberian Government due to its long and cordial association with this republic, the oldest in Africa, said the State Department official.

This country, therefore, analyzed Tubman's proposal, which was based upon treaty relationships and recognization of separate identity of each member state, and decided that it was a significant decision.

This association would provide a means for continuous consultation, and would accommodate regional associations which might establish regional institutions in the field of health, scientific research, and cultural exchanges, and which might undertake a uniform tariff reduction.

Pope Promises Africans Support

18a
Defender
Chicago Ill
Sat
4-11-59
P. 2

VATICAN CITY — (UPI) — Pope John XXIII promised Negro intellectuals today that the Roman Catholic church would recognize and support an African culture based on "love for truth and peace."

"Wherever genuine values of art and thinking can enrich the human family, the church is ready to favor that work of the spirit." the Pope said.

He spoke in French to 200 Negro intellectuals from 33 nations who this week completed a cultural congress in Rome.

While praising the effort to evolve a Negro culture, the Pope reminded the delegates at the audience of the "invaluable benefits" they received from western civilization, and asked them to maintain "harmonious collaboration" with other cultures.

The Pope said the church "does not identify itself with any culture, not even with the western culture, although its history is profoundly interwoven with it."

"This is because its peculiar mission is of another order, that of man's religious salvation," the Pope said.

"But the church, full of a youth unceasingly renewed by the breath of the spirit, remains willing to recognize, to accept and even to inspire anything that honors man's mind and heart in parts of the world other than this Mediterranean basin which was the providential cradle of Christianity."

18a
Courier

Off to Mecca — The Imam Talib Ahmad Dawud, leader of the Muslim Brotherhood, USA, and director of the Islamic and African Information in Philadelphia, leaves for Mecca, Arabia, to make pilgrimage to the sacred Mosque and the well of Hagar and Ishmail. He will also visit Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia before going to Mecca where he will attend a meeting of the World Islamic Congress.

Pittsburgh Pa
2
Sat 6-6-59

18a 1959

English Scholar Shepperson Says

'American Negroes Not Interested'

18a

By ERNESTINE COFIELD

Defender

Chicago Ill

All Africa will one day be free is the belief of an English scholar and historian who has made an extensive study of the dark continent since World War II and is in Chicago to deliver a series of lectures at Roosevelt university and other institutions of higher learning.

Sat

4-25-59

P 11

George Shepperson explained his theory "Throughout Africa African people will achieve their independence. It's only a matter of time and it's a foregone conclusion."

He pointed out, "for Kenya and Central Africa this independence will be achieved slower than in West Africa because determined white settler minorities are reluctant for economic and political reasons to spread the franchise too rapidly among Negro people in these areas."

"The torch is being carried by West Africa," Shepperson added.

On Nigeria achieving liberation in 1960, Shepperson said that because the Africans haven't been given responsibility they may make mistakes at first but it is the only way they can learn. Nigeria is desperately short of trained personnel and responsible Nigerians know that but they will have them in time.

PRAISES NKRUMAH

In Shepperson's opinion Nkrumah and his party have done remarkably well since they have been in control. He added, "It is not difficult for some people to be rather critical of the domination of Nkrumah's party in Ghana."

The lecturer expressed the "hope that American capital will support the Volta river scheme in Ghana because this will assist Ghana's people very much."

Another free country that has received the attention of the scholar is Ethiopia. He described the country's king, Haile Sclassie, as an autocrat but not a dictator.

Shepperson said that progress has not been as fast in Ethiopia because of its geographical location. He said that democratic institutions have been slow in developing there because of the emperor's benevolent autocracy but that the country will progress faster in the future.

Strife torn Nyasaland has also received the attention of Shepperson. He said, "Although the recent disturbances in Nyasaland have been controlled that the critical attitude of a large number of Nyasaland Africans toward the white dominated Central Africa Federation is going to lead to increasing bitterness and civil strife in that territory.

WHITES DISTRESSED

"This tendency to bitterness and strife will spread into Central Africa. That's why white Nyasaland and Rhodesia Africans are so distressed about the situation."

According to the historian, much of the bitterness has grown out of the white's shortsightedness. They are looking at the immediate issues and not the long term ones, he said.

Reluctant to discuss French Guinea because he doesn't know much about the country except what he has read, Shepperson did state from his knowledge of the background of Africa, "If people are worried about arms being sent from Eastern Europe to Guinea then surely Western nations should give more encouragement and support to Guinea.

"I also realize that this could be an embarrassment because Guinea's former ruler, France, feels somewhat annoyed that Guinea has decided not to stay in the French Union."

Sekou Toure is leading the movement in French Guinea.

LITTLE INTEREST

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18a

KWAME NKRUMAH

WM. E. DUBOIS

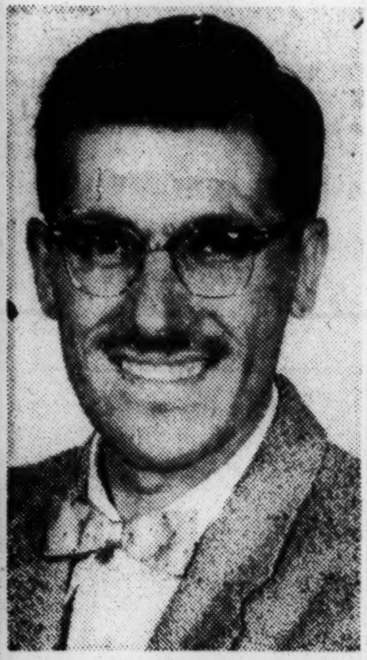
DR. NUAMDI AZIKIMI

First Of A Series

News + Courier

South Africa, Segregated Land Wrestles With Race Problem

Charleston, S.C. Thurs. 6-11-59



ALEC C. PAPAGEORGE

About The Author

Alec C. Papageorge is a native of Pretoria, capital city of the Union of South Africa. Born in 1934, he attended the Pretoria Boys' High School, graduating in 1951, and later the University of Pretoria, where he received a B.A. degree in 1954, with majors in English and Philosophy (cum laude.)

The same year, he joined the reporting staff of The Pretoria News, and is currently that paper's Science Correspondent.

For some time, he has interested himself in the history and contemporary problems of the U.S., with particular reference to the southern United States, and lately its efforts to resist integration.

This year he was able to visit the U.S. with his wife at his own expense. He has been here six weeks and has covered 2,000 miles through nine states. After his arrival in the U.S., he was accepted as an exchange journalist by the State Department.

Papageorge will be attached to The News and Courier for two weeks, during which he will look into aspects of race relations in Charleston, giving his impressions. Where there are parallels in South Africa, or striking differences, he will draw attention to them.

By ALEC C. PAPAGEORGE

(Editor's note: Mr. Papageorge is a staff writer for the Pretoria News, in the capital city of South Africa. He is in the United States as an exchange journalist. His primary interest while in this country will be a study of the race issue. This is the first in a series of articles he is writing for The News and Courier. He is discussing the relationship of Negroes and white persons here, and simultaneously comparing the situation with that which exists in South Africa.

R.B.

If you glance at a map of Africa, and run your finger to the southernmost extremity of that vast continent, it will come to rest on a bean-shaped tract of land, 472,500 square miles in size, known as the Union of South Africa.

Most Americans are no doubt familiar with South Africa, if in some cases by name alone. However, to acquaint you more closely with some of its policies and problems, especially those it may have in common with the southern United States, I intend in this short article to bring into sharp relief some of today's prevailing conditions.

Let me say at the outset that anyone viewing the southern United States and South Africa from a neutral point must immediately come to two conclusions: both are dealing with the problem of reconciling color interests, or, more colloquially, the race issue, and both are trying to find a solution under considerable outside pressure. The method found most acceptable in both cases is that of segregation.

Pressure is being brought to bear on the southern states in that issues are being forced on white Southerners (conceivably members of the Negro population as well) that they would rather see resolved over a period of time, under less duress.

In South Africa, the whites — a mere 3,011,000 — are trying to ensure their survival as a race on the continent of Africa under virulent criticism from abroad, and from the country's detractors in Africa itself.

South Africa is a racially segregated land. The dividing line between black (Negro), colored (mulatto), and Asian on one side, and white on the other, is a sharp one indeed. Under the Group Areas Act, one of the most controversial items of legislation in South African history, residential segregation will in future also apply between black and Asian, Asian and colored, colored and black.

Broadly speaking, segregation between white and non - white is enforced in almost every sphere of day-to-day living. The two groups are residentially, socially, and politically distinct.

Although neither section would be able to exist economically without the other — the close interaction of white know - how and non - white spadework has been one of the greatest contributory factors to South Africa's prosperity — economic segregation is practiced in that neither group may gain a foothold outside its own designated area.

This may suggest a utopian "separate but equal" existence, which is in fact visualised by the government's "apartheid" (racial apartness) policy, but in practice it can hardly be said that South Africa is a nation of equal opportunity for all, within the framework of segregation.

Partly because of governmental conservatism in racial affairs, and partly because of the very backwardness and poverty of the vast majority of non-whites by generally accepted Western standards, opportunities have been slow in coming their way.

But a change seems to be in the wind. This year, for the first time, the government seems to be taking a positive policy step that will result in the opening of new vistas in civil opportunity particularly for the country's 9,000,000 blacks of African descent.

The opposition party has condemned this new scheme as inadequate and insufficient, and it doubtless has its weak points. The plan is to establish eight "Bantustans" or Black States in which this 9,000,000 population group, easily the largest in the Union, will be given the wherewithal to advance as a people materially and politically.

They will be taught to govern themselves, although the whites will retain overall control. They will contribute to their own development, and white exploitation of these Black States will not be allowed.

Modest as this scheme may be, it is nothing short of revolutionary compared with some of the bungling and shortsightedness of the past.

It sets one all-important poser, however—will it be acceptable to the Blacks? Many of them listen to other promises and other voices, to the new call in Africa, the call of Black nationalism, which is rolling down the great continent like a storm cloud. Inexorably, irrestibly, it is pressing southward to the white-controlled Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the Union.

Only time will tell what its effect is going to be.

P.56
18a
Newsweek
Mon. 4-27-59

Queen Clementine: The better half

PEOPLE:

The King's Angry Wife

Newsweek

It's 139 years since King Chaka, greatest of the Zulu monarchs, conquered what is now the South African province of Natal with his *impis* (regiments) of ferocious spearmen. Last week, in Natal's capital of Pietermaritzburg, the great-great-grandnephew of King Chaka won a far less heroic battle. P.56

In a divorce court, the now-settled Zulus' King Cyprian complained that his third wife, Queen Clementine (see photo), "just ordered me about in the presence of my subjects. She . . . tore all my clothes . . . She hit me in the face." Another witness said the Queen once smashed a window and told the King: "I will kill you."

Mon. 4-27-59

The court ordered Clementine, 41, to return by June 10 or face divorce. But although Clementine has taken to the hills, many of Cyprian's 340 thousand subjects still consider her the better half of the royal couple. For 35-year-old Cyprian has accepted the South African Government's apartheid (racial segregation) policies, while Clementine is a campaigner against white supremacy. Tribesmen, who gave her the title of *Ndlovukazi* (the Female Elephant), consider her a lulu of a Zulu.

18a 1959

Reinforcements Hurried To Africa Trouble Spot

18a

Montgomery Advertiser

LONDON (UPI)—Britain's Central African Federation Saturday rushed troop reinforcements into Nyasaland where a new outbreak of violence followed fatal clashes in Belgian and French territory along the Equator.

Attacks were reported Friday on three airstrips and on two police stations in the Indiana-sized protectorate, when Africans tried to release jailed nationalists. Two white settlers were hurt.

Montgomery Feb 1

Nyasaland was the first British territory to feel the new wave of violent outbreaks of African nationalism. The African battle cry in Nyasaland is "another Cyprus."

Sun 2-22-59

Further developments in the area were blacked out Saturday by a government order requiring security clearance for all press dispatches.

REINFORCEMENT ORDERED

Sir Roy Welensky, prime minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, ordered reinforcements of African troops and police flown to Fort Hill in the trouble area near the borders of Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika.

He said about 120 white troops were flown to Blantyre, Nyasaland's chief city from Southern Rhodesia.

The epidemic of violence began Jan. 3 in cities of the Belgian Congo. The first outburst stemmed from a meeting of the native "Abako" party at Leopoldville which seeks self-government for the Belgian territory.

The Belgian government rushed plans for giving certain political rights to Congolese, but unrest continued.

Last Thursday, it spread from the capital of Leopoldville to the Ngufu territory about 60 miles south of the capital. Martial law was declared after natives sacked administrative buildings and a Catholic chapel.

Police and colonial troops enforced a tense truce at Brazzaville in the French autonomous Congo Republic where at least 76 lives had been lost in fighting between rival factions. The Congo Republic under Premier Fulbuert Youlou is one of the French territories which chose independence when de Gaulle came to power. Youlou's police Saturday rounded up opposition Socialists and Boshi tribesmen to head off more violence.

The violence spread across the Equatorial waist of Africa Friday to British Nyasaland.

The Nyasaland African Congress, an organization seeking autonomy for the 36,000-square mile area, apparently sponsored the coordinated attacks.

EAST AFRICA:

Most Unusual Paradox

Newsweek

Dayton, Ohio

Mon. 4-13-59

p. 66

"Another Cyprus," many prophesied when Britain last month declared a state of emergency in its East African protectorate of Nyasaland. Colonial police seized the tiny, pajama-clad Dr. Hastings Banda, fire-breathing head of the newly outlawed African National Congress. Vampire jets swooped over mud-hut native villages; troops from neighboring Rhodesia clashed with stone-throwing mobs; 52 Africans were killed.

Yet last week, Nyasaland's riots appeared completely finished. "The African has seen that he hasn't a hope in hell of achieving his aims by force," explained a British official. Others thought it more likely that the threat of African violence had been greatly exaggerated and that, with care, a compromise settlement still can be worked out.

In contrast to most colonial conflicts, it was the African majority which demanded continuation of Britain's mild rule, while the white-settler minority called for independence in 1960. Reason for the paradox: Since the racist-minded whites of Southern Rhodesia dominate the five-year-old Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the blacks of Nyasaland fear "independence" would turn the whole federation into a miniature South Africa.

Caught in the middle, the British Government sent the Earl of Home, 55-year-old Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, to do some quiet negotiating. He quickly persuaded both sides to take a more moderate line.

Forward Steps: Federal Prime Minister Sir Roy Welensky appointed the federation's first African minister, 41-year-old Jasper Savanhu, who startled some by declaring that Africans must work harder for partnership instead of expecting "rights and privileges to be presented to them on a silver plate." Meanwhile, in Northern Rhodesia, where one of the free world's richest copper deposits provides the primary economic reason for preserving the federation, the first limited Negro participation in an election brought several victories for "racial partnership" candidates despite a boycott by extremists.

The British had gone along with Welensky's insistence on firmness, but they now made it clear that they would not "renege on our pledges to the African peoples." With the five-year Cyprus war still fresh in their minds, the British hoped to avoid further outbreaks of violence by holding a conference with Dr. Banda—and Sir Roy Welensky. This, they indicated, would be held later in the year.

Lovely Ladies

18a

Ambassador's Wife Adds Distinction To Dee Cee

Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat. 3-2-59

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A distinguished person and a charming hostess, is Mrs. George A. Padmore, wife of the Liberian ambassador to the United States. Her presence has been an inspiration to all with whom she has come in contact.

Necessary hostess' duties as an important member of the diplomatic set because of her husband's position, have been assumed easily by Mrs. Padmore. Much in demand as a speaker, she recently talked about the Christian church in re its position, and the opportunity it faces in Africa.

"Women's Work in the Church in Liberia" was the theme she used during the Women's Day services held in St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Washington.

MRS. PADMORE

Mrs. Padmore, who is of high spiritual integrity, had this to say: "Democracy is on the defensive. Only the guiding light of Christianity can see us safely through this (world) crisis."

She became one of our Lovely Ladies and takes her place as a leader on the world front of women's activities.

Courier 18a

Pittsburgh

Sat. 5-9-59

P. 7

Question Mboya—Panelists well known in journalistic and labor circles engaged in a discussion on the future of Africa with labor leader Tom Mboya at the Chicago Urban League during his visit in Chicago. Flanking the 28-year-old leader are Frank McAllister, director of the Labor Education Division of Roosevelt University; Mrs. Etta Moten Barnett, Mr. Mboya, center; Ralph Robinson, assistant director of United Auto Workers; Fletcher Martin, Chicago Sun-Times reporter, and Edwin C. Berry, executive director of the Urban League.

Hits White Supremacists

'Whites Think They'll Always Rule'- Mboya

18a

By TED WATSON

CHICAGO—"Many of the problems of the colored peoples in the world stem from the white supremacy concept,' Odhiambo Tom Mboya, 28-year-old African labor leader, told over 200 persons who gathered at a reception in his honor at the Chicago Urban League headquarters.

• Mboya emphasized the point that white people are psychologically motivated by this concept and they are under the total belief that the white race will always be in control.

When asked to comment on the problems of the American Negro he stated that "the problems of all the colored races of the world are similar."

• The development of a climate of mutual respect could be the method of solving the racial conflicts, he added.

During his question and answer period, Mboya explained that Kenya's bid for independence seemed inevitable and that "undiluted democracy is the only goal for Kenya's six million people."

Mboya is traveling in this country under the auspices of the American Committee on Africa and was interrogated by a panel composed of Dr. Frank McAllis

ter, director of labor education of Roosevelt University; Fletcher Martin of the Chicago Sun-Times; Mrs. Etta Moten Barnett, Ralph Robinson, assistant director of the United Auto Workers, who acted as moderator, and Edwin C. Berry.

'Fighting The Inevitable'

Integration Not Fearsome, African Visitor Here Says

News Courier

Charleston S.C.

Thurs. 4-23-59

7:1B

By WILLIAM CHAPMAN
News and Courier Staff Writer

Equality for the Southern Negro would be less fearsome in fact than is contemplated by white Southern theory, a young foreign visitor now touring the American Southland suggested here yesterday.

Richard Finn, a 24-year-old Southern Rhodesian who was educated in English schools, outlined his impressions of a month-long trip through Southern cities in an interview.

Of the Negro's drive for public school integration and the broader drive for equal social status, Finn said: "I feel that in the long run the white Southerners will have to come to grips with the problem. They are fighting a rear-guard action against something which is inevitable."

The African-born Finn, a son of English parents engaged in mining in Southern Rhodesia characterized his own impressions as "probably superficial" since he has spent only a month in the South. He has so far visited Houston; Little Rock; Jackson, Miss.; New Orleans; Montgomery, Ala.; and Atlanta.

18a

He expressed approval of Southern life in general but he does not feel that "way of life" is endangered by the demands of racial equality.

"I am most struck with the American Negro's quiet confidence that he will come out of all this in a better position," he commented. "I'm sure they don't want to follow a violent path to achieve equal status with the whites. They want to do it by pacific means if they can."

Finn became interested in touring the American South as a result of the racial conflicts now swirling on his own continent. In his country of Southern Rhodesia, Negroes outnumber whites 14 to one. Like many other African nations, his own has been in a state of ferment heightened by the activities of the famous Accra conference of Negro leaders.

White Rhodesian liberals, Finn said, have concluded that concrete concessions to the Negroes must be made soon in order to avoid further conflict. He feels that eventually an "interracial partnership" must be worked out. First steps toward this goal—such as an integrated university — already have been taken, he noted.

The process of achieving partnership should be easier in the American South, Finn feels "You have better communication between the races here," he said, "because the Negro has adopted the American culture."

18a 1959

South of the Sahara—II

Africa's Big Problem: White Settler's Future

Alfred Friendly, Managing Editor of The Washington Post, has just returned from a 2-month tour of Africa. This is the second of seven articles in which he reports on the problems and potentialities of that restive continent.

Post

18a

By Alfred Friendly

Washington D.C.

Africa's most intractable problem today is that of the white settler.

More difficult problems may rise to plague it in the future. But at this moment in history, the danger of violence and revolt, of hatred and bloodshed, centers in the areas where a white minority is settled among a black majority.

Kenya
Central African Fed.

The dilemma is at its sharpest in Kenya and the Central African Federation (Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland).

3-23-59

Different in a thousand ways, the two countries face the same basic issue. The Africans, quite simply, want to rule themselves. Their watchword is "one man, one vote." The extremists want it tomorrow; the moderates would wait a few years if given a clear promise and evidence of progress toward that goal.

In both Kenya and the Federation, African leaders believe the government is seeking to solidify and perpetuate white domination or, at the very best, is moving much too slowly and meagerly to meet the throbbing demands of African nationalism.

The charge is justified with respect to the attitude of the reactionary "white supremacy forever" elements. Less adamant — or less outspoken — white leaders protest their sincerity, but plead for time and a fair break.

They argue, accurately, that they have as much right to their land as the Africans, having settled areas which no black man farmed, hunted or grazed over; that their occupation vastly improved the natives' lot, delivering them from the massacres, disease, slavery, starvation and unspeakable barbarism of the past.

They also contend that the too-sudden transfer of power would mean a ghastly regression to savagery, like that in early Britain when the Roman legions withdrew.

Post

The heart of the matter is that only the exceptional white settler can accept, for his generation at least, domination by a black government. Kenya or Rhodesia, not Britain, is the settler's homeland. He has no place to flee.

In the Federation (and less formally in Kenya), white leaders profess the goal of a multiracial society in which, as they become educated and capable, Africans will obtain all democratic rights and thus ultimately will run the show. To this, African nationalists turn a dissatisfied or unbelieving ear.

3-23-59

The climate is illustrated by the recent riots in Nyasaland. They were sparked by the fear that white domination will be perpetually stamped on the land (99.74 per cent black) if the Federation receives the Dominion status it is aiming toward and London's present protection of Nyasaland is thus removed. It is a paradox, but not a contradiction, that the Nyasalanders feel safer under the British Colonial Office than under the settlers' government of the Federation.

The same story is told by the wildfire growth of the Nyasaland branch of the African National Congress under Hastings Banda; by the confession, in a dozen interviews, of "moderate" Africans in the Rhodesias that the are being pushed by conviction and political pressure into the extremist camp.

In Kenya the atmosphere is evidenced by the creation of the K. K. M., a secret organization, successor to the Mau Mau; and by the meteoric rise and popularity of such all-out nationalists as Tom Mboya and Gikonyo Kiano.

Some government figures seemed to this reporter so captivated by their arguments on the incapacity of the Africans presently to govern the country that they were blind to the fact that they sat on a volcano.

On his part, Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Central African Federation, was the essence of bland complacency just two weeks before the Nyasaland-Northern Rhodesia blow-up.

White leaders talk of African governments in 20 to 25 years. It may be conceded that their timetable is admirable and in the best interests of the Africans themselves, and that the African nationalists may be foolish to want self-rule tomorrow.

But thev want it. Thev outnumber Europeans 30 to 1 in the Federation and 100 to 1 in Kenya. And in today's Africa, as distinct from yesterday's, numbers count.

Tuesday: Apartheid in South Africa.

One killed, scores injured in election violence in Senegal, member republic of French Community.

Page A4.

Tear gas used to quell mob of spearmen in Northern Rhodesia. Page A4.

Africa Boom Shows Little In Freetown

City in Sierra Leone Retains Sleepy Air

18a

By A. T. Steele

New York

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

Tribune

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone Africa, Apr. 25.—The famous train to Bo ("the no agree to go") clanks wearily through the heart of old Freetown. Down a side street, an undertaking establishment shouts its message in plain English in a large sign over its door: "We Bury Your Dead."

A. T. Steele

4-26-59

An amply proportioned African woman wearing a multi-colored dress emblazoned with portraits of Queen Elizabeth II picks her way down a sidewalk pitted with holes. Later we see another woman sporting a fetching ensemble that features the word "Independence" all through the pattern. We buy a newspaper (it happens to be the organ of the opposition party) and note that on the front page a leading politician is referred to as "a confounded liar."

Place of Antique Charm

Things like this don't really surprise you here. Freetown is a place of antique charm, the capital of a British dependency that is working its way toward independence inside the Commonwealth within the next two or three years. Downtown Freetown is a collection of turn-of-the-century store buildings and shacks with a few modern multi-storied edifices rising above the tin roofs.

A city of about 75,000 inhabitants in a country of just over 2,000,000, Freetown has shown a lot of growth around the edges and along the shores of its magnificent, hill-girt natural harbor. Yet this has been a kind of backwater on Africa's booming west coast and one gets the feeling that the country is just waking up from a long sleep.

Travelers usually pass up Freetown on the way up or down the coast, and the reasons are pretty obvious. For one thing, there is simply no hotel in town worthy of the name. Moreover, the airport is so far removed from the city that it takes an uncomfortable two hours and ten minutes to travel—by bus, by boat and by bus again—from one to the other. And getting a visa is something of a nuisance, as applications wherever made, must be approved by the authorities here before a visa is granted.

One reason for this, apparently, is the extensive diamond smuggling racket which the British have been trying, with only partial success, to control.

It is not considered smart here to trade in your Austin for a Rolls Royce unless your sudden rise to affluence can be simply and honestly explained. Otherwise, your neighbors will instantly assume that you are in the illict diamond business; and in time the police will hear of it.

At least once a year the Sierra Leone police stage a big round-up of Africans from neighboring countries (mostly Guineans) who have come across the line in the hope of making some easy money in diamonds—mining them or smuggling them. It is bad news to merchants here when the periodic round-up occur, for it means an inevitable letdown in business.

Despite its diamonds, Sierra Leone is a very poor country in terms of per capita income—one of the poorest, in fact, in the British Commonwealth. But things are looking up economically. Iron ore exports are running close competition with diamonds, with a value of more than $12,000,000 a year. New development in the Tonkolili district will raise ore production appreciably.

A Changing Attitude

For many years, Sierra Leone has been a more or less exclusive preserve of the British in so far as the development of basic resources is concerned. But this attitude is changing.

Now American and other foreign capital is being encouraged to come in on favorable terms. A team of geologists from the Aluminum Co. of America is looking over the country's bauxite deposits. An American company plans to co-operate with British interests in developing deposits of rutile — a material from which titanium is extracted.

Another thing that will help—perhaps—is the six-day visit next December of Queen Elizabeth and her husband, Prince Philip. The colony's governor, Sir Maurice Dorman, has asked the people of Sierra Leone to join in cleaning up their yards and painting and decorating their houses in honor of the occasion. A sound suggestion—as any one will agree who has seen downtown Freetown.

18a

Belgium Pushing Big Plans to Aid Congo Residents

Belated Action Goes On Despite Recent Rioting

Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
4-26-59
P. 10

By LYNN HEINZERLING

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo (AP)—Belgium plans to pump more than a billion dollars into the economic and social development of this sprawling colony, riots or no riots.

And the economic planners who for years have presided over the exploitation of the Congo's mineral riches and raw materials are placing their main emphasis on helping the 10 million Africans in the huge rural areas.

Having promised the Congolese independence in a form not yet specified — and with no date given — the Belgians obviously hope to see the new state emerge as a close partner of Belgium. Millions of dollars in investment and 50 years of hard colonial work in a hot, unpleasant climate are at stake.

The nationalist riots which broke out here in January have not deflected the Belgians from the plan. And they are making a hasty, if belated, effort to supply some university-trained African leaders for the evolving colony.

After withholding higher education from her black subjects for nearly half a century, Belgium now has established two multiracial universities, one at Leopoldville, the other at Elizabethville.

WITCH DOCTORS TO ADAMS

African students literally are leaping from the age of the witch doctor into the age of the atom. Next month, the first nuclear reactor on the African continent will start producing radioisotopes at Lovanium University in the hills outside this capital.

The reactor, costing about $150,000, is being installed under the supervision of a 25-year-old American, Thomas O. P. Speidel of San Diego, Calif., by the General Dynamics Corp.

Lovanium opened its doors in October, 1954. At the moment it has an alumni group of five—all teachers—who graduated last fall. But government officials hope that by 1970 there will be 1,200 graduates at both schools. The State University of the Belgian Congo and Ruandaurundi opened in November 1956. Its first graduates will take their degrees next year.

Canon Paul Nicaise, Jesuit secretary of Lovanium, says he hopes African graduates of the two universities would start replacing college-educated whites in the Congo administration within a decade. Africans now work in many government offices, but only as clerks and typists, mostly in the lower-paid categories of these jobs.

The current African leaders who have been agitating for independence reportedly don't look kindly on the graduates of the new universities, fearing they might easily develop in the pattern of Belgian rulers and take over political leadership.

One theory held by some observers here is that the independence campaign with its fatal rioting in January began prematurely because of fears that a new educated class of Africans was being developed to sway the 13 million Africans of the Congo.

This view doesn't fit the generally accepted idea, however, that the independence drive stems from long neglect, political, economic and social discrimination and the almost magic stimulus of nationalist movements in other African territories.

Through their ambitious second 10-year development plan providing for an outlay of 55 billion Belgian francs — $1,122,000—Belgian officials are hoping to cure a number of serious maladjustments in the territory. Somewhat less, or 50 billion francs, was spent on the first plan, 1950-59.

Nearly 14 per cent of the second plan's funds will go into an effort to make life easier and more prosperous for the small African farmers.

Basil Kotschoubey, senior economist in the colonial administration, says the plan which starts next January would involve not only the introduction of more modern farming methods, but the movement of many Africans from overpopulated areas.

Millions of Africans living in the bush and forest areas of the Congo are nomads who pick up their few belongings and move to new ground when the soil becomes sterile. The main project is to put the Africans on permanent farms growing perennial crops such as tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber and palm oil.

FARMING PRACTICES

Colonial agricultural experts will attempt to show the Africans how to make his particular crops yield the best return. There will be both communal projects and individual farm projects with the government investing the money and the Africans providing the labor for clearing the land.

Once the Africans have been persuaded that the white man's methods are better, Kotschoubey says, an effort will be made to introduce mechanized plowing more intensive fertilization and soil reclamation.

The government will set up cattle farms in different Congo regions. When they become self-supporting, they will be handed over to the Africans.

The colony's agricultural stations also will be improved and a greater effort made to train more Africans as agricultural experts and advisers.

The biggest single item in the second 10-year plan is that of transport, principally the building of roads. About 440 million dollars will be spent for transport development.

Social services such as medical care and public instruction will take 21.3 per cent of the total or about 235 million dollars. The remainder will go into housing development for Africans, equipping various public service institutions and improvement of the water and electricity supply.

Rules don't stop African pickets

18

Afro American
Baltimore
4-18-59
12

WASHINGTON

Local regulations against picketing a foreign embassy didn't stop more than 25 African students from demonstrating Tuesday before the British Embassy in protest over happenings back home.

They moved back 500 yards under police orders and continued the demonstration with placards in the 3100 block Massachusetts Ave., NW.

Motorists stopped and many gaped at posters held on either side of the street by Africans, some in the colorful dress of their various countries.

TWO GIRLS and a 12-year-old boy were part of the activity that went on for two hours and climaxed with a formal protest filed with Embassy officials.

"Stop British troops from killing unarmed Africans," read a placard carried by Makeda Karnga, a business student from Liberia.

Her companion, Emily Maliwa bore a placard protesting recent killings in her native Nyasaland.

Another read, "Wellensky, stop jailing Africans without trial."

* * *

STILL ANOTHER bearing on Nyasaland and the upheaval in Central Africa was carried by 12-year-old Bwete Kanyike of Uganda.

"Can there be democracy in Central Africa when Wellensky bans political movement?"

Placards read on, "Release Dr. Banda and compatriots immediately," "Hands off Africa," "Africa for Africans," "Long Live African nationalism," "We want justice in Nyasaland," "Africans demand independence now."

The protest was staged by the African Students Association of Washington.

The petition was delivered by John Bilson from Ghana, president, and Howard medical student; Okon Idem, Nigeria, Howard graduate student in economics.

* * *

STUDENTS SCORED "Britain's connivance" in the Federation of Nyasaland, Southern Rhodeisa and Northern Rhodesia, accused of "progressive South African - type aparthied."

They expressed "outrage at the baseless charge of a 'massacre plot' by Africans" in the Federation, saying "not a single European was murdered."

Students said that they are "shocked at the recent massacre of more than 54 virtually unarmed Africans in the Central Federation by British troops."

They added that "Britain which so irrevocably supports freedom - fighters whether in Hungary or in Tibet will not stand idly by while her agents in the Central Federation crush African freedom - seekers with British bayonets."

* * *

THE PETITION asked for release of Dr. Hastings Banda and other African leaders jailed recently.

A copy of the petition was sent to the Office of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Affairs, 2852 McGill Terrace NW.

The students insisted that they remain within 500 feet of the Embassy after Capt. D. B. Kennedy and five of his Seventh precinct officers told them they would have to confine their action to limits in keeping with regulations.

Miss Maliwa said, "We want them to see what we have to say."

Embassy officials crowded the big door, some looked out windows and others stood in the yard to watch the demonstration across the street.

* * *

"WE WANT to abide by the law, but can't you allow us to remain close enough for them to see?" asked Adeye Sofola of Nigeria.

"Then I'd be breaking the law," Capt. Kennedy said.

He had a corporal to measure off the distance from the building instead of at the end of the broad expanse of yard surrounded by a wrought-iron fence, as was done earlier by police in preparation for the activity.

"That's better," students told the captain.

* * *

MR. SOFOLA carried a placard saying, "We appeal to the justice of freedom loving America. Talk to your allies."

A statement Issued by the All African Students Union of the Americas said it supported the demonstration by the group from local universities and institutions.

18a 1959

Election Troubles

Violence Breaks Out In Africa

180

News
Courier
Charleston, S.C.
3-23-59

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia (AP)—Steel-helmeted police used tear gas bombs to break up a howling mob of 200 African spearmen Saturday. A government communique said the gang had been roaming the Ngumbo area of Northern Rhodesia's sparsely populated Luapula province since Wednesday.

Local police made six arrests, then called for reinforcements. When a mobile riot squad arrived in trucks and jeeps they met "slight opposition in one area where tear gas was used," the communique announced. There vere no reports of casualties.

The violence occurred as results Friday's elections for Northern odesia's Territorial Parliament e coming in.

ndreds of police armed with ns as big as baseball bats deployed throughout the ter- to meet the threat of the ed Zambia African Nation- y to enforce a boycott of tions. Charging the elections were undemocratic, Zambia threatened violence to keep 8,000 Africans—entitled to vote for the first time—from the polls.

The threatened boycott fizzled out. Election returns showed the African poll as high as 80 per cent, and in some constituencies higher than the European.

The Luapula region, where the violence flared Saturday, has yet to go to the polls. African candidates are required to get authorization certificates from local tribal chiefs, and few candidates fulfilled this requirement in time for Friday's election. The Luapula election consequently was postponed until April 9.

For most of Northern Rhodesia the election proved a big victory—as expressed—for the right-wing United Federal party, which backs a demand for early dominion status for Britain's Central African Federation, made up of Nyasaland and Northern and Southern Rhodesia. With results still coming in, the party already commands a majority of elected members of the Legislature. There is some belief here that the right-wing swing in white settlers' votes is due to alarm at the recent wave of violence in Nyasaland.

Eight African members will sit in the house under the new constitution drawn up last year by Britain's Colonial Office. They represent an African population of 2,100,000. The remaining 22 lawmakers are Europeans representing a white population of 75,000. Major policy issues remain the responsibility of the British government in London.

Among African legislators in the new house will be African National party leader Harry Nkumbula, whose organization is banned in Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia. He faces arrest if he crosses their borders. In Northern Rhodesia only the Zambia party—the extremist offshoot—is outlawed.

London - educated Nkumbula calls for African self-government in Northern Rhodesia "within our lifetime," but says he is willing to work toward it through "parliamentary democracy."

Meanwhile at Dakar Political fighting and attacks on polling places marked nationwide elections for a Legislative Assembly in the new semiautonomous Senegalese Republic. At least one person was slain and a score were hurt.

The most serious incident occurred in Tivaouanne, a city about 60 miles north of this capital city, where the opposition party of Senegalese Solidarity—PSS— has its headquarters. There fanatic Moslems belonging to the PSS fought supporters of pro-French Leopold Senghor, a former French Cabinet minister and leader of the Senegalese Union party —UPC.

An African was killed and a score of others wounded. In nearby Kaolack another African was severely wounded on his way to a voting booth. Urns and voting papers were set afire or thrown into the sea in St. Louis, Rufisque and Kaolack.

At stake in the elections were 80 seats in the new Legislative Assembly, which will have the task of drafting all internal laws of this new republic. Senegal, with a population of 2,300,000, is one of the richest of the former French West African territories.

The new French constitution, which the Senegalese population massively approved, gave it the status of a republic inside the new French Community. The territory is now internally autonomous but depends on France for defense, foreign and financial matters.

Results of the elections are not expected for several days because of poor communications. Political experts generally expect the pro-government Union party will win a comfortable majority in the new Assembly.

South of the Sahara—III

Africa Rejects West's Justice

Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

Alfred Friendly, Managing Editor of The Washington Post, has just returned from a 2-month tour of Africa south of the Sahara. This is the third of seven articles in which he reports on the problems and potentialities of that restive continent.

18a

By Alfred Friendly
Managing Editor, The Washington Post

Press
3-21-59

To the visitor from the Western world, the political system of the Union of South Africa is a constant, 24-hour-a-day affront.

The concepts of justice and social order which he accepts as beyond argument are denounced as fundamentally wrong. The notions of equality of opportunity, of human dignity, freedom of association, speech and movement, of free choice of work and place to live — notions that are fundamentals of the democratic order — are rejected, in principle as well as in practice.

Union of
S. Africa

P. A-2

On paper, the discrimination runs only against non-whites. But freedom being indivisible, the white man begins to find his action constricted too.

The catalogue of discrimination is too encyclopedic to list. Suffice it to say that the "Bantu" (i.e. the black man) must live in segregated urban "locations" or in native reservations and cannot hold office outside of them. He cannot bargain through trade unions. He is drastically restricted in the kind of jobs he can hold. He is subject to curfew and to other laws regulating his movements, employment and whereabouts. He cannot even enjoin administrative action against him, no matter how capricious or erroneous, until he has first compled with it.

The regulations and their execution are such that every urban male African will, on the average, be arrested once a year.

His political organizations have no standing. Though he constitutes three-fourths of the population, he has only half-a-dozen representatives in Parliament, all of whom must be white. His schooling, transportation and entertainment are strictly segregated.

Elections since 1948 have overwhelmingly returned the Nationalist government to power, demonstrating that the great majority of white citizens favor the Nationalists' policy of *apartheid,* or rigid separation of the races (except where the African is needed by the white man as laborer or consumer).

The defense of *apartheid* is partly in practical terms, on grounds that the Bantu has not reached a level of intelligence, education, culture and hygiene to allow him to live with whites; and partly on racial terms, on grounds that if any integration is *ever* permitted, the inescapable result will be the swamping and extinction of the white race as such, and of white civilization, by the 11 million Bantus.

Apartheid, defended as moral and fair, is the apotheosis of "separate but equal." It contemplates that about half of all Africans will be induced to live in the native reserves, with full political, economic and social rights there, where whites will be prohibited. In these "Bantustans," the Africans will in theory have opportunity for self-development in their own culture.

Unfortunately, the 50 per cent of the African population that must stay in white areas as the labor force will not have those rights, or very many rights of any sort—but they can comfort themselves in knowing that they *could* nave them if they returned to the reserves. Unfortunately, only 13 per cent of the land is reserved for the Africans.

Because the Nationalist government operates its system of repression with superb efficiency, and because the whites have all the guns, the consensus is that the present situation can be held for 25 years or so. The Africans are too smart to try, violent revolt—they would be mowed down—and do not yet have the organization or opportunity necessary to use their economic power—withholding their labor—which would bring the country to its knees in a couple of weeks.

A minority of white South Africans sees the crisis coming within five years. This group also forecasts that the government will try to hold on by moving toward a co porate state or Fascist system, with no political rights for anyone.

Still a third body of opinion thinks that a dawning light among Nationalist intellectuals will force a gradual abandonment of *apartheid* and a slow development toward a multiracial democratic society. The prospect seems to this reporter unlikely and in any event probably too late.

Although the United States last year voted in the United Nations for the first time to condemn *apartheid*, politically conscious Africans see our country as supporters of and connivers with the Nationalist government. It can be said that most of them consider the United States as friends of their enemies and think of the Russians, who have nothing to lose in South Africa by posing as the defenders of the downtrodden, as their friends.

Africans on one side and Nationalist politicians on the other can draw only one conclusion when, as happened last month, David Rockefeller arrived in Johannesburg, opened a branch of the Chase Bank, and praised the "soundness" of the country.

Insofar as one exists, American policy toward the Union appears as complacent in the face of an inevitable explosion and cooperative with the most tyrannical political system masquerading as a democracy this side of the Iron Curtain.

(Wednesday: Gamble in the Belgian Congo)

Seminar for Women Planned For Africa, Asia in 1960

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

180a

Sat 4-18-59

P. 18

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The United Nations Commission on the Status of Women announced plans for holding a seminar this year in Africa and one in Asia in 1960. The purpose of the seminars is to educate women to use their political rights by participating fully in public life.

Mrs. Lorena B. Hahn, the U.S. delegate to the U.N. Commission, expressed concern that there had never been an African woman member since the commission was created in 1946. This commission was established, according to Mrs. Hahn, because of the widespread discrimination against women. Its purpose is to bring together women of all nations who might discuss common problems and recommend to several governments legislation to wipe out such discrimination in their own countries.

■

THESE FACTS were revealed at a conference on "The Status of Women Around the World," held Monday jointly by the American Association for the United Nations in the Capital Area and the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. Participating on the program were Miss Jeantine Hefting, delegate from the Netherlands; Miss Minerva Bernardino of the Dominican Republic, Dr. Maria Uldarica Manas of Cuba, Begum Shireen Aziz Ahmed of Pakistan and Mrs. Tamar Shoham-Sharon of Israel.

■

SPEAKING ON the political rights of women, Mrs. Hefting pointed out that before World War I only four countries gave women the vote. By 1950, women were allowed to vote in 65 countries.

A convention was adopted in the U.N. in 1952 which would grant and protect women's rights on a world-wide basis. This convention has now been conceded to by 31 nations.

There are only 11 countries where women cannot vote or be elected to public office. And in the Sudan, women are permitted to be elected to office but are not allowed to vote.

The Netherlands has a compulsory voting law which prohibits any qualified voters from staying away from the polls without a good reason, said the woman delegate.

■

MISS BERARDINO discussed "The Status of Women in Private Law." She spoke out against polygamy which still exists in many territories. Education will do much, she said, to eradicate certain customs and traditions. The U.N. Commission is urging all governments to see that women are treated as human beings.

■

DR. MANAS said her chief concern is that of the nationality of married women. Some countries have laws that if a woman marries an alien she loses her nationality. She cannot take on her husband's nationality and soon finds herself a "woman without a country."

■

BEGUM AHMED advocated more education for women of the world. In some countries even where equal educational opportunities are supposed to be provided for both sexes, if a preference must be made because of a family's economic status, the male children are granted the opportunity.

Pointing out that "no equality can be achieved until women can achieve in the economic field," Mrs. Sharon urged women to expand their careers beyond the traditional ones of teaching, nursing and social work. The U.N. Commission is urging governments to set an equal pay scale for women for equal work, to give attention to special benefits for women and to see a universal retirement age. Schools must pay more attention to vocational guidance and women should be kept informed on job opportunities.

■

THE CONFERENCE was presided over by Mrs. Howard K. Hyde, president of the American Association for the U.N. in the Capital Area, and Mrs. Alice Leopold, assistant to the Secretary of Labor, with Mrs. S. Grinberg-Vinaver, chief of the section of the status of women, United Nations Secretariat, giving the summary of the conference.

'Revolution is on in Africa'-Mboya

180a

Afro-American

P 4

Baltimore

[illegible]

Sat. 4-11-59

BOSTON (ANP) — Tom Mboya, member of the Kenya Legislative Council and a powerful African labor union leader, writes in the April issue of Atlantic Monthly that a revolution is taking place in Africa. His article is entitled, "The African Revolution."

"In some areas," Mboya asserts, "this revolution is political and is manifested by militant nationalist movements. But primarily, it is an economic revolution, and it is occurring throughout Africa.

"The revolution differs in pace, content and pattern in different countries, but no one can mistake the fact that Africa is fast changing from a primitive, non-industrial, subsistence economy to an exchange, money, and market economy."

Mr. Mboya advances the opinion that in seeking to maintain permanent control over Africa, Europeans partitioned the continent and created a system "founded on exploitative motives with all economic activities aimed at serving and feeding the economy of the mother countries, completely ignoring the necessity of development from the viewpoint of the African peopie."

The African leader observes that whatever benefit the African derived from the system was purely "incidental to the primary purpose of the colonial powers."

He then bitterly castigates colonial powers for paying little attention to the necessity of investing in education, health, technical training and the general community development for Africans.

WEST AFRICA:

Dr. Aristotle, I Presume

Newsweek

Dayton Ohio

Mon, 4/13/59

P. 58

180

A few drumbeats north of the equator on the west coast of Africa lie the French Cameroons. Their primitive Tupuri tribesmen walk about stark naked and their women, Ubangi style, wear wooden disks the size of soup plates in their lips. Last week, one of the few white men ever to penetrate into Tupuri-land sent out a strange report. He is Father Denis, a Catholic priest who runs a mission in a conical straw hut, not far from the village of Golumpui.

Father Denis got word from a young convert that the devil had taken possession of a Tupuri boy. He immediately suspected that the local witch doctors were putting on a show to convince the tribesmen of their power. Hopping on his bicycle, Father Denis pedaled down to the bank of the Logone River where a crowd of men and women were dancing around a boy who was wriggling on the ground. The boy was demented but the strange sounds he was muttering had a curiously familiar ring.

Newsweek

Mon 4/13/59

Shooing off the witch doctors, the priest listened carefully and discovered to his amazement that the illiterate young Tupuri was speaking classical Greek. What he said remains the secret of Father Denis (and possibly the witch doctors), but it could have been, in Aristotle's words:

Ἀεὶ Λιβύη φέρει τι καινόν.

Translation: "We are always hearing of some new thing from Africa."

18a 1959

Use Mississippi Tactics in Africa

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR
(Special to the Courier)

LONDON—A massive crackdown in Southern Rhodesia has been instituted against African nationalists and whites suspected of being in sympathy with them.

The revelations same to light here after John Stonehouse, Labor Member of Parliament, asserted that Europeans who have befriended Africans might be secretly imprisoned.

• It is definitely known that Guy Glutton Brock, an European mission farmer who worked for better Afro-European understanding, has been arrested. Mr. Stonehouse said, "I understand that other Europeans have been arrested and their names have not been released.

The government of Southern Rhodesia has already launched a campaign against African nationalists which has been labelled as "Gestapo tactics." In addition, the colonial authorities have demanded sweeping powers to be used against nationalists and other "subversive" elements.

■

SIR ROY WELENSKY, the racist Prime Minister in the area, has accused the Soviet Union of fomenting the disturbance.

But, the demand for sweeping powers has been so threatening in its implication that the Rhodesian press, members of the clergy and influential people have spoken against the proposed legislation.

■

• Archbishop Hughes of Central Africa asserted that the Southern Rhodesian Government had resorted to methods "characteristic of the Hitler regime." He continued, "I am conscience-bound to register a public protest. This grave departure from the traditions of British justice can only be termed scandalous. Laws must be just. This is not."

The Salisbury Evening Standard, normally pro-government, called the proposed legislation "frightening" and declared that the bills provided the "beginnings for a police state."

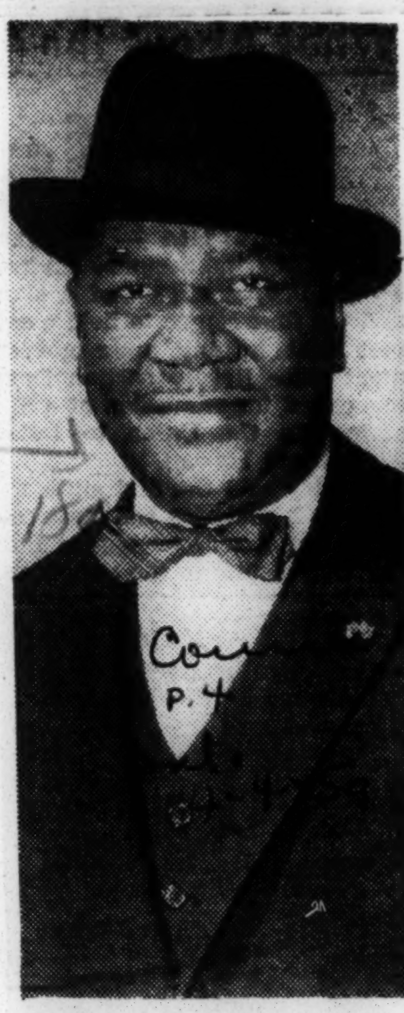
■

POLICE STATE tactics have already been put into effect against more than 700 African leaders, including Dr. Hastings Banda, who have been incarcerated.

These men have been denied the advice of legal counsel and, according to information smuggled from the jail to Fenner Brockway, a member of Parliament, many of those wounded have not received medical care. No charges have been preferred against those jailed.

The government claimed that it arrested Banda and other leaders because of a threatened "massacre of Europeans, Asians, and those Africans not sympathetic to the African National Congress.

The government also charged that Banda and his leaders "deliberately courted arrest" and accused the ANC of following a policy of "black racialism" and rejecting the principle of "multi-racial partnership."



Cou
p. 4

Departure— Charles Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury of the Republic of Liberia, leaves New York International Airport for home. He and a delegation left the U. S. after two weeks of conferences with State Department officials in Washington, D. C.

18a

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Greetings— French Ambassador Herve Alphand (left) greets the Prime Minister of the French Cameroon, Amadou Ahidjo (right), in Washington, D. C., while Daniel Kemajou, President of the Legislative Assembly (center), looks on.

Race Problem Called Harmful To U.S. Relations With Africa

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

N.Y. Times

18a

New York N.Y.

P.82

Sup

1-18-59

BILOXI, Miss., Jan. 17—A State Department official declared tonight that the United States was hampered in its relations with Africa by its racial troubles at home.

Joseph C. Satterthwaite, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, contended that the United States "cannot ignore the serious dangers in any failure to meet the problem of harmonious, just race relations in Africa's dependent and independent territories."

However, he noted that because of this country's situation it "must in good conscience and with appropriate humility avoid attempting to suggest specific solutions to any African territory."

He continued:

"The problems of multiracial states in Africa are enormously complicated and permit no pat solution. We must regard them with understanding while continuing at the same time, as in the past, to stand steadfast in all international forums for the principle of nondiscrimination and racial equality throughout the world."

Mr. Satterthwaite spoke to the Southern Assembly, a group of more than sixty business, professional and civic leaders from throughout the region.

The assembly, which will end a four-day discussion of "The United States and Africa" tomorrow, is sponsored by Tulane University in cooperation with the American Assembly of Columbia University.

The conference was directed by Dr. L. Vaughan Howard, Professor of Sociology at Tulane. Dr. Henry Wriston, president of the American Assembly, and Clifford C. Nelson, vice president, attended as observers.

Mr. Satterthwaite also declared that the Soviet bloc was "directing a subtle effort toward influencing the burgeoning African nationalist independence movement."

He said Soviet tactics were designed to promote identification with the nationalist elements and to cut Western influence in the newly independent states "by rapidly establishing political relations and signing economic and trade agreements."

Earlier panel discussions emphasized:

¶This nation's economic, political, strategic and moral stakes in Africa.

¶The need to retard the spread of communism, to promote orderly and stable political growth and to work against "Balkanization" of the continent.

¶The need to protect American investments, sources of raw materials and strategic installations.

Among the handicaps cited was the lack of direct political relations with countries still under colonial rule and the United States' ties with European powers in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization who have practiced colonialism.

A third problem was the necessity for maintaining relations with friendly governments whose practice of democratic principles is deficient from our point of view.

NEGRO REPUBLIC PREMIER DEAD

Body Found in Wreckage of French-Made Plane

18a

Times

Picayune

New Orleans

La.

Wed.

4-1-59

P.7

BANGUI, Central African Republic (AP) — Premier Barthelemy Boganda, a witch doctor's son who rose to political power in this Negro republic, was found dead Tuesday in the wreckage of a plane 100 miles west of here.

The Interior Ministry said the bodies of all nine aboard the French-made [illegible] had been identified by a search party. The twin-engine plane vanished Sunday on a flight to Bangui from Berberati, 200 miles west of here.

Boganda, 48, was the leader of the Central African Republic, formerly the French territory of Ubangi-Shari. He kept the area within President Charles de Gaulle's new French overseas community by backing the De Gaulle constitution in last September's referendum.

Thus he gained considerable internal authority for the area and became the new republic's first premier.

From 1946 to 1958 Boganda was a deputy in the French National Assembly. He started his career as a Roman Catholic priest but was unfrocked after marrying his French secretary in Paris.

Federations in Africa

New York Times

New York N.Y.

Thurs. 4-2-59

P30C

18a

It is hard to realize the extent of the changes in political structures that have swept across Africa in the last ten years—or even in the last two or three, for that matter. We are witnessing a gigantic political revolution unlike anything in Africa's previous history. For the most part, happily, it has been peaceful. In the light of the immense changes that have been made, the violent episodes have been relatively small.

Under these conditions of change it is only natural that there should be many suggestions of combinations or re-combinations of the various African states that are emerging into a new status. The talk of "federations" is very much in the air. One of the most recent comes from the Premier of the new Central African Republic, who suggests some sort of union of the Congo states, possibly even embracing Portuguese Angola.

At this stage many of these dreams of African union are ephemeral, but there are good reasons for them. The first, and most obvious, is that some of the newly emergent political entities are not really economically viable and are even of doubtful political stability. If it is true that "in union there is strength" these African units are right in looking to political structures that could insure their survival, prosperity and liberty.

Beyond that, of course, is the larger dream, sometimes eloquently set forth, of a great African union that would bring together literally millions of the formerly oppressed in a new and potentially great state. There is reason to believe that several of the strong African leaders who have emerged in this changing period have that ultimate goal in view.

At the moment, however, the obstacles are enormous. Even the smaller—one might almost say experimental—federations are faced with great difficulties in establishing some sort of working synthesis among their constituent parts. The recent outbreaks of violence in Nyasaland illustrate this problem. This former protectorate is part of an "enlightened" federation, but it is obviously not a working administrative unit, satisfying to all who participate in it.

In some cases, such as that of the Union of South Africa, the paramount problem is that of race. This is not always true. It is not true, for example, in the Congo, or the Cameroons, or Nigeria. But there is the problem of enormous disparities in culture patterns, languages, customary law and place in the historical social scale. Plans for any federation must meet this challenge. It is a hard one.

DEVELOPMENT UNIT FOR AFRICA IS URGED

Special to The New York Times.

N.Y. Times

18a

New York

N.Y.

Mon

1-19-59

P.29-C

BILOXI, Miss., Jan. 17—The Southern Assembly proposed today that an African Development Agency be established by Africa's independent countries, the United States and Western European nations.

Such an organization, the assembly said, should tailor its activities to the needs of the African peoples and encourage them "to initiate, operate and gradually to participate in the financing of the projects."

It said the agency's initial efforts should be concentrated in the fields of public works, communications, transportation, electric power, public services and education.

Help to Africa from the United States should be increased, the assembly said, "primarily in the form of technical assistance, but in some instances through direct grants or loans."

The recommendation was made in findings at the close of the assembly's four-day discussion of "The United States and Africa."

More than sixty business, professional and civic leaders from throughout the South attended the conference. It was under the direction of Dr. L. Vaughan Howard, Professor of Sociology at Tulane University, which sponsors the assembly in cooperation with the American Assembly of Columbia University.

18a 1959

18a

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 4-25-59
P. 1

BOSTON UNIVERSITY AFRICAN Research specialist to lecture at University College of Ghana. Dr. Adelaide C. Hill of Watertown, Mass., (right) will spend three months lecturing to African students on the "Social Welfare in the United States." Shown with her are Cary Eastman of Honesdale, Pa. (left), and Elaine C. Hagopian of Cambridge, Mass., (center), graduate students specializing in African studies.

The Diplomatic Pouch

Newsweek

ACCRA, GHANA — Queen Elizabeth, who will visit here this spring, will shortly appoint a Ghanian Negro as one of her press secretaries. The person chosen will be the first nonwhite ever employed by the British royal family.

Dayton, Ohio
Mon. 3-23-59
P. 12

'Democracy' in Congo

Brazzaville Riots and Deaths Held Matter of Politics and Tribalism

By Alfred Friendly

Post
Washington
D.C.
Wed.
2-4-59
P A4

Alfred Friendly, Managing Editor of The Washington Post, is touring Africa. This is one of several reports from countries he is visiting.

BRAZZAVILLE—The Prime Minister of the new Congo Republic observed all the forms of democracy in his press conference. No questions were barred, all were answered in detail and with all the right words—about free voting, parliamentary processes, will of the people.

Friendly

There was even a touch of sanctity of the affair. The Prime Minister, Abbe Fulbert Youlou, wore his white clerical cassock.

But the democracy in his words — and in his government — has, like his cassock, more form than substance. For Abbe Youlou is forbidden to administer the sacraments (there was the matter of disrespect and disobedience to his religious superiors, and something about a marriage, as the French delicately put it, *a la main gauche*). And the "democracy" of his government has just resulted in the death of between 500 and 600 citizens and filling a spanking new hospital with the wounded.

The four or five nights of rioting in Youlou's capital, Brazzaville, had nothing to do with black nationalism or the Africans' drive for self-government and independence from the European imperialist. For, unlike much of the rest of colonial Africa, the Congo Republic already has its self-government and its independence.

LIKE the other three component parts of what was, less than a year ago, French Equatorial Africa, the new Congo state has its own all-African Parliament, Prime Minister and Cabinet. It is a member of the French Community, but can withdraw whenever it chooses.

So its recent riots were not a matter of black against white, of nationalism fighting for self-determination. They were a matter of politics, as politics are conducted here; and a matter of tribalism, which dies hard, no matter how much you call it democracy.

Fulbert Youlou heads a political party that is also a racial or tribal group, the Balali. His rival, Jacques Opangault, heads another party, largely comprised of a people called the M'Bouchi.

A year ago, Opangault was the boss, with a majority in the Assembly of 23 to 22. Youlou won control when, last July, one member crossed the aisle to his side. Certain opinions were formed on how this happened.

THREE DAYS before the new Congo Republic was to come into existence, under terms of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's new constitution, Youlou agreed that elections should be held to pick the new Assembly. Opangault's party, feeling it had a good chance to win, agreed. The old Assembly brought the nation into being by unanimous vote.

At that moment, Nov. 28, Youlou decided against elections; they would be divisive, conducive to violence; the time was not ripe. The Assembly broke up in an uproar.

There was glory enough to go round in what followed. Opangault's men declined to join a coalition Government, and preached fire and bloodshed instead. Youlou, warned of civil war, ignored an ultimatum to announce an election date by Feb. 15.

In the meantime, for some months, and as the man responsible for maintaining internal order, Youlou issued permits for the acquisition of firearms. Reputedly, some 500 went to his followers, the Balali, and none to the M'Bouchi.

voting would be held in an atmosphere of calm and serenity. He had sought that assurance earlier that very day from a group of the opposition. Alas, he said, they could not give it to him.

This was scarcely odd, because three of the leaders, including Opangault, were in police custody or in jail. Others have taken to the bush.

THE SITUATION is stalemated, but not hopeless. Perhaps a lesson has been learned. Perhaps there is more hope in granting Africans self-government, as the French have done — even though there are only four black university graduates in all of French Equatorial Africa—than in denying the irresistible force, as is being done in some other parts of Africa.

But, as the song might have said, everybody who talks about democracy ain't a-goin' there—at least for a while.

IN ONE of the two native towns in Brazzaville, Bacango, live the Balali. In the other town, Poto-Poto, the population is about one-third Balali, two-thirds M'Bouchi.

When the deadline passed, the M'Bouchi fell upon their Balali neighbors in Poto-Poto. Soon the Balali of Bacongo crossed over to seek revenge. Raids went back and forth. After two days, French troops went in and gradually restored order. The towns are now heavily garrisoned.

The official toll is about 120 dead. The unofficial tally, considered more nearly correct, is four times higher.

Abbe Youlou's modern and democratic press conference a few days ago was called to announce—too late by several days and several hundred dead—that he now favored new elections for a new Assembly.

He would set the date as soon as he had assurance from the opposition that the

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Nkrumah Stresses 'Our' Africa

18a

Reuters

Post

Washington D.C.

Sat 1-3-59

P. A-4

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 2 Ghana Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah said here today it was unthinkable for any colonial power—"I do not care whether they are French or British"—to say it intends to "forge some sort of community" in Africa.

Speaking at a reception by the Indo-Ghana Cultural Association, Nkrumah said: "We have made it quite plain that we want to have our own community — a community which has got to be African and has got to have an African personality."

He added: "We want a community which can express African feeling, the African way of life and the African way of thinking. We also want an African community which will be in a position to throw its arms open to the rest of the world so that better understanding could be built between the various races of the world."

About 2000 persons including Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru and Defense Minister V. K. Krishna Menon were present at the reception for Nkrumah, on a 2-week tour of India.

Nkrumah said at a banquet tonight he hopes it will soon be possible to declare Ghana a republic within the British Commonwealth.

In a farewell broadcast on the eve of his departure from New Delhi for southern India, Nkrumah said there could be no end to the cold war until there was rapid economic development of the less developed countries.

"The world cannot remain half-starved, half-fed, half-enslaved and half-free," he declared.

Nkrumah appealed to the big powers to settle their differences and try to find a solution to this and other international problems.

18a

United Press International

Seated in the cockpit of a supersonic Hunter jet plane, Ghana's Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah chats with India's Defense Minister V. K. Krishna Menon during the former's visit to India, which ended last night.

AFRICA:

Spreading Flame

Newsweek

Dayton Ohio

Mon. 3-2-59

P. 34

It was neither a display of surging African nationalism nor a protest against white rule—but a matter of internal politics. The score after five days of rioting: 96 dead, nearly 200 injured, 500 arrested.

The scene was the city of Brazzaville in the Congo Republic—a two-month-old member of the new twelve-state community in French Africa (NEWSWEEK, Feb. 16). The warring factions were Mbochi tribesmen (northerners with green headdresses) and the Balali tribesmen (southerners with white headbands).

Squared off were Premier Fulbert Youlou (Balali), a Catholic priest who was defrocked for marrying his French secretary (but who still wears a white cassock and a black Homburg), against Jacques Opangault, head of the Mbochis and of the Socialist opposition.

Butchery: Youlou rammed a new budget through the legislature, where he has a one-vote majority. Opangault demanded a general election. When this was denied, street fighting broke out. Rival bands burned and butchered in the city's two "shantytowns."

Torrential rains and the arrival of nine planeloads of French troops brought temporary calm and a chance to search for more victims in the charred remains of native huts. Opangault was jailed for "sedition, rebellion, and pillage."

The riot came only a few days after Youlou returned from the French Community's first meeting in Paris with the words: "Our future is aglow with hope." More obviously glowing was the danger that the tribal conflicts along the Congo might spread violence across the artificial boundaries traced by European colonizers.

▶The struggle of black against white, however, lay behind continuing strife in Britain's East African protectorate of Nyasaland, where Africans oppose their inclusion in the white settler-ruled Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In one outburst, police fired on a white-hunting African mob, wounded three. The Federation's Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, flew in twelve planeloads of troops to keep order.

18a

Combine

London Daily Express

Newsweek Dayton, Ohio

Mon. 3-2-59

P. 38

BRITAIN'S Queen Mother Elizabeth gets a graceful curtsy in Kenya, East Africa, from a tribal chief's tiny daughter who presented a bouquet, even though African political leaders boycotted her visit. In Mexico, other touring British royalty, the Duchess of Kent, got only a shy handshake.

18a 1959

Mboya vows to burn I-D cards

18a

NAIROBI, Kenya — A promise for the day when all identity cards—viewed by native Africans as a symbol of inferior status — would be burned was extended to members of the People's Convention Party last week by Tom Mboya, African nationalist leader.

Daily Worker

Declaring that Africans wished to live "harmoniously" with any "immigrant community as long as they accept democracy in its true sense," Mr. Mboya urged that Britain "stop preaching Christianity and start practicing a little of it."

P. 7

One of the nationalist leaders at what was termed a "dance festival," — political meetings by the Nationalist party have been banned since January — Mr. Mboya told the 800-odd persons present:

"You know we're allowed to make no speeches — I am not going to say anything except that this country — to whom does it belong? And the answer is that even God knows that it belongs to us."

* * *

THE MEETING (or dance festival) was held in honor of John Stonehouse, a British Laborite member of Parliament and I. J. Bahadur Singh, Indian Commissioner for East Africa and the Belgian Congo.

Dancers attired in tribal costumes executed native dances while they and their watchers intoned chants which hailed Mr. Mboya and Jomo Kenyatta, Oxford - educated African leader who was jailed in 1953 for connection with the organization of the Mau Mau terrorist movement.

Sept. 28-59

One line of the chant, delivered in Swahili, one of the native dialects, went —"When Jomo came back from abroad he told us to be ready to fight for freedom. . ."

Another declared — "So long as there is God, Africa will redeem itself."

During his brief talk Mr. Mboya pointed out that seven members of the People's Convention Party are "rotting in jail" for refusal to show their identity cards. His promise for the eventual burning of the cards followed.

Although all residents of Kenya are required to carry the cards, the natives contend that only non - whites are ever required to show them.

N.Y. Times
New York
Mar. 2-16-59
S. 11-C

18a

Associated Press Radiophoto

ASSIGNMENT COMPLETED: An African youngster turns away shyly after presenting a bouquet to England's Queen Mother Elizabeth during her recent visit to a community center in Nakuru, Kenya. The Queen Mother is on three-week tour of Kenya and Uganda.

Water-Borne Disease Grips Much of Africa

Evening Star
Washington D.C.
18a

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 2 (AP).—Vast areas of Africa are in the grip of a disease which attacks vital organs and slowly saps the strength of the healthiest man. If not treated, it is a killer.

The disease, Bilharzia, has in 20 years pread from Egypt down through Uganda and into Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and South Africa.

In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland more than two million people suffer from the disease.

Bilharzia is caused by a parasitical worm, borne by a water snail.

Jan. 2-59

The snail is found in every river, dam lake and stream in the lowlands of the Federation.

Land-locked Rhodesians, who are proud of their many beautiful dams, must ignore the inviting waters. To swim is to invite disaster.

P. A12

Not only must they forego swimming. Bilharzia also can be contracted from eating vegetables which have been watered from infested streams, from fishing, or even from getting a drop of water on the hand.

But hundreds do go swimming and fishing, and not every housewife takes the precaution of washing her vegetables in vinegar. That is why about 1 white person in 7 and 6 of every 10 Africans in the Federation are suffering from the disease.

The parasite enters the skin and can attack the brain, liver, kidneys or lungs. The most common symptoms are a feeling of lassitude and lack of concentration.

The head of the Federation's malaria and Bilharzia research laboratory, V. De V. Clarke, says:

"The only way to be certain you haven't got Bilharzia is to have several tests every year. In my opinion, Bilharzia in Southern Rhodesia is well on the way to being a killer."

Drugs are constantly being produced in America and Britain to combat the disease. The aim of the research chemists is to produce tablets which can be given without medical supervision.

When that is achieved Bilharzia, like malaria, will have been conquered.

U. S. Needs to Win Respect Of Africans, Diggs Says

Courier

Pittsburgh Pa

Sat. 1-3-59

P. S.

DETROIT — "We just don't have a realistic policy for Africa."

These were the words of U. S. Congressman Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D., Mich.), who had just returned from attending the All-African Peoples' Conference in Accra, Ghana.

He made the statement at a news conference called at Diggs Enterprises Building, 671 Mack Ave., last week.

• Diggs attended the conference, the first in history called by Africans and directed by Africans, in the capacity of observer-delegate with the endorsement of the State Department.

• Although his status was unofficial, he was the only elected Negro official attending the conference from the USA.

He flayed the press for its "unsympathetic and inaccurate treatment of news of the conference," and declared this attitude "will not win respect and sympathy of the public for Africa. The Negro press was indifferent to the significance of the event," also, he said, and gave it little or no coverage.

• "Our general concept of Africa is of someone running around over there in grass skirts . . . we have no inkling of the economic and material resources of that country or of its military importance to the free world," he declared.

"In the foreign aid field, although we have given away more than $45 billion in the 10-year span between 1944-55, only 1.5 per cent went to Africa. In direct loans, only 2 per cent of our total of billions loaned, to foreign nations went to Africa. We are simply going to have to re-examine our whole treatment of the African situation if we are to keep their respect and win them to our side," he said.

"• Our racial problem is a significant factor in our relations with them. They can not trust us, can not believe in our 'democracy' when the Negro continues to receive such terrible treatment here," he added.

The African peoples' political and economic outlook as concerns world alliances is one of "positive neutralism," he said.

Tom Mboya, leader of the representatives from Kenya, where he is a member of the council and who chaired the meeting, put it this way: "We'll make mistakes, but these will be our own mistakes . . . we will not sell our souls for technical or any other kind of assistance."

■

DIGGS SAID that members of the NATO countries "are dictating our policy toward Africa."

"Let me cite an instance. During the conference, a number of messages of well wishes were read from Khrushchev, Chinese Red leaders, from India and leaders in North Korea, but none from the USA. We got in touch with the Ambassador there, and finally convinced him a message should be sent. He, in turn, contacted the State Department and there was a long academic discussion about the significance such a message would have.

• "There were arguments that this was not a government-to-government conference and if we sent such a message it would mean that we would have to send messages to every little get-together that occurs in that and other countries.

"Finally, however, good sense prevailed, and Vice President Nixon dispatched a note to the meeting.

• "We are attempting to play down the significance of the meeting. America is tight-rope walking in a vain effort to avoid offending the NATO powers, many of which are identified with colonialism by the Africans," he continued.

Diggs pointed to these positive steps made by our Government recently:

The establishment of an assistant secretary for African Affairs in the State Department, which was previously divided in two, part of which was handled by Asian desk and part by the European desk; establishment of consulates and legations in Ghana; recognition of the need to send more foreign aid to that country as the states become more and more independent; establishment of cultural exchanges between our countries, and our backing of increased United Nations technical aid to Africa.

■

"BUT," HE CONTINUED to point out, "more needs to be done if we are to win this battle for men's minds in Africa."

• He said "a large Soviet delegation and other left delegates from the United Arab Republic and Algeria were present and sought to dominate the conference.

"But Nkrumah, Ghana's Prime Minister, warned the conference that threats of imperialism and colonialism might come in a different guise, not necessarily from Europe," an obvious reference to the Communist bloc group.

The conference's purpose was to develop ways and means of ending colonialism and racism, and to press for solidarity and independence of all African states. To accomplish these ends, it set up a permanent secretariat, Diggs said.

Their theme is non-violence, but they were firm in saying they will not turn the other cheek, he added.

Three African States OK Federation Move

Courier

Sat 1-10-59

Pittsburgh Pa

BAMAKO, Senegal — Direct ties between France and three of her African "dependencies" have been somewhat slackened as the result of a move toward federation by three new West African republics.

After two-day conference held here the Premiers of Senegal, the French Sudan, and Dahomey announced that they were in favor of establishing a federation for their regions.

The effect of such a Federation would be to substitute one Parliament with which France would deal, eliminating any contact between Paris and the three areas, per se.

■

ANOTHER WEST African Republic, Upper Volta, has indicated its support of the proposal, but has not joined as its delegation to the meeting lacked official status.

Three other West African countries have indicated that they did not favor the federation. These opponents of the idea include Mauritania, Niger, and the Ivory Coast.

The idea of a Primary Federation, according to its supporters, would federate the seven West African Republics of French West Africa with the four Republics of Equatorial Africa. The entire group would then become federated with France.

18a 1959

Mau Mau Land Salvages Its Youth

By Alfred Friendly

Alfred Friendly, Managing Editor of The Washington Post, is touring Africa. This is one of several reports from countries he will visit.

Post-Times Herald

PE3

Washington

Sun. 2-15-59

NAIROBI, Kenya — Three tasks, the District Commissioner at Nyeri told us, occupy most of his time: land consolidation, the termination stages of the Emergency (the formal and convenient word which in Kenya encompasses the Mau Mau rebellion and all its aspects) and juvenile delinquency.

We would start the day, he suggested, with a look at the principal device so far developed to attack the last-named problem, a community youth club.

The D. C.—a District Commissioner is rarely referred to otherwise—was in his mid-thirties, an extraordinarily fine-looking man (what we used to call the Arrow Collar type), blond and blue eyed, with soft voice, delicate features and a habit of much gentleness and respect toward the Africans with whom he worked.

He was, he informed us with considerable enthusiasm, about to be posted to the Northern Frontier District, the real Africa, where transport was by camel and where there would be three other Europeans to keep him and his wife and two children company. One's first doubts as to how he would make out were extinguished soon enough, for there was abundant firmness and resolve under the gentle manners.

HERE IN the Nyeri District, heart of the Mau Mau

to my shoulders and who spoke almost as gently, if not with such a public school cultivation, as the D. C. Titus would show us, it was indicated, the Muthega Youth Club.

The handsome little brick works we saw en route, nestling in the valley, was operated by the boys of the club, but it was closed during this time of the day. Hence we would see the other part of the club, given over to recreation, education and other kinds of work.

THE JEEP bumped along half a mile of farm track and drew up before the gate. Standing there for who knew how long in the Kenya sun, primed to receive the expected visitors, was the welcoming committee, a troupe of a dozen or more girls, perhaps 10 to 12 years old, neatly dressed in blue jumpers, and with them a band of some eight pieces — a couple of bugles, a fife, a triangle, a bass drum and two or three snares, one of which looked suspiciously homemade.

The drum major raised his knobbed bamboo staff professionally, an expert fanfare was blown, the group about-faced neatly and the procession began to the camp proper. More music; then, at the drum major's signal, a slow-march, no less. Some 20 pairs of bare black feet, pink-soled, swung into half-step, half-cadence, down the dirt road.

On a green, before a plastered, thatched-roof, U-shaped building, the older boys were engaged in a hot volleyball game. Near them, littler ones

action, there were schools and teachers enough, the D. C. said, for about 80 per cent of the Kikuyu youngsters; that is, for the first four grades. Perhaps half as many could be schooled through the eighth year and one hoped that ultimately all of them could be so provided for.

But meantime, what was to become of the boys and girls finishing the fourth—or those whose parents could not ever afford the roughly $4 a year for those grades? Already there were signs of trouble from idle youngsters in those new and model creations, the Kikuyu villages.

(There had never been villages before; the Kikuyu lived in individual huts on their hillside farms. But with the Emergency, the British concentrated them in little settlements of 50 to 100 huts, laid out rectilinearly like so many circular beehives, a thatched-roof checker on every square of the board. These could be patrolled, as the dispersed farms could not, to prevent the flow of food, medicine and weapons to the terrorists in the neighboring forests.)

THE THING to do was to occupy the kids, the D. C. told us as we rode in his jeep through the terraced valleys to the town of Karatina.

We stopped there long enough to look in on the village court, where four African judges had just given an adulterer three months and a fine of 100 shillings, about $14, for taking away his neighbor's wife for three days.

We were joined by the Karatina Community Officer, Mr. Titus, a Kikuyu who came

of both sexes, but mostly girls—for farming is women's work—were mulching their coffee trees with long sisal-like spikes of reedy grass cut from the patch beyond.

LINED UP against one wall of the building were a dozen younger boys, scraping furiously with chunks of bottle glass on long-handled wooden spoons, shaping and polishing them for future use as family ladles.

Inside, in one wing of the U, older boys were running a carpenter shop. The simple beds and chairs they made, like the coffee they grew and the bricks they formed a few miles away, would be sold and the proceeds used to maintain the club.

In the central section of the building, the smallest tykes of all were getting their reading lesson. A young man—the D. C. proudly explained that he was a volunteer, serving without pay—was leading the students in an endless chorus, going over about 10 syllables comprising four or five of the simplest Kikuyu words: mama, child, mama has a child.

OLDER BOYS came in and the class turned into a choir, with four-part harmony. There were missionary hymns, vaguely verging into spirituals, "I'm not going to let you go . . .", with an infinity of verses.

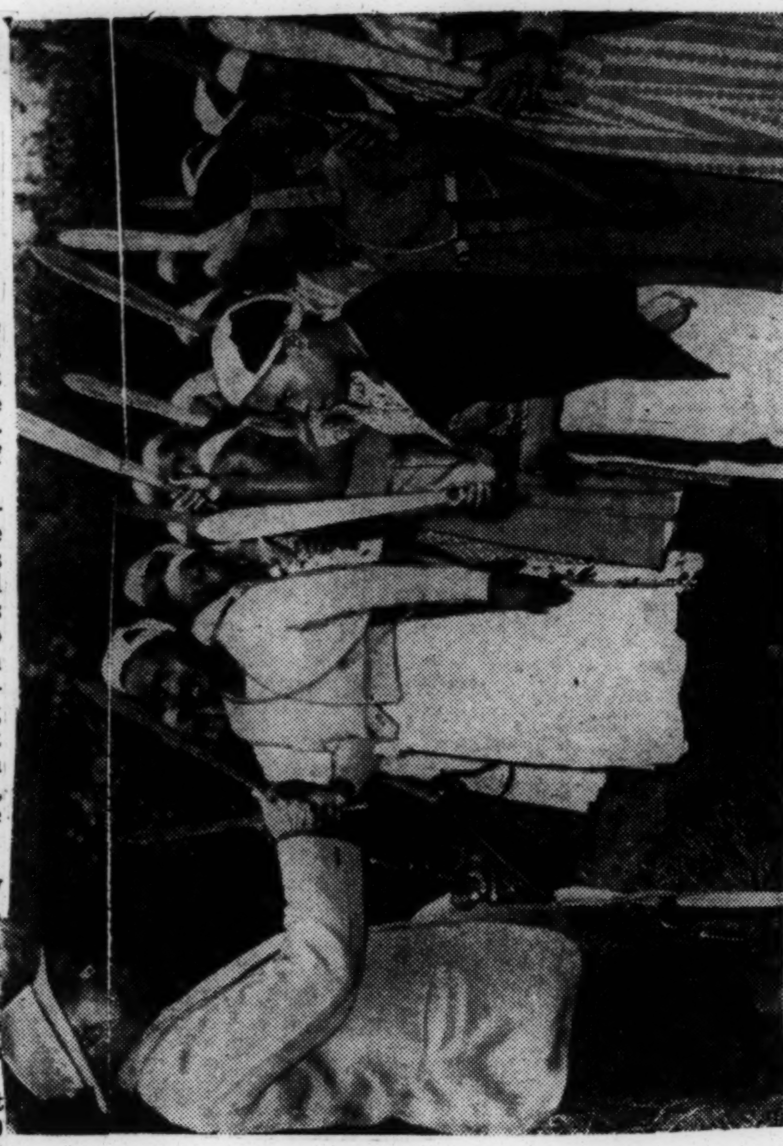
The parts were on the blackboard, not on a staff but by letters: d-m-d-r-f meant do-mi-do-re-fa, with the value of each indicated by the choirmaster's pointer tapping off the letter.

Finally, the domestic science department, with some of the girls weaving sisal mats and bags, some huddled around two sewing machines and some gathered at two braziers on which steamed a pot of yams and a pot of plantains. The teacher explained, via Titus as interpreter, that all the girls would get a taste and, she thought likely, all the boys, too, as evidence of the girls' culinary skill.

THE TIME came to go. My wife was presented with a sisal handbag. Pictures were taken, thanks were said. The band and the maching girls reformed in front of the jeep and our procession began to move out.

Unnoticed by us, the rest of the club, perhaps 100 strong, had lined up on each side of the road. We passed between them to their applause and the music of the band. We waved and [illegible]anked, not quite dry-eyed.

I do not contemplate being elected President of the United States. But if ever I should be, I doubt if my inaugural parade would move me quite as much.



Four years ago loyal Kikuyu women were taking up arms against the terrorists in their tribe. Today the Mau Mau has been stamped out and the British are busy with the pleasanter problem of educating the younger Kikuyu children and keeping the older ones out of mischief in community clubs.

Man to Watch

Leader of African Nationalism

THE awakening of African nationalism taking place in almost every corner of that vast continent can be symbolized by the career and aspirations of one man, twenty-eight-year-old Tom Mboya, a Luo tribesman and the most important native in British controlled Kenya.

General Secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor since 1953, Mr. Mboya is chairman of the steering committee of the All-African Peoples Conference which is dedicated to the furtherance of independence movements and Pan-Africanism. The A. A. P. C., representing as it does both North Africa and the United Arab Republic on the one hand and so-called Black African territories on the other, will play a major role in determining which way the new nationalism will be channeled.

Israel Tribune

Indeed, Mr. Mboya has publicly warned that Africa might become Communist if the Western powers do not introduce true democracy for the African people.'

P. 6.

THE Mau Mau terrorists sought control of Kenya by violence, and were brought under control only by force. Mr. Moboya and his followers differ radically from the Mau Mau in that they are seeking independence by political and economic methods.

New York N.Y.

Mr. Mboya, in a sketch he wrote himself, said he was born Aug. 15, 1930, on a sisal estate in Kenya's White Highlands, the European settler area, the son of illiterate natives who had become converted to Catholicism. Tom received his early education in Catholic schools.

At sixteen he entered Holy Ghost College and two years later entered the Royal Sanitary Institute's Medical Training School, and then moved to the Jeanes School near Nairobi. Subsequently he passed a year at Ruskin College, Oxford, studying industrial relations and political institutions.

In 1951 he was appointed a Nairobi city sanitary inspector but was outraged because his salary was one-fifth that of a European holding the same post.

Jan 1-20-59

He joined the African Staff Association, and in 1952 was elected its president. He promptly converted it into a trade union and the same year joined the Kenya African Union, a political group.

• • •

Because of his political activity he received notice of dismissal from his post as a sanitary inspector and rather than fight the case he resigned. He was then elected national general secretary of the Kenya Local Government Workers Union. Meanwhile, various African leaders had been arrested, and Mr. Mboya replaced one of the arrested men as treasurer of the Kenya African Union.

• • •

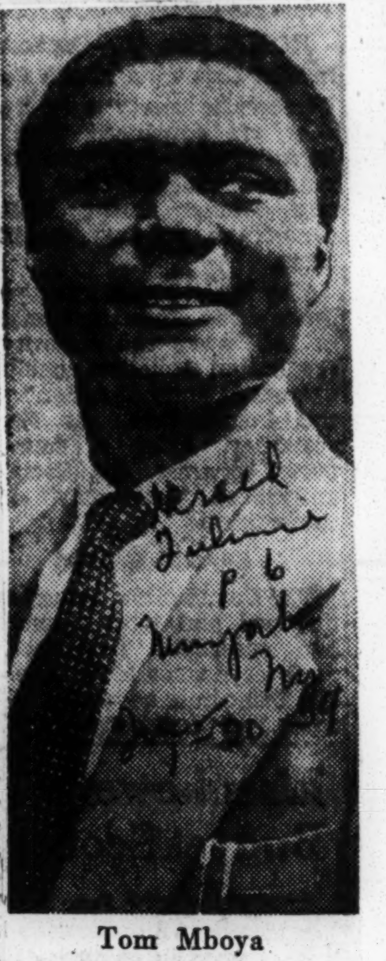
FROM July to September, 1954, Mr. Mboya visited Geneva, Brussels and London, presenting to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the British Trade Union Congress his view of the situation in Kenya. Subsequently he studied workers' education in Calcutta and visited Pakistan. He visited the United States in 1956.

Mr. Mboya gained an international reputation in 1955 when he took a leading part in settling the Mombasa Dock Strike, the first time an African had successfully represented a union in a strike situation.

In 1957, when Britain started admitting Africans into the National Legislative Council, Mr. Mboya was one of the first group of eight elected to represent Kenya's 6,000,000 Africans. He has consistently fought what he considered the disproportionate and inadequate representation of the Africans, and last year succeeded in obtaining additional seats for Africans.

By now a practical speaker with knowledge of the works of Mark Twain, Tom Paine and Plato, he confidently predicts "rule of this country by the majority is inevitable."

PAUL TOBENKIN


Israel Tribune
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Newyork NY
Jan 20 59

Tom Mboya

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21 Slain as African Rioting Spreads

By Lynn Heinzerling

BLANTYRE, Nyasaland, March 3 (AP)—Rioting spread across Nyasaland today on the heels of the arrest of an African nationalist leader. By nightfall 21 Africans were reported slain by police gunfire.

Post
Washington D.C.

Shooting broke out on the outskirts of this capital, only a few hours after security officers picked up Dr. Hastings Banda, extremist leader of the African National Congress, and whisked him off to exile by plane.

Angered by the British-imposed state of emergency in this southeast African protectorate, Negro demonstrators gathered in defiiance of the regulations. Police charged with clubs and when the Africans refused to disperse and followed up with tear gas.

Star
3-4-59
P. A-4

Police Open Fire

When these tactics proved useless and two special constables were injured, the police opened fire. When the shooting ceased three Aafricans were dead and two were wounded.

The bloodiest rioting was reported from Nkata bay in the north where 17 Africans were killed and 13 were wounded.

The shooting broke out when a mob tried to break through a cordon of security forces to release prisoners jailed under the emergency regulations. Metings and public gatherings are banned under the regulations.

In Fort Manning, in centran Nyasaland, a crowd attending a meeting refused to disperse. Police and troops opened fire when the mob attacked them, reports said. One African was kiled, and one was wounded.

Scores Rounded Up

Scores of nationalist leaders have been rounded up following Dr. Banda's arrest. About 150 were seized in Blantyre and nearby Limbe, in the highlands of Southern Nyasaland. All are believed being sent to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, capital of the Central African Federation of which Nyasaland is a part.

Police swooped on a market place in Limbe and dispersed a demonstration of women stall-holders with batons.

African workers set fire to three government trucks in Blantyre and thousands stayed away from work to protest the government's actions. The government closed schools to safeguard children.

Banda, a London-trained surgeon, was taken to the airport wearing a blue silk dressing gown over his pajamas. He took other clothes with him, and changed at the airport, then he was placed aboard a waiting plane.

Banda Had Defied Police

When police woke him to arrest him, he told them:

"I wondered when you were coming."

The stormy political leader had been defying the authorities to arrest him almost from the moment he returned to his native Nyasaland last year from a long exile in the United States and Britain.

Gov. Sir Robert Armitage announced the arrest in a broadcast at 7 a. m.

By that time troops, which had been pouring into the protectorate from Southern Rhodesia, were firmly in control at strategic points throughout Nyasaland.

Armitage said he had taken action because of the activities of the leaders of the African Congress.

"It has day by day become increasingly apparent that they are bent on pursuing a course of violence, intimidation and disregard of lawful authority," he said.

Anyone who continues to work for the Congress is liable to a prison term of 14 years, he said, and membership alone is punishable by a term of 7 years.

Banda has disclaimed all responsibility for the disturbances and insisted on steps to remove Nyasaland from the Central African Federation and establish it as an independent state.

Associated Press Photo

DR. HASTINGS BANDA
. . . African leader arrested

18a 1959

Outlook for Africa . . . . . By Russell Howe

Eventful Year Looms Ahead

PARIS, Jan. 2—If 1959 looks like an exciting year in West Africa, it will be hardly less eventful in the rest of the continent.

In the oil state of Algeria, massive French investment to raise living standards should buy off much popular independence-ism. The man in the street, in any case, is growing sick of violence.

But the dedicated guerilla groups will carry on the war, with the passive support of the population, until France agrees to treat with Algeria's own representatives.

Morocco and Tunisia hope to establish their Maghreb Confederation this year, on similar lines to the West African Union: Economic integration, fairly loose political ties.

Eventually, Algerian rebel leaders hope, their country will join the Confederation, which President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia has said will negotiate a Commonwealth-type link with France.

Magreb means "West" in Arabic. Tense relations still exist between the Arab West and East, particularly since Bourguiba's charge that United Arab Republic President Gamel Abdel Nasser was plotting against his life; this by reaction, should help to seal unity in the Maghreb.

MEANWHILE, Sudan, Ethiopia — and Somalia, a U. N. trust territory scheduled for independence during 1960—are thinking, like nearly everyone else in Africa, of a confederal arrangement that would help solve economic problems.

Sudan and Ethiopia would probably announce a union now (Premier Ibrahim Abboud of Sudan is known to back the idea) if the conservative old diplomats of Ethiopia were convinced the Sudan had a stable political future.

Though Sudan lacks Ethiopia's stability, it is richer and has more trained and educated people. This, it is said in Khartoum, should help to bring, this year, at least a "statement of intention" concerning confederation.

To the south, Tanganyika's political leader Julius Nyerere and Kenya's 29-year-old AFL-CIO protege, Tom Mboya, who is chairman of the African Elected Members' Organization (national political parties are forbidden), both expect to win further constitutional reforms, or the promise of them, from Britain.

Mboya, who was recently appointed representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions for Southern and Eastern Africa, came away from his November talks in London convinced that sentimental concern for a few thousand British-born farmers, in East and Southeast Africa, would not be allowed to prejudice the grand design of a "largely Commonwealth Africa."

Uganda, the third territory in British East Africa, more traditionalistic and divided, has made less constitutional advance than the other two. What the country lacks most is a national leader.

In Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, a cautious measure of either liberalism or realism has appeared in recent months in local European press reactions to the growth of African nationalism.

One notable reason has been the return of Nyasaland's African leader, Hastings Banda, a determined organizer who arouses both ire and respect in settlers.

Thinking European elements would like to come to terms with the huge and growing African majority, on whose labor their flourishing farms depend.

BUT to the south, the third state of the Central African Federation, Southern Rhodesia, grows daily more like South Africa on racial matters. This is one of the areas where the passive resistance strategy strikes, boycotts of European goods, civil disobedience mapped at the Accra parley in December is expected to appear in 1959.

Equatorial Africa is also astir. Sources close to the Belgian Cabinet say that country will announce about Jan. 15 an interesting new plan for the Congo, which will establish the beginnings of autonomy in the diamond- and uranium-rich territory.

So far Belgium has concentrated, with marked success, on raising living standards for Africans. Now the long-term plan, these Cabinet sources say, is a twin-state federation between Belgium and its African possession.

French Equatorial Africa is expected, this year, to form a "primary federation" within the French Community, a step toward the day when it will exercise its new constitutional right to opt for independence.

The vast Portuguese domains of Angola and Mozambique will probably see the beginnings of a passive resistance campaign, financed by the independent African states.

IN South Africa, observers see modest signs of an agonizing reappraisal of policy in high quarters. The African National Congress, to everyone's surprise, was allowed to send a delegation to the Accra Conference in December. Nyasaland's nationalist leader, Banda, was not only allowed to enter South Africa, but even to give a news conference.

South Africa and Ghana will exchange high commissioners (Commonwealth ambassadors).

Official South African visitors are becoming commoner in Accra, Ghana's capital, and "lean over backwards" to make themselves acceptable.

The Accra Conference raised a possibility which surprised no one, but worries South Africa: A possible trade boycott by African independent states, and by African consumers in the colonies. Minerals excepted, Souh Africa sells nearly all its exports in Africa.

The African state of Nigeria, with three times South Africa's population, will be independent in 1960. The Commonwealth has become, among other things, the largest Afro-Asian governmental organization and the biggest predominantly colored club in the world.

These new conceptions, which excite the visionaries in Whitehall, rather worry South Africa.

Britain, broadly speaking, believes that if you can come to business and economic terms with new nations, you can give political rule to any competent and cool-headed aspirant.

This, which should become more apparent in the year which now begins, may help to keep emergent Africa on the side of the West.

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Washington D.C.
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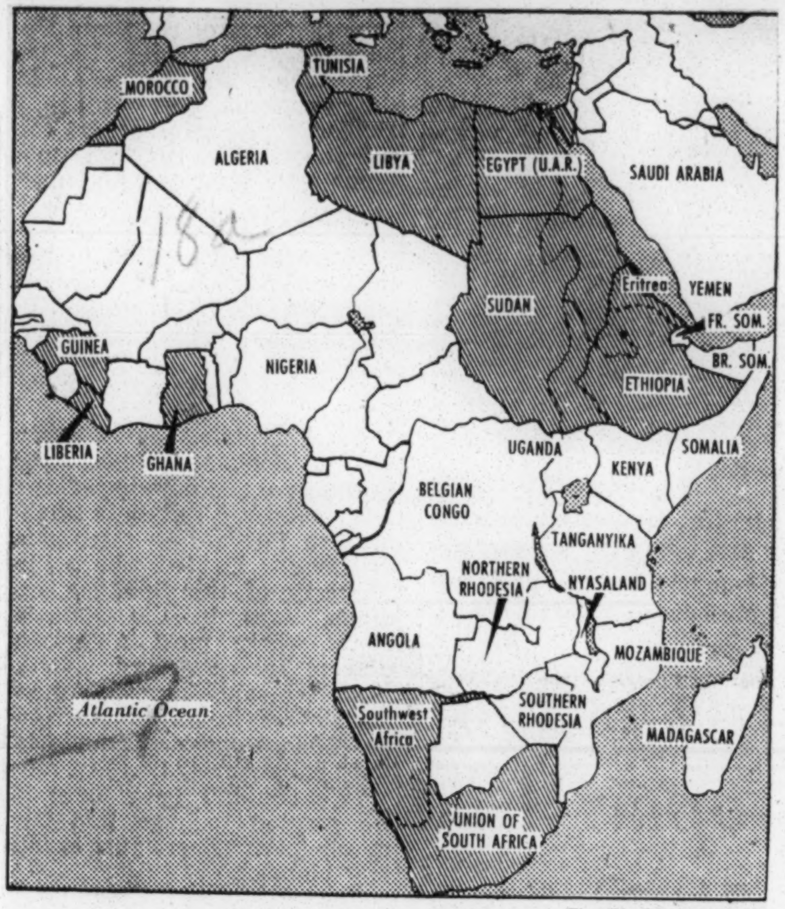
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UGANDA
KENYA
SOMALIA
BELGIAN CONGO
TANGANYIKA
NORTHERN RHODESIA
NYASALAND
ANGOLA
MOZAMBIQUE
Atlantic Ocean
Southwest Africa
SOUTHERN RHODESIA
MADAGASCAR
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
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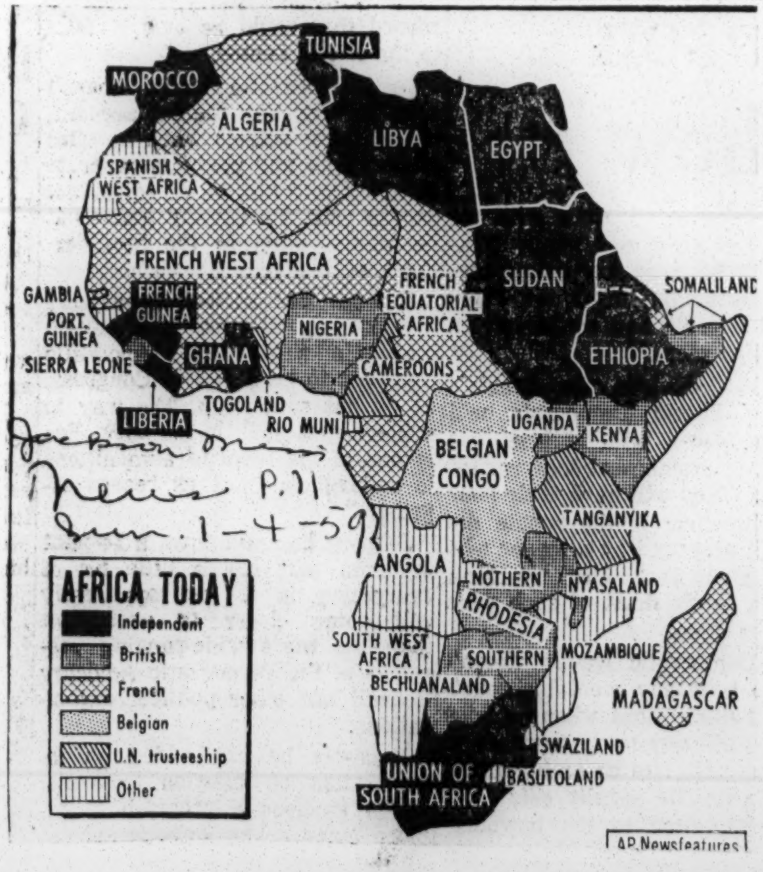
The Washington Post

This year will see a further advance toward independence and confederation in various parts of Africa. Map shows nations of Africa which are now independent and members of the U. N.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TOGOLAND
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SUDAN
SOMALILAND
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UGANDA
KENYA
BELGIAN CONGO
TANGANYIKA
ANGOLA
NOTHERN RHODESIA
NYASALAND
SOUTH WEST AFRICA
SOUTHERN
MOZAMBIQUE
BECHUANALAND
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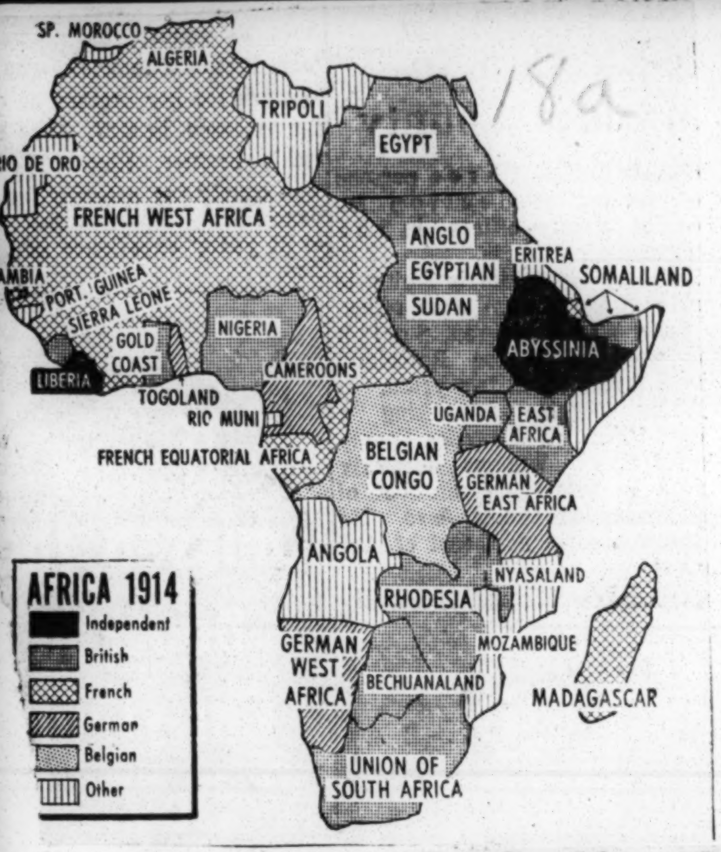

th African College Maintains Segregation

Evening Star

Sat 1-3-59

Washington D.C.

P. 19

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 3 (AP).—A college campus is sprouting out of the rocky bush country here, built by African hands for the training of African minds by Africans.

Well off the road in the barren surroundings familiar to every country-born African, the campus is another cornerstone in the South African government's relentless pursuit of apartheid (segregation).

Turfloop will be one of five ethnic colleges to be established by the government in the hope that the burgeoning nationalism of young Africans can be channeled into what is called separate development. Under separate development, the African would remain loyal to his tribal chief back in the reserve and shun the lures of the white man's civilization.

Only the white men of the government's Ministry of Bantu (Negro racial) Administration and Development will intrude on the intellectual security of Turfloop when the institution is completed and in full operation. The college is 19 miles north of Pietersburg in Transvaal Province.

Taught Language

At Turfloop students will be taught in the predominant African language of the region—Sotho. The government's plans include another college in Natal Province for Zulus, one at Wellington in the Cape for coloreds (racially mixed) and an Indian college at Durban. The old, established Forte Hare University for non-Europeans in the Cape will become a college for Xhosa-speaking Africans.

The languages to be used in the colleges for coloreds and Indians have not been disclosed. But critics of the scheme have pointed out that any non-white student conferences in the future will require plenty of interpreters.

"Is a Zulu professor to teach physics or philosophy in Zulu to Zulus?" one critic asked.

Parliament still is deliberating over embracing the ambitious program. It created a storm of controversy in early consideration and brought denunciations from Educators in many parts of the world.

Passage Expected

Final passage, expected soon will mean that Africans no longer may attend Witwatersand University in Johannesburg, Naval University in Durban and Capetown University. Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd was so sure of his large majority in Parliament that he did not wait for parliamentary approval. Building at Turfloop started last February.

Turfloop will accomodate 200 students by next June to train teachers.

Plans call for a teachers college, a medical school, hospital, a school for missionaries to be conducted by the Dutch Reformed Church and a school for social studies. A village will be built nearby to meet the needs of students, staff and visitors.

The government has spared no pains to provide beauty and comfortable living quarters. Student hostels provide single and double rooms with things like showers and laundries unknown in most African homes.

Each hostel will have a circular concrete lounging spot reportedly ordered by Prime Minister Verwoerd himself. These presumably will remind students of their tribal origins in the kraals of the African reserves.

Nationalist leaders expect the graduates of these colleges to head back to their tribes and use their new knowledge to improve conditions in the primitive surroundings of the reserves.

Prof. A. B. du Preez of Pretoria University, a supporter of the government's academic apartheid, said he believed the colleges would develop the real leaders of the Africans and prevent their becoming estranged from their own people. The present leaders of the African National Congress, almost entirely urbanized Africans, he said, are irresponsible agitators.

The South African Institute of Race Relations has condemned the idea.

"There is no justification," the institute said in a statement, "for designing, as the bill does, a structure for the new colleges which will make them state institutions, completely controlled by the minister."

It deplored the idea of limiting students at the colleges to any one ethnic group and said "this restriction, so utterly at variance with western academic tradition, will lead to intellectual impoverishment and the growth of narrow group loyalties."

Promiscuity, Illegitimacy Widespread

South Africa's White Men Take Advantage of Primitive Girls

Pittsburgh Courier

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR

Pittsburgh Pa.

18a

Sat 3-7-59

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LONDON—Laura Longmore, a white woman, has produced a devastating report on what the "civilized" whites of South Africa have done to primitive woman—a report that will shock the entire Commonwealth.

It was not the misery, disease or poverty which appalled Laura Longmore. The whole world knows of that. It was the realization that she was witnessing the complete and utter degradation of African womanhood.

Miss Longmore is no sentimental "do-gooder" whose views can be brushed aside. She is a lecturer at South Africa's own Witwatersrand University. And she produces facts like these about the railed-in shanty town only two miles from the center of Johannesburg:

That it is impossible for any girl to remain a virgin after she is 15;

That nearly every African who is not in regular employment and has a room of her own is a prostitute; and

That the time is coming when Africans living in Johannesburg will dispense with marriage altogether.

What is the cause, then, of this mass immorality? Johannesburg's 33 gold mines have jobs for about 400,000 Africans. But most have no accommodation for their families and the majority of the men must live in vast bachelor barracks.

Johannesburg's white homes have jobs for some thousands of colored women as domestics. But they have no room for their husbands.

■

BESIDES, IT IS forbidden by law for Africans and whites to live in the same area. Only in the shanty township do the hundreds of thousands of bachelors get together with the few thousand colored women. The result—almost universal promiscuity.

In one case, Miss Longmore found a woman who had five children all by different fathers. And this was by no means rare. Of 808 African children born in Bloemfonten in a recent year, 591 were illegitimate.

Many of the mothers were only schoolgirls, writes Miss Longmore, who has ceased to be surprised at finding 13-year-olds who did not know the fathers of their children. And yet, under the old tribal laws, virginity was, and is, almost sacred.

■

SEVERE PUNISHMENT was meted out to seducers. Today no young girl is safe in the streets of the African quarters of the towns and cities. Everywhere teen-age toughs, most probably illegitimate children themselves, are waiting to pounce.

"Immorality among the urban Africans has become so prevalent," Miss Longmore concludes, "that unless the traditional integrity of family life is regained the African people are in danger of moral collapse."

Miss Longmore has packed her explosive report into a book "The Dispossessed," which is published by Jonathan Cape.

"My book is strong meat," she said. "It may be that the South African Government will ban it." But they can't ban it in Britain. And banning is no answer to this terrible indictment.

18a 1959

Russia Makes Move To Win Loyalty Of African Groups

By K. C. THALER

LONDON — (UPI) — Russia is silently mounting an ideological and political assault on Africa that could seriously tip the scales of the precarious East-West balance of world power.

Carefully, and with a minimum of fanfare, the Kremlin for the past three years has been actively promoting the Communist penetration of the continent where it apparently intends to wage the decisive battle against the "imperialist forces" of the West.

The evidence makes it clear that Africa is the next major long-term target of Soviet policy and that Moscow is not going about it casually.

Soviet affairs experts here have now placed together details of Moscow's preparations. They reveal the existence of a calculated plan for the systematic penetration of the "dark continent" by every means at its disposal.

New Communist front organizations are being formed. Africans are being trained in Communist countries through free scholarships. Special publications are cropping up for Africans and a wide network of economic assistance offers have been combined to serve the cause.

No one here underrates Soviet interest in the Middle East but it now appears that Moscow is interested in the Mideast not only for itself but as a major springboard for Africa.

The first official hint of the Soviet plans — ignored at the time —came three years ago, at the 20th Communist party congress in Moscow. Nikita S. Khrushchev, who used it as the platorm for his attack on Stalin, then laid down the outlines of this policy.

"The complete abolition of the infamous system of colonialism has been put on the agenda as one of the most acute and pressing problems," he declared in February 1956.

Moscow was thus working on a plan of penetration during a period when nation after nation in Africa was gaining indepedence; the Suda, Ghana, Morocco, Tunisia and more recently Guinea.

Early in 1957 Soviet experts met at the Institute of Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences in Moscow to coordinate and speed up Soviet African studies.

The key job went to Professor I. I. Potekhin, a specialist in African affairs and deputy director of the Institute.

At the same time the Institute of Oriental studies which in the past confined its activities to Asia, began devoting attention to Africa as well.

The head of the institute, B. Gafurov, former secretary of the Communist party in Tadzikistan, was given the task of turning it into a fighting instrument of Soviet foreign policy in line with the directive of the 20th Communst party congress.

In June 1957, Potekhn laid down the ideological party organ, Kommunist, these strategy lines for the Communist assault on Africa:

—To seek support for Soviet policies among workers and trade unions in Africa.

—To link independent nations of Africa with the neutralist policies in Asia.

—To establish Soviet links with African nations through the medium of "peaceful co - existence" appeals.

Since then the battle has been waged silently but tenaciously by Soviet strategists and propagandists on nearly all fronts of the strategic continent. The battle is also being waged on the "African mind" with Moscow exploiting both the rising wave of nationalism and of anti-western resentment.

Due to the absence of a widespread middle class, small groups of African intellectuals susceptible to Communism have proved an effective medium to the Kremlin for exerting influence on the masses.

But much of the penetration strategy is done through the machinery of Communist front organizations.

A survey by Western experts has found that the chief role has been played by the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) and the so-called World Peace Council.

The stepped-up offensive for Africa also has been spotlighted by the increase of Moscow's English and French broadcasts to Africa to 14 hours weekly beginning last Dec. 20. They began in April 1958 with a total of 3½ hours.

18a
Defender
p. 1, 2
Sat. 2-14-59
Chicago
Def.

BRITONS CONFER ON EAST AFRICA

4 Top Territorial Officials Among Those Discussing Rising Nationalism

18a

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 26 — Four heads of Britain's East Africain territories conferred with Colonial Office chiefs here over the week-end on the nationalist agitation that is sweeping Africa.

The conferences, held at chequers, the Prime Minister's official country residence, were a sort of top-level seminar on why Britain has been unable formulate an East African policy as successful as that for West Africa.

The participants were three Governors, Sir Evelyn Baring of Kenya, Sir Frederick Crawford of Uganda and Sir Richard Turnbull of Tanganyika, and the British Resident in Zanzibar, Sir Henry Potter. Alan Lennox-Boyd, Colonial Secretary, presided.

Other Colonial Office participants were the Earl of Perth, Minister of State; Julian Amery, Parliamentary Under Secretary, and Sir John Macpherson, permanent Under Secretary.

A Colonial Office announcement today said the talks had been informal and confidential and that Mr. Lennox-Boyd had found them "of the greatest value."

The acceleration of nationalist ferment in the past month was one of the aspects studied. A contributing factor to the stepped up pace of African demands for self-rule was the All-African People's Conference in Accra, Ghana, last month. Delegates from all over the continent sought to coordinate their activities.

The problem for colonial governors is how far the impetus of the present wave of agitation will carry it. A solution for any particular territory, assuming one can be found, can no longer be carried through in isolation. Concessions in one colony have almost immediate repercussions in others.

Cairo Radio a Problem

Not only do African leaders in different territories maintain contact with each other but information is rapidly disseminated by the Cairo radio in African languages. Inflammatory Cairo radio broadcasts are a particular problem in East Africa.

The attitudes of white settlers, who are determined to remain a ruling minority, present another special problem in East and Central Africa. African frustration reached the breaking point in the Mau Mau uprising in Kenya six years ago.

Non-violent political and economic resistance is likely to be tried first by the Africans. Gikonyo Kiano, a rising African politician in Kenya, recently warned that unless the Kenya Government granted universal adult suffrage Africans could boycott elections and refuse to buy in white shops or work for white settlers. Africans constitute more than 95 per cent of the population.

These are some of the problems that the East African colonial leaders took up. They are repeated in other regions such as Central Africa, where disturbances erupted last week in Nyasaland, and in the Horn of Africa, where Britain is slowly coaching Somaliland toward independence.

Rhodesian Boycott Voted

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Jan. 26 (Reuters)—Three hundred African women decided at a meeting near here today to boycott stores owned by Africans who refused to support the African National Congress, the major African nationalist organization in South and Central Africa.

New York Times
New York
N.Y.
Tues. 1-27-59
P.C.13

Africa on the Move

History sometimes acts like a tide, with the same irresistible sweep, and those who try to stop it are like King Canute. The wave of demands for independence in Africa has that same implacable impetus. One has the impression that nothing will stop it.

This movement has long been evident to students of African affairs. The startling feature is not the steady growth of the insistence on independence, but the speed with which that demand has been gaining momentum, especially in so-called "Black Africa." This is the area below the Sahara, which means by far the greater part of the continent. In the north, the people are of Arab stock.

Once upon a time Negro Africa was known as "Darkest Africa." This is so much a matter of the past that we are prone to forget that large portions of Africa were unexplored by the white man in the early decades of this century. Now the leaders of those native tribes, often educated at Oxford, the Sorbonne, Louvain, Harvard and—in a few cases—Moscow, have either won independence for their people or are agitating for it.

In many, if not most, cases it can be argued that the native peoples are not yet capable of organizing a democratic, efficient, economically viable state. This is true, even in the former British colonies, although the people were best prepared in those possessions. It means that new states, like Ghana, which is independent, or Nigeria, which will be so next year, or Guinea, which has detached itself from the French Union, cannot cut their links to their former masters completely.

The necessity for leading all these countries and colonies toward independence has been obvious for years. The problem is how and when. In the case of countries like South Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland and Kenya, there is the different problem of giving the Negro majority a fair measure of control or at least a fair say in the running of their countries.

Ideally, progress should be controlled and measured. However, as the disturbances in the Belgian Congo prove, the movement for independence is becoming like a tidal wave. It is a question of what method to use and how quickly independence can be granted without disastrous effects to all concerned.

New York Times
18a
New York N.Y.
Tues. 1-27-59
p. 32

12 African Areas Make More Demands On France

18a

Defender
p. 12
Chicago, Ill.
2-14-59

PARIS — (UPI) — The premiers of French African territories met Tuesday to map plans to demand greater autonomy from President Charles De Gaulle.

Their demands are expected to be made at the first meeting of the council of the French community, which opens here today.

The premiers of the 12 African territories are believed to have agreed that they want a larger say in their own affairs and less direction from Paris.

In return, they are reported willing to guarantee that their nations will remain tied to the French community and not seek total independence.

The meeting Tuesday was convened at the Bourbon Palace, seat of France's National Assembly.

The last two African premiers flew in Tuesday morning to join their colleagues who arrived over the weekend.

They were Gabriel Iisette, premier of the Republic of Tchad, and Barthelemy Boganda, premier of the Central African Republic.

Voganda told newsmen at Le Bourget airfield that the opening of the community council would "breathe new life into both France and her African territories."

Boganda and Lisette drove from the airfield straight to the Bourbon Palace to meet the premiers of the other nations—Senegal, Upper Volta, Dahomey, Niger, Mauretania, Sudan, Congo Gabon, the Ivory Coast and Madagascar.

FRENCH WELCOME AFRICAN GESTURES

View Moves by Morocco and Tunisia as Confidence Vote in de Gaulle on Algeria

By HENRY GINIGER
Special to The New York Times.

New York Times
New York N.Y.
Sun. 2-22-59
p. 15

PARIS, Feb. 21—Two concrete gestures of appeasement by the leaders of Morocco and Tunisia were seen here today as a vote of confidence in President Charles de Gaulle to settle the Algerian problem.

King Mohammed V of Morocco arrived in Corsica Thursday and turned over to the French authorities a French sergeant who had been held captive for two years by Moroccan irregular forces.

In Tunis President Habib Bourguiba reversed his previous stand and agreed to consider two Algerians imprisoned on spy charges as French citizens. The French Consul in Tunis will be allowed to see them.

In the case of the French soldier the King's son, Crown Prince Moulay Hassan, said his father's gesture was a demonstration of his "sincere friendship for General de Gaulle." In the case of the two Algerians the Tunisian Minister of Information, Mohamed Masmoudi said the decision had been taken "out of consideration for General de Gaulle."

Explanation of Gesture

An explanation of the Tunisian gesture, which appears also valid for the Moroccan one, was furnished implicitly by President Bourguiba himself in an interview published in the newspaper France-Soir.

"De Gaulle is the only one who can do anything in Algeria," France-Soir's correspondent Marcel Niedergang quoted the Tunisian President as saying.

But Mr. Bourguiba pessimistically noted that the French and Algerian rebels' positions were as far apart as ever and asked "how long will we have to wait" for a peace move.

The two former French protectorates, which border Algeria on the east and west, are having political and economic difficulties that could become less complicated if peace could be restored in Algeria.

President Bourguiba in particular must contend with the presence of strong rebel forces on his territory. This presence has been the cause of several bloody incidents between the French and the Tunisians. The latter are worried that they may be engulfed in war.

Both the King and Mr. Bourguiba have offered their mediation in an Algerian settlement. There have been suggestions that a settlement should entail the formation of a North African federation of the three areas, which in turn would have links with France.

Neither President Bourguiba nor King Mohamed had much faith in the capacity of past French goverments to settle the problem, and they welcomed the advent of General de Gaulle as a man with enough authority and prestige to achieve peace.

Hand of de Gaulle Felt

Although theoretically French policy is conducted by Premier Michel Debré and his government, the strong but conciliatory hand of President de Gaulle is being felt in North African affairs.

Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville is understood, for example, to have told the Tunisian Ambassador, Habib Bourguiba Jr., of the concern of President de Gaulle for the fate of the two Algerians who are being kept in Tunisian jails with French citizens of European origin.

In asking that the status of the two Algerians be changed, M. Couve de Murville was said to have spoken very firmly. But General de Gaulle and the Government with him are believed to be eager to ease tensions with both Tunisia and Morocco as far as the Algerian war makes it possible.

President Bourguiba has been reported willing to meet General de Gaulle and rumors have spread here of a possible meeting between the French President and King Mohamed before the latter leaves Corsica for Madagascar. In addition to the Algerian question, the effect of a meeting with General de Gaulle would be to reinforce the position of both North African leaders in their own countries.

However, President Bourguiba was quoted by France-Soir as saying he did not wish to go to Paris unless there were "seven chances out of ten" that something positive would come out of the meeting, presumably for an Algerian settlement.

Mr. Bourguiba said that the Algerian rebels had made a mistake in not accepting the de Gaulle invitation last October to come to France to discuss a cease-fire. The offer has been renewed twice since.

General de Gaulle's desire not to increase the tension has been an added cause of resentment against him by Right-wing elements in Algeria who feel that Tunisia is responsible for maintaining rebel strength in Algeria. Many of these elements have long been hot for a military expedition against Tunisia to wipe out the rebels and their supplies there.

SLOW PACE MARKS LIVING IN UGANDA

Visitor in a Hurry Stumped —Language Is Called a Major Difficulty

By MILTON BRACKER
Special to The New York Times.

New York Times
New York N.Y.
Sun. 2-8-59
p. 26

ENTEBBE, Uganda, Feb. 2—The standard explanation to an American who has just arrived, and strives vainly to get some simple thing done in more or less of a hurry, is "This is Africa."

It is invariably spoken by an old Africa hand in the British community, and usually accompanied by a sympathetic smile.

Even a visitor thoroughly accustomed to the "mañana" psychology in Latin America is likely to be stumped and occasionally exasperated here.

He may be fascinated by the curious skating step with which a room-boy polishes the mvule wood floors with a simplified pantoufle or cloth slipper under each foot. (Some of the boys can keep doing it while leaning out the window and talking to a friend.)

But try to get the same boy to bring a bottle of soda water to your room. You may get a bottle of orange soda, you may get a pot of hot water. Most likely, you will get nothing—any more than you will be called in the morning at the time you suggested.

The fundamental problem is not so much psychological (although that is great enough) as linguistic.

For although this is "British" East Africa, you hear much more Luganda than English spoken. Luganda is the language of the Kingdom of Buganda. The people of Buganda are Baganda but any one of the Baganda is a Muganda. If that does not give you the idea, here is a sign from in front of the post office:

OBUGALI TEBUTEKWA
KULEKEBWA KU MADALA OBA
OKU TWALIBWA MU OFFICE
MUNDA NAYE BUTEKEBWE MU
BIYIMIRIZIBWAMU

It simply tells cyclists what to do with their bicycles when they enter the building: there is a "parking lot."

If you do not hear Luganda, you will hear Swahili. This is used by most Europeans who have been here for any length of time—or who have read Ernest Hemingway's "The Green Hills of Africa." Swahili is not a true language but a lingua franca utilizing Arabic words and Bantu grammar. It has developed in East Africa over many years. Perhaps the most useful word is "hapana." It means "no," or "not."

Stroll down Kampala Road and the commercial dominance of the Asian population is apparent. From a motion picture theatre come shrill squeals and bursts of applause. The film is "Bhala Admi," an Indian picture about a "Kind Man."

Reserved For Malan

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 2-21-59
p. 4
18a

Although he was an ordained minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, Daniel Malan in his later years strayed far from the teachings of Christ.

He was the architect of South Africa's ugly apartheid system under which the African majority was reduced to a status of abject slavery.

Rejecting the Christian concept of brotherhood, he rode into political power on the bent backs of black men and as premier wrote a bloody chapter of terror, brutality and tyranny in South African history.

He died last week.

Nowhere does the record show that he ever sought God's forgiveness or that he ever expressed remorse for having robbed fellow human beings of their freedom and dignity.

Dr. Malan did such an effective job of creating a hell on earth, Satan surely will reward such a faithful and conscientious servant with a choice seat in the eternal fires of the hereafter.

April 15 Sought For African Freedom Day

18a

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) — Senator Robert Humphrey, Minnesota Democrat, introduced a resolution Wednesday declaring it the sense of the Senate that April 15 of each year be recognized as African Freedom Day.

World
P1
Atlanta
Ga
Fri
4-17-59

The Humphrey resolution urged the President on that date each year to send a special message of good will to the independent countries of Africa.

Noting that the first Conference of African Independent States in Ghana a year ago had resolved that April 15 should be celebrated as Africa Freedom Day, Humphrey said it would be "fitting that the United States—itself the product of revolutionary determination to be master of its own destiny—should note and salute the peoples of Africa on this historic anniversary."

Senator Jacob K. Javits, New York Republican, told the Senate that the peoples of Africa "naturally look to the United States for inspiration and as a model in their search toward independence and their efforts to retain their new statehood."

Noting that the Soviets are seeking to establish friendly relations with the newly independent African states and newspapers recently reported "growing Communist influence in Guinea," Javits said:

"I believe, however, that the peoples of Africa value their freedom too highly to be taken in by a new communist imperialism, though the Soviets will continue to fish in the troubled waters where the new states of Africa are seeking to find their way."

Javits pointed out that six African states have achieved independence since World War II. They are Ghana, Guinea, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, and Tunisia.

Four other African countries — the Cameroons, Togoland, Somalia, and Nigeria—are due to attain independence next year.

Africa Freedom Day

18a
New York Times
New York N.Y.
Thurs. 4-16-59
P. 32

The celebration of "Africa Freedom Day" in New York, in Africa and pretty well everywhere in the world yesterday, calls attention again to one of the outstanding phenomena of the contemporary world. This is the sudden, thrilling, agonizing upheaval of the African races after countless centuries of primitiveness, subjection and isolation from the civilized world.

The pressure for emancipation from "imperialism" and "colonialism" is already formidable and it is growing at an accelerating pace. The one-time colonies of the British Empire are either independent, like Ghana, or on the way to freedom, like Nigeria. The French colonies are free to stay within or to leave the French Community, and Guinea has already opted for independence. The Belgians and the Portuguese are "rolling with the punch" and trying to ease into autonomy gradually. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been having grave trouble owing to the discontent of the overwhelming number of Black Africans compared to the "Europeans." South Africa is holding grimly to its racist apartheid.

The problem, taken as a whole, is one of the most difficult that the Western world has yet faced. The Communist world, of course, is making hay. This is a wonderful opportunity, from their point of view, to espouse the cause of independence. Moscow, as Lenin saw forty years ago, has everything to gain and nothing to lose by such a tactic. The West cannot oppose a dam against this irresistible tidal wave, but neither can it yield too suddenly. The task is one that calls for equal statesmanship and understanding on the part of the Africans.

It must be said, in connection with the ceremony held in New York last night, that there was a singular lack of such statesmanship in pointedly omitting invitations to Israeli representatives. Africans, like all of us, must realize that freedom is not divisible.

Africa Freedom Day

(From The New York Times)

18a
Birmingham World
Birmingham Ala
Wed. 4-22-59
P. 6

The celebration of "Africa Freedom Day" in New York, in Africa and pretty well everywhere in the world on April 16 calls attention again to one of the outstanding phenomena of the contemporary world. This is the sudden, thrilling, agonizing upheaval of the African races after countless centuries of primitiveness, subjection and isolation from the civilized world.

The pressure for emancipation from "imperialism" and "colonialism" is already formidable and it is growing at an accelerating pace. The one-time colonies of the British Empire are either independent, like Ghana, or on the way to freedom, like Nigeria. The French colonies are free to stay within or to leave the French Community, and Guinea has already opted for independence. The Belgians and the Portuguese are "rolling with the punch" and trying to ease into autonomy gradually. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been having grave trouble owing to the discontent of the overwhelming number of Black Africans compared to the "Europeans." South Africa is holding grimly to its racist apartheid.

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18a 1959

AFRICAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS

Interracial Group At Holly Knoll In African-American Discussion

Fri. 7-10-59
Call p. 4

By CLAUDE A BARNETT

For Associated Negro Press

Kansas City, Mo.

CAPAHOSIC, Va. — Two score people, interested in African-American relations, met at Holly Knoll during the last week-end for an informal series of discussions, regarding the contribution of the United States to African educational, economic, cultural and political development during the current period of rapid change on that continent.

18a

The group, an interracial one, consisted of Americans having various organizational relationships with Africa. It included foundation officers, government officials and business leaders, all brought together at the invitation of the Phelps-Sokes fund.

The meeing place, Holly Knoll was formerly the residence of the late Dr. Robert R. Moten, who used it as a study retreat during and after his presidency of Tuskegee institute. The estate, which fronts on the York river, 60 miles southeast of Richmond, has been transferred to the Robert R. Moten Memorial foundation. Supported by friends of Dr. Moten and philanthrophic gifts, it is used by various organizations and groups as a conference center.

Exchange Ideas, Experiences

The gathering was called for the express purpose of giving the widely diversified group an opportunity to exchange ideas and experiences, and to learn more about current programs, problems encountered and areas of operation. No findings or repors were made.

Representing the host group, the Phelps-Stokes fund, were Dr. Emory Ross, chairman; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president; Dr. Ralph O'Hara Lanier, director, project for identification and placement of Negro talent; and Wilton S. Dillon executive secretary and research specialist.

Government Officials Attend

Others included George V. Allen, director, U.S. Information agency and one of the country's senior diplomats (a member of the U.S. foreign service for the past 25 years, serving as ambassador to Greece, Yugoslavia, India and Iran); C. Vaughan Ferguson, director, Office of Middle and Southern Africa, U. S. Department of State; Johnson Avery, president, Liberian-Swedish-American Minerals company; Everett M. Bellows, director of personnel, Olin Mathieson Chemical corporation (investers in Fria, multi-million iron and bauxite concession in Guinea);

Karl W. Bigelow, professor of higher education, Teachers college, Columbia university; Karl F. Bode, U. S. International Cooperation administration; Oliver J. Caldwell, division of international education, U.S. Office of Education; John S. Calvert Jr., Mobil International Oil company executive for Africa; William N. Collison, director, special programs, World Affairs center (former consul-general, Tangiers, South Africa); Garland R. Farmer, assistant to Lansdell K. Christie, Bomi Hills Mining company, Liberia;

John B. Fox, director, overseas relations, Harvard university; Melvin J. Fox, Ford foundation; Theodore Geiger, chief, International Studies, National Planning association; Fred S. Haggerson, Metallurgy Inc., acting director, African Fair; Harold K. Hochschild, American Metals Climax, chairman African-American institute; Rober W. Hudgens, president, International Development services; Harold R. Isaacs, research associate Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Robert W. July, assistant director for the humanities, Rockefeller foundation; H. Dawson Martin, vice-president, Chase International Investment corporation; Thomas P. Melady, Duquesne university;

Business Leaders Present

James O. Plinton Jr., Trans World airlines; Arnold Rivkin, director, African Economic and Political Development project, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Erwin Schuller, chairman advisory committee for grants Ford foundation; Harold E. Snyder, director, International Affairs seminar, Washington; Kenneth M. Spang, First National City bank, New York; Hope R. Stevens, president, United Mutual Life Insurance company, New York;

Claude A. Barnett, Associated Negro Press, director, Liberia company; Donald C. Stone, dean, graduate school of international affairs, University of Pittsburgh; Glen L. Taggart, dean, international programs, Michigan State university; John Thompson, director, Farfield foundation; Stuart H. Van Dyke, International Cooperation Administration, Washington; and Francis J. Collingan, acting director, Cultural Policy and Development staff.

Pearl Primus Dances

Miss Pearl Primus, noted dancer, gave the only entertainment break during the sessions. Saturday evening, she gave a lecture-dance recital on the African dance, which was highly appreciated.

The conference closed Sunday, with future sessions subject to call.

Question Reasons For Using Word "Negro"

New Crusader

Chicago, Ill.

Sat 8-15-59

p. 20

The African Nationalist Pioneer Movement, Carlos A. Cooks, Administrator, has empowered the above named commmittee to assemble the intelligent leaders and representatives of the African etnic group the world over. The prime endeavor of these assembled leaders will be to expose the fallacies and injuries that have come to Black People as a result of being divided and lost without the basic weapon of COMMON IDENTITY. This committee intends to abrogate the term "negro" and all other fallacious and misleading, sectarian terms that have been foisted upon Black People, resulting in division, chaos and decay.

For many years, certain governments and people through their newspapers, radio communiques, television programs, school rooms, and other media of communication whenever referring to members of the African ethnic group have used the term "negro" which to our view, based on its synonymous attachment to the term "NIGGER" and its total meaninglessness, in so far as being descriptive or definitive of man or land, is degrading and derogatory

Dr. Willis Huggins, PhD., formerly of the New York City Department of Education, wrote in his book, "Introduction to African Civilization," "the utilization of the word 'negro' for the purpose to which it is put is a betrayal of science and ethnic ideology."

Tuskegee Institute published "The Negro Yearbook" (1952) and in that work, it was stated that the word "negro" is AMBIGUOUS, ARBITRARY and deceptive.

Twice candidate for President of the United States, Adlai Stevenson, wrote in LOOK MAGAZINE, vol. 19 Number 25, November 15, 1955, "I never heard the word "negro" in Africa. This word seems to be an AMERICAN INVENTION."

We have contacted all Black States in Africa, the Nation and Federations of the people of the African descent in the Western World, the various local, national and international organizations of our people whose Officers and Members are Black People. It has been the consensus of opinion among all of them to regard the term "negro" when used as a racial classification for BLACK PEOPLE or AFRICANS as an insult, whether such remarks are directed at them personally or to any member of the African Black Race. Intelligent Blackmen high in African government and civic life have been referred to as "negroes" time and again, by newspapers, radio, etc., and time and again they have voiced their objections, without taking effective corrective action.

We have taken an international poll, and discovered that the overwhelming sentiment of the people of the African ethnic group, especially here in the Western World, is that of revulsion, abhorrence and aggravation to the term "negro." We well know that it is a term meant to deny those who permit themselves to be so offended, of the dignity of being called a man, and the credit for having a natural homeland, AFRICA.

The term "negro" is definitive of neither man or land, hence it is a caste name, which through the efforts of this committee an international referrendum will be held, polling the position of all responsible leaders of the African people throughout the world, to bring about the complete and final abrogation of that derogatory slave caste term "negro." This convention will bring a new unity to our people, by institutionalizing ONE COMMON IDENTITY. Other isues pertinent to the preservation and progress of our people will be discussed and ruled on, in CONVENTION, to be held on Aug. 16, 19959 - 4 p.m. until 12 midnight, at the Williams Institutional CME Youth Center, 132nd St., at 7th Ave., New York City, New York.

The African People have been grieviously DIVIDED and ENSLAVED, by alien races, through the progress of establishing erroneous ideas, claims and philosophies among our people.

The solution to our grievances can only be realized through, UNITY, establishing ONE COMMON IDENTITY and concerning ourselves jointly with our COMMON OBJECTIVES.

We cordially invite all honorable Black Organizations to meet in CONVENTION and work jointly to end, CONSTITUTIONALLY, the division and subsequent exploitation of our once noble race.

All media of communication owned or operated by Black People, can and should be of paramount service keeping our people thoroughly and correctly informed on all aspects of this monumental undertaking.

Address all inquiries to the African Nationalist Pioneer Movement, 315 Lenox Avenue, Ne York, New York. We invite you to submit your opinions in writing in the event that circumstances prevent you from attending the CONVENTION.

Anticipating your full cooperation, we have the honour to b yours for racial UNITY, LIBE TY and PROGRESS.

CARLOS A. COOKS,
Ex-Officio

18a 1959 AFRICAN PEOPLES CONFERENCE

Mboya Cites Plans for Steering Committee Session

Split in ANC Ranks and Israel Will Be Topics at Tunis Confab

18a

By HAROLD KEITH
(Courier Managing Editor)

Courier
Pittsburgh
5-2-59

PITTSBURGH — Overshadowing by far the momentous journey of Tom Mboya through these United States is the news that the chairman of the Pan-African Peoples Conference will head for Tunis later this month, for a highly important meeting of the steering committee of the PAPC.

Mr. Mboya has indicated to this writer that at least two important subjects will be placed on the agenda.

• 1. The primary purpose of the meeting of the steering committee will be to discuss the serious split in the ranks of South Africa's African National Congress, which The Courier reported on in its April 11 issue.

• 2. Another subject to be broached at the meeting will be the attitude which the independent states of Africa should take toward Israel.

With respect to the South African situation, Mr. Mboya pointed out that the African National Congress leadership "may not seem to be effectively pursuing its objectives." This fact, he continued, coupled with the situation in the Union, can only lead to the "evolvement of more and more extreme leadership."

■

HE THEN pointed out: "We've got to deliver the goods or they'll look for other leadership . . . It's the easiest thing in the world to find new leaders."

• The Africanists who have split from the ANC in South Africa are led by Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe, a part-time lecturer at Witwatersrand University, who has his rootings in the slums of Johannesburg. Mr. Sobukwe has been arguing that the policy of "multiracialism" as proposed by the ANC under its chairman, Chief Albert Luthuli, is a program which would lead to the creation of "racial blocs" in the Africa of the future.

Mr. Sobukwe also has been actively attacking the ANC leadership for alleged "Leftist" leanings, claiming that the policy of the Africanists is actually a return to the principles of the ANC laid down by the 1912 Constitution.

■

MR. MBOYA asserted here that he and the AAPC stand for "non-violent, positive action" and the formation of "efficient, well-disciplined political parties."

• It is evident that the leaders of the PAPC seem to feel that the "discipline" of which Mr. Mboya speaks has broken down in South Africa.

Mr. Mboya also revealed to the writer that he intends to approach Tunisia's Prime Minister Habib Bourgoubia on the question of relations with Israel.

■

THE KENYAN'S concern over this problem was heightened when representatives of the Council of Free African States refused to invite Israel to a reception in New York held in celebration of African Freedom Day. It has been reported that the snub of the Israelis came about at the behest of representatives from Arabian countries.

• Mr. Mboya indicated that he intends to press for action on this issue at the meeting of the Pan-African steering committee in Tunis and also hinted that he was not in favor of the snub which was given the Israelis.

Members of the steering committee are composed of African leaders who represent all of the various areas of Africa.

The exact date of the "call" meeting has not been announced, but it probably will be held around the middle of this month.

Chicago Teacher Wins High Honors At African Meet

New Crusader Sat. 8-22-59
Chicago, Ill. P 12

18a

Leo Frances Sparks, young educator and well known Chicago schoolmarm who along with Crusader columnist Christine Claybourne Johnson are spearheading the Afro-American Heritage Association Inc. (Afro-American Art Exhibit) of Chicago was highly honored during the African Heritage Exposition at New York Trade Building, for her contribution to African promotion, human and international relations among all races.

The dynamic leader, a member of a pioneer Illinois family was given honorary membership in LaCherrios and was inducted duly into the fold by the Executive Administrative Secretary Cladys P. Graham and the Supreme Basileus Founder Lou La Tour who flew back from Europe especially for the ceremonies held in the Manhattan Room of the Hotel Statler.

Miss Sparks joins a galaxy of notables including J. A. Rogers, Historian, Pearl Primus, noted African dancer, Pittsburgh Courrier Editor, T. S. Johnson along with members from Africa and the other continents and America.

The La Cheerios is an organization which has as its purpose the spreading of Sunshine and Cheer each day of the year to all peoples regardless of race, creed or color. It has four departments Miracle Keys is La Cheerios Prayer Department where a "Whispering Prayer Campaign" is always being carried on for the good of the Universe. Prayer requests come from all over the world. Miracle Keys is also the name of the official journal of La Cheerios which is observing its 24th year of service. The Golden Agers and Teen Town and the Cheer-O-Gram Department (distribution to shut-ins and institutions. The credo is spreading sunshine and cheer each day of the year with the motto being "A Cheer-O-Gram a Day keeps life so bright and gay."

A native of Carbondale, Ill., and graduate of Terre Maute Indiana Teachers College with graduate work at Northwestern and Chicago universities, Miss Sparks is the president of the Afro-American Heritage Association of Chicago, Anti-Grammeteus of Theta Omega Chapter of Alpha Kappa Sorority in Chicago, a teacher in the public school system and a dynamic spark of enery and ability serving greater Chicago and the nation through her varied activities as teacher, historian, union leader and recreation specialist.

Miss Sparks has been named Anti-Basileuss of the Chicago Chapter of La Cheerios and will assist Christine Claybourne Johnson, Basileus of the Chicago Chapter with offices at 4349 South Parkway where a membership drive will be launched this fall in this unique organization of La Cheerios now holding some sixty chapters here and abroad. Sparks and Johnson are expected to set a record in the Illinois area.

18a 1959

AFRO-ASIAN YOUTH CONFERENCE

Word Passed Along

Afro-American

After heated discussions at the beginning, the Afro-Asian Youth Conference concluded its week of sessions with a note of harmony.

Baltimore, Md.

More than 400 delegates from 42 African and Asian countries attended the meeting held at Cairo University.

Feb. 21, 59

Resolutions condemned racial discrimination, urged enforcement of the United Nations universal declaration on human rights, sharply rapped colonialism and demanded freedom for African countries still under European domination.

P. 4

There will be more and more of these conferences as an Africa in ferment continues to flex its mighty muscles.

The word is being passed along from Cairo to Capetown and from Dakar to Mogadiscio that Africa is for the Africans and that Europeans must go home or stay only on African terms.

18a

Daily W
Atlanta
Fri. 4/25
p. 1

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) here meets with Mr. Tom Mboya, Chairman of the All-Africa Peoples Conference and first African to be elected to the Legislative Council of Kenya, earlier this week in Washington. Senator Humphrey, Chairman of the Subcommittee on African Affairs, ar a Foreign Relations Committee meeting to discuss A policies toward Africa with the African leader.

18a 1959

NEW NEGRO PRIDE IN ORIGINS FOUND

Times

Conference Here on Africa Told of Growing Interest on Part of Americans

p. 63

The American Negro's newfound cultural kinship with Africa was one of the themes developed here yesterday at the opening session of a four-day conference on Africa and African culture.

Sponsored by the American Society of African Culture, the Conference at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel was described as an attempt to bring together a comprehensive group of Negro writers, artists, scholars and civic leaders as well as the most important African specialists in the United States. The 261 participants included eleven African leaders.

Sat. 6-27-59

In the opening address, James T. Harris Jr., assistant executive director of the society, noted that in recent years Africa had emerged from centuries of cultural oblivion. Similarly, he said, the American Negro community was only beginning to realize its "enormous potential."

New York N.Y.

"Our fundamental assumption is that Africa must and will be free," Mr. Harris declaed. He held that Americans of African descent had a special interest in the fulfillment of this goal.

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, dean of Atlanta University's School of Education and president of the society, said the American Negro's traditional aversion to Africa and things African as a humiliating part of his heritage was quickly changing to intense interest and sympathy.

A spokesman for the society predicted that the conference would mark a significant step in the American Negro's progress away from the "native son" attitude and toward a belief in cultural pluralims combined with pride in his singular identity.

In an address on African political leadership, Dr. Mercer Cook, Professor of Romance Languages at Howard University, quoted Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana as having said recently: "Today the Sahara is a bridge that unites us."

Abdel Kader Chanderli, representing the Algerian Front of National Liberation, reminded the session of his country's "struggle and sacrifice." He regretted that, despite the "bridge of the Sahara," more concern was not felt by Africans "for the continent as a whole."

Dr. Gikonyo Kiano, a member of the Legislative Council in Kenya, assured Mr. Chanderli that such concern was felt and that this would become increasingly apparent.

The American Society of African Culture, founded in 1957, is the American affiliate of the International Society of African Culture in Paris. The society's first annual conference was held in April, 1958.

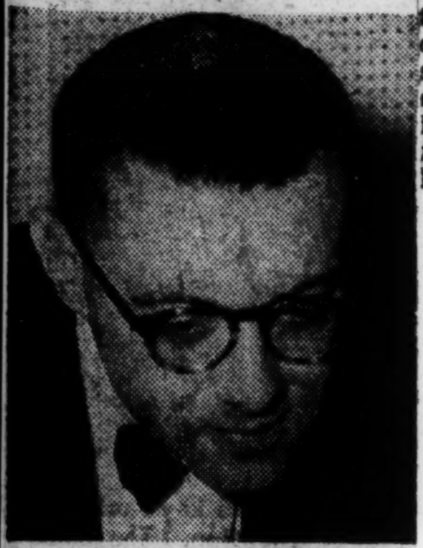
18a 1959

BACK TO AFRICA MOVEMENT
MARCUS GARVEY

Garvey's Widow Rips NAACP Leader

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Herbert Hill Draws Amy's Ire



HERBERT HILL

. . . blasted by Mrs. Garvey

LONDON—Mrs. Amy Garvey, widow of the late Marcus Garvey, leader of the "Back to Africa Movement," issued a statement answering charged by NAACP Labor Secretary Herbert Hill that her London group is "extremely chauvinistic," or possessed of "exaggerated patriotism."

Sat. 6-27-59

"To say that extreme chauvinism is or ever was the aim of the Garvey movement is a gross simplification and is quite misleading," Mrs. Garvey stated. She heads a West Indian organization in London, unaffiliated but supposedly identical in aims as the NAACP in the United States.

"The battle cry of the Negro mass movement which my late husband and I founded in Jamaica, and which attained its highest degree of popularity in America in the 1920s, was one which now has become respectable," Mrs. Garvey explained.

"But I do not know where Mr. Hill got his facts," she said. "I can assure him, however, that the only organization with which the widow of Marcus Garvey is connected is the Association for the Advancement of Coloured People.

"Furthermore, if Mr. Hill had taken the trouble to consult me or any other officer of our association, he would have discovered that, though at present a Negro group exclusively, we are far from chauvinistic in our outlook. or in our aims."

Afro-~~Baltimore~~ ? American
18a
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 4-25-5

AFRICA, YES; SOME PARTS OF U.S., NO! —.. Shown is a class at Lovanium University, outside of Leopoldville, the Belgian Congo. Enrolled at the university are 247 African students and 118 white students. In such states as Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama, colored students still are barred from colleges and universities.

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6 Are Slain, 32 Hurt in Congo Riot

Post
Washington, D.C.
Thurs. 10-15-59
P. 14
18a

MATADI, Belgian Congo, Oct. 14 (UPI)—Heavily armed police enforced martial law in this African port city today after a native riot that left 6 Africans dead and 32 persons, including 12 Europeans, injured.

The casualties were inflicted in a night of city-wide clashes between police and Africans touched off yesterday when authorities attempted to break up a rowdy religious meeting held in Matadi's African quarter by 300 members of the "Ngunzist" sect.

The angered sect members attacked the police, who were forced to open fire, and city-wide fighting ensued.

By this morning an uneasy calm had been restored. Police armed with sub-machine guns patrolled the streets, gatherings of more than five persons were banned, and a curfew was imposed between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.

European paratroops in Thysville, about 100 miles on the railway line toward Leopoldville, were alerted for possible intervention.

The threat of major violence between Africans and whites has hung heavy over this city since last Saturday, when some natives attacked a European resident. He managed to escape into a police station.

Meanwhile, martial law also was declared at Luluabourg, about 600 miles inland from here, after rioting between rival Lulua and Baluba tribesmen.

New Congo Riot Brings Martial Law

Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Thurs. 10-15-59
P. 33
18a

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, Oct. 14 (Reuters) — Martial law was declared in the Congo River port of Matadi today in the wake of new rioting in this troubled colony.

A fresh upsurge of African mob violence at Matadi last night saw five Africans slain by police bullets. More than 35 Africans and Europeans were injured as a native crowd of 1,000 hurled stones in "religious hysteria" until they finally were calmed down by an African nationalist.

Squads of police today patroled the town, near the Atlantic and about 100 miles southwest of Leopoldville, scene of savage African rioting in January.

Both police and soldiers controled roads leading to Matadi.

The situation was reported quiet, with no more trouble expected.

Illegal Gathering

Last night's outbreak began when about 2,000 members of the African Ngouziste sect, a semi-religious and semiwitchcraft cult, gathered in Matadi's native quarter in defiance of a curfew imposed last Friday after a brief outbreak of native mob violence, the Belgian News Agency said.

About half the crowd, gathered to hear a sect leader's speech, obeyed an order by African police to disperse.

But the rest—in "religious hysteria" — began stoning the two squads of law enforcement men, the agency reported.

The police tried to break up the mob with tear gas, the agency added. They finally opened fire after the police chief, the district administrator and the police commander, all Europeans, had been hurt.

Police Chief Injured

The local police chief was badly injured while about 10 other Europeans suffered slight injuries.

Twenty-six Africans were hurt, three of them seriously, the report said.

After the police fired, the crowd retreated. It finally broke up after being calmed down by an African who appeared with a white flag and a placard with the word "Abako"—meaning Assn. des Bakongos, an extreme African nationalist group.

The placard-carrier received police permission for his successful bid to talk the mob into going home.

VIOLENCE ERUPTS IN 2 CONGO AREAS

The New York Times
Times

Many Die When Two Tribes Battle—Police Kill Five Rioters in Port City

New York

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, Oct. 14 (Reuters) — Bloody violence erupted last night at two places in this troubled Belgian colony, it was reported today.

Intertribal warfare flared in the Kasai province of the central Congo. Many deaths were reported. Thurs. 10-15-59.

At the same time African rioters clashed with the police at the Congo River port of Matadi, 500 miles away. Five Africans were shot dead by the police.

P. 14

More than thirty-five Africans and Europeans were hurt when the Matadi mob of 1,000 attacked in "religious hysteria." The mob was calmed and sent home later by an African nationalist. Martial law was imposed today.

18a

Two Tribes Battle

Belgium's African territorial troops were caled out in Kasai province following last night's fighting between Baluba and Lulua Tribesmen, the Belgian News Agency said.

Many bodies were reported seen on roads leading to the provincial capital of Luluabourg. As violence continued today, one Lulua rioter was killed in a village where Belgian-led African troops opened fire to repel an attack by armed Luluas.

Lulua women, chanting war cries, led their men into battle in some areas.

A latent feud between the two tribes flared last week after a Baluba-Lulua soccer match. The police broke up a fight between rival tribesmen at the soccer field.

Later, parties of Luluas raided Baluba villages, attacking inhabitants and burning their huts.

Police Patrol Matadi

Squads of policemen patrolled Matadi today. The town is about 100 miles southwest of Leopoldville, itself the scene of savage African rioting in January.

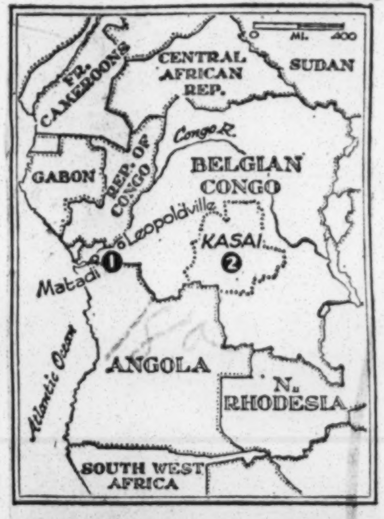
Last night's outbreak began when about 2,000 members of the African Ngouziste sect, a semi-religious and semi-witchcraft cult, gathered in Matadi's native quarter in defiance of a curfew imposed Friday after a brief outbreak of native mob violence, the Belgian News Agency said.

About half the crowd, gathered to hear a sect leader's speech, obeyed an order by African police to disperse.

But the rest began stoning the squads of policemen, the agency reported.

The police tried to break up the mob with tear gas, the agency added. They finally opened fire after the police chief, the district administrator and the police commander, all Europeans, had been hurt.

After the police fired, the crowd retreated. It broke up after being calmed by an African who appeared with a white flag and a placard bearing the word "Abako," meaning Association des Bakongos, an African nationalist group.



The New York Times Oct. 15, 1959

VIOLENCE IN CONGO: Matadi (1) was under martial law, while intertribal righting raged in Kasai Province (2).

Congo Seeks Independence

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
182

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo — (UPI) — Belgian authorities rushed an armored column and two infantry companies into Stanleyville Saturday to combat a bloody outbreak by African nationalists demanding immediate independence of the Congo from Belgium.

Sun. 11-1-59
P. 1

At least 24 persons were reported killed and more than 100 others injured in clashes between demonstrators and police since the rioting broke out Friday night in Stanleyville, some 375 miles northeast of Leopoldville. Officials said, however, that the casualty figures were certain to be much higher, because demonstrators werer carrying away their wounded to keep them from being arrested.

The rioting lastest in a seies to rock Belgian Congo communities this year, began just after Congolese nationalist leader Patrice Lumumba made a speech calling for immediate independence instead of the step-by step autonomy proposed by the Brussels government.

The demonstrators, many of them daubed with war paint, threw up barricades in the African part of town, and beat back advancing police forces with a barrage of spears, arrows and stones.

After failing to disperse the demonstrators with tear gas and fire hoses, police opened fire on them. Seven Africans were killed and 30 injured in this clash and a European officer received a severe spear wound.

Reinforcements threw a protective armed ring around the European section, with a population of some 3,000, while others fanned out into the native section where about 100,000 Africans live.

The outbreak coincided with a riot of African prisoners in the Stanleyville jail. Police quelled the convict uprising with tear gas and batons and seven were injured.

Demonstrations set up barricades on roads into Stanleyville and stoned Europeans coming into town. One police car was attacked but the demonstrators were dispersed by machine gun fire.

Riots Kill 24 Negroes In Africa

Jackson Daily News P. 1
Jackson, Miss.

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgin Congo (UPI) — Rioting natives stirred up by a speech demanding independence from Belgium battled police in Stanleyville today and authorities rushed reinforcements to the area.

Sun. 11-1-59
180

Reports reaching here said at least 24 Africans had been killed and 100 injured. The toll was expected to go higher.

Stanleyville is about 730 miles northeast of this capital city.

Police using fire hoses, tear gas and guns ran into a barrage of spears, arrows and stones from natives decorated with warpaint and fighting from behind barricades.

One officer was hospitalized with a spear through his stomach.

An armored column and two African infantry companies arrived in the riot - ridden city this morning by air and land, bringing light artillery, trucks and jeeps.

18a 1959

BELGIAN CONGO

250 Arrested In Congo Riots

18a

Post

Washington

Wed. 1-7-59

P. A6

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, Jan. 6 (AP)—Order was gradually being restored today in this jungle city of the Belgian Congo after bloody rioting by Africans demanding independence.

At least 34 Americans have been killed and another 100 seriously injured in the clashes that started Sunday between police and Africans.

[Between 250 and [illegible] Africans have been arrested, Reuters reported.]

The city is still under a virtual state of siege, but transport has been restored.

Europeans have been armed in case of further violence. Paratroopers from the military base at Kamina are standing by.

The riots began after a political meeting of Congolese where the future independence of the Congo was discussed.

The word independence acted like a spur. The Africans invaded the European section of the city, ransacking and firing stores. aCtholic missions and police stations were attacked and set ablaze.

They beat up priests and attacked other Europeans.

Order was restored with the help of armored cars and barbed wire roadblocks.

Police arrested Daniel Kanza, African vice president of the Abako Association of Africans from the Lower Congo. Police now are trying to catch the movement's leader, who has been making violent anti-Belgian speeches.

Tension has been high in this steaming city for some time. It started with occasional stoning of European cars and developed into small riots on the slightest occasion. One started when Africans were dissatisfied with the result of a soccer match.

The Leopoldviller iots are not a revolution and concern only a limited number of the Congo population of about 13 million. However, the violence of theo utburst is evidence of wide unrest.

A government declaration on new policy in the Congo to extend more political rights to the Africans is scheduled for Jan. 13. Unless it satisfies some of the Africans it might be the occasion for new outbursts.

In Brussels, Social Christian Premier Gaston Eyeskens called the House to meet Thursday in an emergency session over the Leopoldville riots Sunday.

SUDAN
NIGERIA
FR. EQUA. AFRICA
UGANDA
ETHIOPIA
BELGIAN CONGO
SOMALILAND
KENYA
Leopoldville
TANGANYIKA
ANGOLA
CENTRAL AFRICAN FED.
MOZAMBIQUE
SOUTH WEST AFRICA
BECHUANALAND
MADAGASCAR
UNION OF S. AFRICA
Indian Ocean

The Washington Post

Cross marks Leopoldville, scene of riots in Belgian Congo.

Congo Quiet; Belgians Had Killed Many

18a

Atlanta

Wed. 1-7-59

P. 1

[illegible], Belgian Congo — (UPI) —Reinforced security forces Tuesday restored order in Leopoldville after two days of anti - Belgian rioting in which 35 persons were killed and more than 130 injured.

Most of the rioters were Abako tribesmen from the lower Congo. Several leaders were arrested on charges of inviting riots and arrest warrants on similar charges were issued for others.

A white paratroop battalion was flown in from Kamina to join native troops in stamping out the disorders. The troops broke down barricades thrown across the streets by rioters and used gunfire to disperse mobs at several points Tuesday morning.

Mobs surged through the streets of the native quarter of this capital city of the Belgian Congo shouting such slogans as "Belgians, go home." There were no immediate reports of new casualties in the disturbances Tuesday.

Gov. General Henri Bosmans said all of those killed and more than 100 of those injured in the rioting were natives. Twenty-eight white persons were reported injured.

The rioting was touched off when police broke up an unauthorized mass meeting by a dissident faction of the "Abako" political party. The dissidents adopted as their slogan the cry "independence for the Congo."

There are about 500,000 Abako tribesmen working in or near Leopoldville. Their votes made Arthur Piniz mayor of the city's Kalamu district in the colony's first municipal elections last year.

CONGO RIOTS LAID TO BIAS OF WHITES

Belgian Study Says Outlook Was Main Course—Weak Economy Also Noted

New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, March 28—A commission that investigated last January's rioting in the Belgian Congo reported today that a prime cause of the unrest in Africa was the attitude of white residents toward the African population.

New York

The parliamentary commission of nine Belgian Deputies was headed by André A. Dequae, a former Minister of the Congo. It cautioned the whites in Africa that they must realize that some Africans would soon be equal with them and that some whites would have to accept orders from Africans.

N.Y.

"A number of whites who have been in the Belgian Congo a long time do not show the necessary understanding of the rapid evolution of part of the African population there," the report said.

Sun.

3-29-59

"Among the Africans this engenders sensitiveness tending to develop into a dangerous inferiority complex akin to hostility, fed by fear that complete equality will never be reached."

The commission cited the evidence of an African priest, one of 100 witnesses it interviewed, who said the "small white man," meaning the man with a small business, was a main cause of African bitterness. The priest said:

"The small white man treated the Africans with disdain—that small white man with a superiority complex who crushed the Africans, the small white man with an accumulated rancor that explodes at the slightest spark."

P. 27

On ther other hand, the commission found that there were many whites who liked Africans. It recommended introducing a psychological campaign among white settlers.

The report said that other social causes of the riots, in which forty-nine Africans died, were Communist propaganda, unemployment, lack of unemployment benefit, slackness in enforcing the law and idleness.

It recommended the establishment of a Congolese nationality, increases in salaries of Africans and a shift to wholly African executive cadres. It proposed that efforts be made to counter the recession.

It said that the ban on the Abku movement should be maintained. The Abaku is reported to aspire to political union of all the Bakongo tribes in and around Leopoldville and in small territories in the French Congo Angola.

The commission cautioned against either "perilous waste or excessive slowness" in the advance of the Congolese toward independence. This advance, it insisted, must be accompanied by respect for law and order and "for those who have contributed to the development of the Belgian Congo."

The report criticized the three-day military operation to quell the riots. It said these had taken "too long, considering that the Congolese were not organized and the demonstrators were armed only with sticks, iron bars and stones."

18a

African Racial Violence Mere Prelude To Changes Planned For Belgian Congo

News — Courier
Charleston
S.C.
Dec. 4 1959
P. 11

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo (AP)—The racial violence that boiled over in Leopoldville's streets in January was only a prelude to revolutionary changes about to convulse the Belgian Congo.

The Belgian government has promised to remove some of the political chains from 13 million Africans in this humid equatorial colony. The reverberations will be felt widely in awakening Africa.

Political, economic and social changes—some announced, others inevitable—will keep this rich colony in turmoil for years.

Banned for years, political parties are springing up as the surge toward freedom spreads among the 200 tribes in the Congo. Crude signs for "independence" appear on building walls.

The most important of these political organizations, banned since January, is Abako, a haphazard group of 500,000 Bakongo tribesmen on the lower Congo. Political observers here feel it will be reinstated or emerge in another form.

Its president, Joseph Kasavubu, a mild looking, 41, former student at a Roman Catholic Seminary, has been whisked away to Belgium. He was released from jail for the trip.

Kasavubu has shot up to national stature and is being shown the benefits and responsibilities of democratic government. But unless he brings back a plausible and acceptable answer to his followers' demands for independence the grim days of January could return.

The official death toll for the arson, violence and rioting that began Jan. 4 is 42. But unofficial estimates are much higher.

Many Belgian colonial officials still are shocked at the nationalistic explosion. Some are angry at what they feel was a show of weakness when the Belgian government replied to the riots with its promise of eventual independence. They say the future of this rich colony has become a political football in Brussels.

Old settlers, the rugged farmers and business men who expected to finish their days here, were outraged.

But the Belgians long have been known for their benevolent administration, and there were other reactions. One senior official said the riots "probably were necessary and a good thing. They focussed attention on a problem which had been allowed to drift. We don't want to go against history. We know that independence is a good thing, and we recognize that the Congo is a very important factor in East-West relations."

He added that he felt the economic future of the Congo would be brilliant and that perhaps federation with some neighboring states would be a natural result of independence.

But the Congo is suffering its first real depression since the end of World War II. There were 25,000 unemployed in Leopoldville at the time of the riots.

There has been a slowing down of investment, economists say, and the cost of living index is at the highest point it has ever reached.

Many thinking Africans see the logic of Belgian King Baudouin's promise to lead the Congolese people to independence "without harmful procrastination, but also without thoughtless haste."

But the phrase without thoughtless haste has resulted in much speculation on the timetable of independence.

With communal elections under universal suffrage scheduled for December and more African political participation to follow, the Belgians are about to experience the frustrations of their own policy. They have never encouraged the development of an elite among Africans. They chose to raise up the masses together, and they succeeded in giving their colonial subjects perhaps the best economic status in Africa.

Now they have no African political leaders to lead the masses along their own line of thought

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Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
6-27-59
P. 9
18d

Congo Advisers Meet—An important step in the evolution of the Belgian Congo toward self-government was the first meeting of the Governor General's advisory council recently in Leopoldville. President is M. Henri A. Cornelis, Governor General of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi. Early national elections are planned.—Infor-Congo Photo.

Rash of Political Parties Born

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Congo Prepares for Freedom

Sat. 6-27-59
P. 9
18

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo—A rash of new political parties is springing up in the Belgium Congo since the Belgium government laid down a program (Jan. 13) for the Congo's political evolution.

Since the Congo has been ruled by the Belgian government for more than half a century politics are something new to the great majority of the 13,000,000 Africans who inhabit the country.

For example, there are no more than a dozen Africans with university degrees in the whole country as vast as it is.

■

UNTIL RECENTLY local Belgians, when they mentioned the word "independence," did so in terms of something that was still 15 or 20 years away. Since the Leopoldville riots and the January declaration the word "independence" is on every African politician's tongue, and the question is no more "how long?" but "how soon?".

The Abako party, which the Belgians blamed partly for the January riots, is still the strongest of them all, even though officially banned.

Organized originally as a study group, the Abako speaks primarily for the people of the Bakongo tribe who populate the lower end of the Congo Basin between Leopoldville and the sea.

The only party besides the Abako which has shown any significant strength so far is the Daps, led by Patrice Lumumba, who first came to public notice a few years ago when he was jailed for allegedly taking public funds from a post office where he was employed.

Fragile Structure in Model Colony

Race Segregation Triggered Unrest In Belgian Congo

By CECIL GREGORY

Courier

(Special to The Courier)

18a

Pittsburgh

Sat 2-7-59

P 10

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo—Belgium's Congo sat on a wall, Belgium's Congo had a big fall, all the King's tanks and all the King's men couldn't put Belgium's Congo back together again.

The above parody on the nursery rhyme, "Humpty Dumpty," can now be applied to the Congo.

The recent wave of rioting and bloodshed has revealed that Belgium's model colony was but a fragile structure which was bound to shatter if knocked off its balance.

■

SITTING ON the wall between the anti-Negro, racist policies of Nationalist South Africa to the south and the strident demands for freedom from Africans to the north and east, the Congo's perch on the wall of colonialism needed but a mere shove to prove that Belgium's colonial government was an ephemeral thing and without substance.

- **Today, the Belgian authorities sit on the lip of a black volcano. Whites who had planned to make their homes and careers in the Congo walk the streets in fear of their lives and the lives of their wives and children.**

Despite the fact that the colonial government has ordered civilians to turn in their arms, Europeans have added to the tension by organizing themselves into vigilante groups, with gun-bearing squads convoying European children to school and patrolling those European sections of Leopoldville which lie closest to the African quarters of the city.

■

ABOUT THE only thing which has kept the Congo rioting from breaking into open rebellion has been the loyalty of Negro troops, under the command of white officers, who have been rushed into action.

- **The latest wave of rioting saw Negroes tossing bricks into European cars in the wake of rumors that an African child had been killed by a white man.**
- **Authorities attempted to explain that the child in question had not been killed. They said that the child had only been "slightly hurt" by the white proprietor of a shop who had, in turn, claimed that the child had been caught in the act of looting his place of business.**

But the rioting has not been restricted to Leopoldville. Matadi, a big Congo port which lies to the north of Angola, was also the scene of serious outbreaks spearheaded by thousands of rioting Negroes.

■

THE BELGIANS have attempted to sluff off the rioting as being keyed by disgruntled unemployed workers and "vandals."

But there is evidently more than the question of unemployment behind the unrest. One of the biggest gripes of Congolese has been the Belgian government's adherence to racial discrimination in governing the Congo.

But more important than this is the fact that Congo Negroes want to be free and won't rest until they win it. They are willing to die for the principle.

Out of the debris must rise a new Congo with the Negro and white man cast in different roles. The old Congo is dead, smashed into pieces by the riots, and can never be brought back to life.

The World Over

Belgium Pledges Congo Voting Rights, Freedom

18

Edited by NED ROCHON.

(From United Press International and Associated Press)

Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1959.

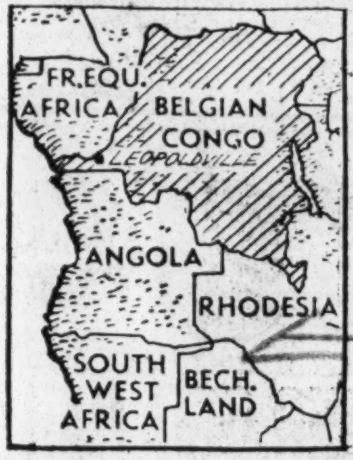
Hart Telegram

New York N.Y.

Sec 1-13-59

Tues

Belgium promised the Congo almost immediate voting rights and eventual independence. A government statement on the future of the 13 million Congolese was read to the Brussels parliament by Premier Gaston Eyskens. King Baudouin told the nation by radio: "Our firm resolution is to lead the Congolese population to independence with peace and prosperity, without damaging delays but also without undue haste." Leopoldville was still under tight military rule to prevent a recurrence of riots which killed 42 Africans and injured 200 last week. The disturbances exploded when a speaker mentioned "independence" at an unauthorized meeting of a political party composed of Abakos, native menials of the lowest status who populate the capital's slums. Today's statement promised municipal and county elections, with equal voting rights for all Congolese, this year. The elected councils will elect a general council, which will become the lower house of a Congo parliament. A partly elected, partly appointed legislative council will become the senate. The statement promised the end of racial discrimination, which the natives contend has been severe throughout the Congo.



15 DIE IN RIOTING IN BELGIAN CONGO

Mobs Loot and Burn Shops —Troops Patrol Capital

18a

New York

By Reuters.

Times

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, Jan. 5—African troops commanded by Belgian officers patrolled the African quarter of this city tonight after rioting that cost fifteen Negroes their lives and injured about 100.

A curfew, ordered this evening after twenty-four hours of sporadic looting and rioting, was enforced by armored cars and jeeps carrying soldiers armed with machine guns.

New York

N. Y.

About twenty Europeans were among those treated in hospitals for injuries.

Three Africans died today when soldiers opened fire to check rioters in Leopoldville's main market place.

Meetings Are Banned

Tues. 1-6-59

The trouble started Sunday evening after an African political meeting had been called off. The police said that at one time rioters were marching through the streets several thousand strong. Stores were looted.

P. 1

A state of alert was declared today and soldiers were called in from Thysville, eighty miles away. Public meetings of more than five persons were banned and the Congo River ferry service between Leopoldville and Brazzaville, capital of French Equatorial Africa, was halted.

Strong police and army patrols toured the tense city tonight. The authorities said the situation was "well in hand."

Many of the rioters are believed to have come from the 50,000 Congolese unemployed.

Earlier today angry crowds of Africans clashed with troops stationed across Boulevard Baudouin, which links the African with the European quarter. The Africans shouted anti-European slogans, the police said.

Times

New York

In some places, the police said, machine-gun fire was used to disperse the demonstrators. During the evening mopping-up continued against isolated demonstrators.

Tues. 1-6-59

Demonstrators piled up stones and signposts to form barricades in the Matete suburb on the road leading to the airport. European cars were stoned, the police said.

Also in Matete, the crowd burned books and maps in a new mission school, according to police reports. They said the living quarters of priests and nuns had been ransacked. The missionaries were evacuated by the police.

Tonight the usually bustling Congo capital appeared deserted except for soldiers behind barbed-wire roadblocks.

Unofficial Toll Put at 30

BRAZZAVILLE, French Equatorial Afraci, Jan. 5—Unconfirmed telephone reports from Leopoldville today said thirty persons had been killed.

The reports said seventy automobiles had been stoned, a Christian mission had been sacked and many Portuguese and Greek stores and gasoline stations set afire. The fires could be seen across the wide Congo River.

Events Called Grave

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Dipomatic sources here said that riots were probably the mos serious in the recent histor of the eBlgian Congo.

One account viewed the trouble as coordinated with an uprising of political prisoners i a jail. Political activity has lon been virtually forbidden in th Congo, Belgian policy bein largely to avoid racial discrimination and to provid economic benefits without allowing political freedom.

The Belgian authorities hav not been unaware of the na African countries north of th Congo. As a matter of fact, new statement of policy for th Congo is expected to be announced in Brussels next Tuesday.

Some observers suggeste that the disturbance might hav been deliberately timed for th week before the expected announcement.

Automobiles of members o the consular corps were amon those stoned. There was no indication that any American were hurt.

ALGERIA
LIBYA
EGYPT
FR. W. AFRICA
GHANA
FR.
SUDAN
NIGERIA
EQUAT.
GUINEA
AFRICA
BEL. CONGO
Leopoldville
Atlantic Ocean
ANGOLA
0 MI. 1000
18a

The New York Times Jan. 6, 1959

TROOPS PATROL CITY: Rioting swept Leopoldville (cross) in Belgian Congo.

TIMES SQ. ECHOES RING IN THE CONGO

Sweltering Capital City Has Harsh Lighting, Juke Boxes and Records by Presley

18a

By MILTON BRACKER

New York

Special to The New York Times.

Times

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, Feb. 9 — At night the main thoroughfare of this sweltering colonial capital, the Boulevard Albert I, is lit up like New York's Third Avenue by garish fluorescent units that project sideways and provide a purplish-white glow.

New York

N. Y.

Léo, as everyone here calls it, has touches of Broadway and the Forties. One open-air cafe has a juke box exactly like the one in the Dixie Bar on Forty-third Street. It even has the same—or closely related—records. These include "I'm Walkin'" and Elvis Presley's "Money Honey."

Sun. 2-15-59

The boulevard also is studded with high fidelity shops. At least half the records on display are those of American Negro artists, for example Harry Belafonte.

P. 62

This is a city of at least 325,000 inhabitants, and only 25,000 of them are European. It is both the gateway to Central Africa and a stunning example of the contrasts implicit in such a vastly disproportionate population.

On one side there are supermarkets, air-conditioning, sports cars and corner cafes with Belgians and their wives—and, on Saturday nights, children—relaxing over tall glasses.

Bare Feet and Laden Heads

On the other side, in the African quarters, there are women with bare feet and laden heads, the great majority also carrying or leading small children.

Leopoldville, with its disparate population, is mindful of its public-health problem. It goes after mosquitoes with a Government helicopter, tanked up with DDT. The newspapers are full of advertisements for commercial sprays.

In Léo everyone gets up early because of the climate. Some offices work from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M. Others take a two-hour lunch break and resume—but sleepily—from 2 to 4. Hotels have a morning-call card the guests are supposed to sign themselves. It covers all times from 3 A. M. to 8. Anyone who wanted to be called later than 8 would have to wake himself up.

The city has buildings of fifteen stories, usually with terraces providing cross-ventilation.

Paradoxes Prevail

There are paradoxes in Léo. The best hotel in town has elevators but no restaurant. The second best has a restaurant but no elevators—and the less said of the rooms the better.

A local phone call from a switchboard costs 8 Congo francs, or 16 cents. Yet high as everything is here, foreigners stationed in Brazzaville, in French Middle Congo, often cross on the half-hourly vedette, or ferry, to shop here. They say prices are even higher over there.

The vedette resembles a Mississippi steamboat without the sidewheels. In its curious course it graphically bespeaks the might of the tremendous river that dominates the life of this city as of most of the enormous colony.

The Congo current is so strong—and the downstream rapids are so near—that the ferrymaster points his craft straight upstream as if headed for an inland port. Then, gradually, he eases into a slow curve, borne back down toward the haven of Brazzaville.

Congopresse

MARKET PLACE IN LEOPOLDVILLE: A woman makes a purchase in the capital of the Belgian Congo, in Africa.

AIM OF HOME RULE BACKED IN CONGO

18a

Belgian Minister Reports Chiefs in Region Approve His Transition Plan

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

New York Times

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Jan. 30—The Belgian plan for gradual introduction of government in the Congo by Congolese is winning the approval of native leaders there, in the judgment of Maurice van Hemelryck, Minister for the territory.

This is the word received at the Ministry of the Congo here from M. van Hemelryck. He is on a tour of the territory, which he began after presenting the program to Parliament here Jan. 13.

New York N.Y.

The plan is to hold elections by universal suffrage this year for some local and provincial councils and then to establish advisory committees intended to develop into a Senate and House of Representatives. An absolute ban on racial discrimination is a part of the plan.

Sat. 1-31-59

M. van Hemelryck has talked with the principal authorities and the heads of Negro groups in Leopoldville, Luluabourg and Elizabethville. He will hold similar conferences in Costermansville, Stanleyville and Coquilhatville and return to Leopoldville Feb. 7.

P 6a

At present he is interrupting his Congo tour for a brief trip to Usumbura, in the former German territory of Ruanda-Urundi, which Belgium administers under a United Nations trusteeship. When M. van Hemelryck presented his plan, he announced that it would not apply immediately to Ruanda-Urundi.

The Minister is making his tour of the equatorial jungle area—which is eighty-five times the size of Belgium—in a Government plane.

At each stop he talks with the Congolese leaders. The conferences are conducted in French. M. van Hemelryck talks about the program and asks the leaders' opinions.

He has informed ministerial officials here that so far the Congolese leaders and the Belgian authorities he has conferred with agree fully with the plan.

However, at Costermansville, the next center on his schedule, the Minister may run into some opposition. It is reported that Belgian and other European settlers there are critical of the pace at which democratic institutions are to be established.

Despite this reported feeling, the Gelgiam Government is going ahead with its program. It is understood here that the Belgian Governor of the Congo, Henry Cornelius, is preparing for the first step for the appointment of a consultative committee to assist his administration.

HIGHER EDUCATION IS TARDY IN CONGO

University Lacks Students Nationalism Outpaces Progress of Schools

N.Y. Times

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

New York

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, Feb. 7—Lovanium University is not too late. But there is a question it might be too late.

18a

Lovanium's vast unfinished campus of 665 acres is on a sandy plateau called Mont Amba. It is near the railway station on the line to Matadi, the port for Leopoldville, and the academic buildings overlook both the Congo capital and Brazzaville, across the river.

Despite magnificent facilities and an expanding program, Lovanium still has only 365 students. Of these, 247 are Africans. The Congo's first Negro medical doctors will be graduated there in 1961.

But there will be only two of them in the class and that fact is essential to an understanding of why Lovanium may be fighting a losing battle against time.

Lovanium is closely linked to the University of Louvain in Belgium. The idea for a medical faculty in the Congo was conceived by a few professors at Louvain in 1925.

Tues. 2-10-59

Delay in Recognition

It took twenty-five years for the Colonial Government to provide the Mont Amba site. The first academic year began in October, 1954, but it was not until three years ago last week that Lovanium was officially recognized as a university by royal decree.

It is run as a private institution and is subsidized by the Government. The first class had only eleven students. Enrollment has increased every year since. But the premises are still far too big for the student body, which is expected to reach about 1,000.

The reason for this paradox is that Belgian policy in the Congo has been described as a "flat" pyramid, with a broad base of elementary education and virtually no apex of higher studies.

The Congolese have been taught French and the facilities for vocational training have been good. Secondary education for Negroes has lagged, with the result that in more than half a century since the Brussels Government took over from Leopold II no African physician, lawyer or architect has been educated here. At the same time education of the Congolese in Europe has been firmly discouraged.

Lovanium Standards High

Lovanium, the Latin form of Louvain, has difficulty getting students because secondary school standards have been low. An African may complete secondary school but still has to take an entrance examination for Lovanium, which insists on maintaining standards comparable with the best European schools.

African nationalism and what has been called a "malaise of frustration" among the vast Negro majority have moved much faster than the development of Lovanium's program.

That is why everyone on the campus, from lower classmen to faculty members, acknowledges the university may have come too late, perhaps five years too late.

They recognize that before Lovanium is operating at capacity, troubles related to the recent Abako African nationalist outbreaks may challenge the entire Belgian position in the Congo. Meanwhile classes continue on asmooth racially integrated basis.

In an undergraduate physics class a visitor saw Negro and white youths and two white girls—no Negro girls are enrolled because secondary preparation for them is inadequate—making laboratory experiments.

The Congo's other institution of higher education is the State University at Elizabethville, in the heart of the Katanga mining region.

In December, 1957, it had seventeen African students in an enrollment of 141.

CONGO VIOLENCE SEEPS TO ANGOLA

18a

Outbreak in the Portuguese Area Linked to Riots in Belgian Region

New York

Special to The New York Times.

USUMBURA, Ruanda-Urundi, Feb. 13 — Violence has broken out in the northwest corner of Angola, just across the border of the Belgian Congo.

Times New York N.Y. Sun 2-15-59

Consular reports from Luanda, capital of the Portuguese West African colony of Angola, indicate that firearms have been distributed by authorities to farmers in the area and that incidents have occurred involving casualties, although not necessarily fatalities.

While there were minor incidents in Mozambique, Portugal's other colony in southeast Africa, a few weeks ago, the present disturbance in Angola may be interpreted more in the light of riots in the Belgian Congo in early January than in terms of general unrest in the Portuguese areas.

The key fact in the lower Congo region is that tribes on both sides of the river are racially united as the Bakongo.

The Abako movement, which figured in the Belgian Congo riots, is made up of Bakongo elements who feel that the Belgians have long discriminated against them.

P 132

The Bakongo in and around Leopoldville look to the leadership of Joseph Kasavuba, who was jailed as an aftermath of the fatal outbreak Jan. 4 and sequels, including one at Matadi, which is the port for Leopoldville. But even more, they look across the river to Fulbert Youlou, who is a Bakongo too and Premier of the autonomous Congo Republic within the French Community.

In other words, the Bakongo attitude is one of racial and tribal loyalty, and thus gives rise to a nationalism not specifically within the Belgian Congo, but within the entire region around the river's mouth.

Angolans Deported

Moreover, in a recent roundup of "irrégulières," or homeless migrants in the Leopoldville region, there were twenty-six Angolans, who were promptly repatriated.

It is inevitable in the geography of the area that the borders set up by the European powers mean far less than a basic homogeneity of the people. The local Kirundi-speaking tribes do not have racial ties to the Bakongo, but have told missionaries that they agree the Bakongo were treated unfairly in the Leopoldville area, primarily in economic terms.

The Portuguese colonial administration is the least likely in all Africa to allow outside scrutiny of colonial trouble, but there is no question that the Portuguese face it too on the west coast. It is inextricably linked with the trouble in the Belgian Congo six weeks ago, which came as a stunning blow to Brussels and focused world-wide attention on the arrival of overt nationalism in the Congo.

BRUSSELS WARNS ON BIAS IN CONGO

Minister Says He Is Ready to Expel Whites Treating Africans as Inferiors

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

New York Times

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Feb. 28—Maurice van Hemelrijck, Minister for the Belgian Congo, has declared that he is ready to expel from that territory any white persons who treat Africans as inferiors.

18a

The Belgian official who is directing the program for a democratic evolution of the Congo expressed his determination on this point during an interview last night.

New York

In a thirty-day trip through the Belgian Congo completed a fortnight ago he found support for a long-held opinion that good personal relations between the races are the essence of peace in Africa.

P 6

Talks with more than 500 Congolese leaders convinced him that the preoccupation of all Africans is that they should be treated as men without discrimination.

Sun. 3/1/59

Decree on Bias Enforced

"We have the decree against race hatred that was issued in December, 1957, and we are enforcing it," he said. "In time this will show the Congolese we are on their side."

He added that the attitude of some white residents of the Congo remained a problem. The ones h has in mind are exceptions to the rule of generally good race relations in the region, he said.

It is in the ranks of the little planters that some men are to be found who assume superiority, he continued, but the "Administration is going to take up with these colonists the necessity for another way of thinking."

He indicated that a small group of men with a bad approach to race relations could create a disagreeable atmosphere in the whole Congo.

"I will take such individuals out of the Congo if necessary," he declared. "It is too important. I cannot allow that we should have difficulties in the whole Congo because of any man who has the attitude of white superiority."

During M. van Hemelrijck's Congo trip one of his talks was held with 400 members of the Abako Association in Ndikili, a jungle village in the province of Leopoldville.

The Abako leaders were resentful. Their association, a tribal group of the lower Congo, had become the leading political party in the Leopoldville city elections of 1957. It was banned and its top men were arrested last month after the Leopoldville riots.

Minister Explains Plan

M. van Hemelrijck explained the Belgian plan for the development of democratic institutions in the Congo, involving council elections by universal suffrage this year and the gradual formation of a legislature with decisive powers at a later stage.

He felt that the reaction to this talk was honestly enthusiastic. Some of the Abako leaders who were under arrest at the time have since been released and others will get their freedom soon.

"There is a possibility of collaboration with the Abako," he said. "That is the way to follow. These men must be released and integrated into the functioning of the new program."

M. van Hemelrijck also talked with Mayor Kasabuvu, who headed one of the districts of Leopoldville and is president of the Abako association. He was arrested in connection with the riots in which forty-seven persons were killed. He is still in jail.

In all likelihood the Abako president will be released in a month or two when the criminal investigation is completed, M. van Hemelrijck said. He gave the Abako leader a copy of the new program.

Return to Congo Planned

M. van Hemelrijck is planning to return to the Congo within two months. He intends to have another talk with the Abako president and he also has in mind to spend at least four months of each year in the Congo territory.

In general, he wants to get the Brussels part of the Congo administration closer to the region. Some administrative functions will be moved there. The Minister also wants to decentralize management in the territory so that all of it does not depend on Leopoldville.

The general feeling among native leaders, according to M. Hemelrijck, is that the entire Congo can develop in peace. He also gathered that they were concerned that there would be no private investment in the Congo while there was trouble in one place.

Chicago lawyer protests African deaths and arrests

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 3-14-59
P. 2

CHICAGO—Charles E. Davis, Chicago corporation attorney, on Wednesday denounced what he termed "savage and brutal" attacks of the "Belgian, British and French governments upon African native leadership."

Davis also publicly demanded the release of all African leaders now in prison and urged that the United Nations Committee on Human Rights investigate "the savagery of all attacks against all Africans and to investigate specifically the South African situation."

The Chicagoan's protest came in the wake of rioting which spread across Nyasaland during the week after Dr. Hastings Banda, London - trained surgeon and leader of the African Nationalist Congress, was picked up by government security officers and whisked off to exile by plane early Tuesday.

DR. BANDA, who has been defying arrest since he returned to Nyasaland last year after a long, self-imposed exile in the United States and in Britain, was taken into custody at his home by police who awakened him for the arrest.

"I wondered when you were coming," he said.

He was taken to the airport wearing a blue silk dressing gown over his pajamas. Once at the airport, he was permitted to change into clothing contained in a hastily-packed bag.

Dr. Banda, who has been one of those who have most insistently demanded that steps be taken to remove Nyasaland from the Central African Federation and that it be given its freedom, had warned repeatedly that his arrest or that of any other leaders would do nothing toward halting the spread of the spirit of nationalism in Africa.

* * *

A FEW hours after the arrest of Dr. Banda, African demonstrators began to assemble at Blantyre in defiance of emergency measures imposed by the government. When they refused to disperse, police charged in, wielding clubs and batons. As these proved ineffective, they then resorted to tear gas.

The crowds still refused to disperse and two special police were injured in the melee. Police three and wounding two Africans.

three and wounding two Africans.

At Nkata Bay, in the north, 20 Africans were reported killed and 25 wounded as a mob attempted to break through a cordon of government forces to release Africans who had been arrested under the emergency regulations.

At Fort Manning, in central Nyasaland, police and troops fired into a crowd which had attended a meeting in defiance of regulations and which refused to disperse. One was reported killed and two injured.

* * *

BY WEDNESDAY reports said that hundreds of Nationalist leaders had been arrested, with 150 taken into custody in Blantyre and nearby Limbe alone. Those arrested are believed to have been sent to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, capital of the Central African Federation.

Thousands of Africans were reported to have stayed away from their jobs in Blantyre, commercial center of the federation; schools were closed to safeguard children and some industries were closed down.

Rifle - armed policemen and white volunteers patrolled the streets and a 6 p.m. - 6 a.m. curfew was imposed.

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34 AFRICANS KILLED

Police Curb Riots In Belgian Congo

Times - Union
Jacksonville
Fla.
Wed. 1-7-59
P. 18

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, Jan. 6 (AP)—Order was gradually being restored today in this jungle city of the Belgian Congo after bloody rioting by Africans demanding independence.

At least 34 Africans have been killed and another 100 seriously injured in the clashes that started Sunday between police and Africans.

The city is still under a virtual state of siege, but transport has been restored.

Europeans have been armed in case of further outbreaks of violence. Paratroopers rushed from the military base at Kamina are standing by.

The riots began Sunday after a political meeting of Congolese where the future independence of the Congo was discussed.

Stores Set Afire

The word independence acted like a spur. The Africans invaded the European section of the city, ransacking and firing stores. Catholic missions and police stations were attacked and set ablaze.

They beat up priests and attacked other Europeans.

Order was restored with the help of armored cars and barbed wire roadblocks.

Police arrested Daniel Kanza, African vice president of the Abako Assn. of Africans from the Lower Congo. Police are now trying to catch the movement's leader, who has been making violent anti-Belgian speeches.

Tension has been high in this steaming city for some time. It started with occasional stoning of European cars and developed into small riots on the slighest occasion. One started when Africans were dissatisfied with the result of a soccer match.

Official Belgian sources said some of the Africans were killed during the ransacking of stores. They added that automatic weapons were used against the mob.

The Leopoldville riots are not a revolution and concern only a limited number of the Congo population of about 13 million. However, the violence of the outburst is evidence of wide unrest.

A government declaration of new policy in the Congo to extend more political rights to the Africans is scheduled for Jan. 13. Unless it satisfies some of the Africans it might be the occasion for new outbursts.

Conditions in Belgian Congo

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Times
p. 22c
New York
N.Y.

We have read your article "Belgians' Congo" in the News of the Week in Review dated Jan. 18 and we would like to point out to you that your information is not quite accurate or objective.

It is not the first time that King Leopold II of the Belgians has been accused of being a colonizing sovereign. To stop these rumors, which started more than fifty years ago, King Leopold II empowered an international board of inquiry to travel throughout the whole colony with a maximum of freedom in order to obtain an unbiased report. This report said clearly that the charges were extremely exaggerated.

According to your article it would seem that the native cannot take part in politics notwithstanding that on Dec. 8, 1957, the first municipal elections took place in the Congo and the Ba-Kongo tribes could group themselves in the nationalist A. B. A. K. O. movement. The natives also published several manifestoes.

Sat. 3-14-59

In the educational field, as well as in the medical and social branches, the Belgian Congo is in the vanguard of progress in comparison to other underdeveloped African and Asian countries.

The Belgian overseas territories register more than 10,000 pupils per 100,000 inhabitants, while a general survey of the United Nations learns that for the same population fraction Ghana only records 7,000, Egypt ,500, Nigeria 4,000 and Liberia ,700 students. In the Congo about ,700,000 Congolese children attend primary schools. While in most of the underdeveloped territories the proportion of illiterate persons attains from 70 to 99 per cent, the Belgian Congo population can be proud to have 42 per cent black literates.

J. STAELS,
Press and Public Relations, the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.
Brussels, Jan. 20, 1959.

[The Times regrets the omission of the fact that the first municipal elections were held on Dec. 8, 1957. However, it should be pointed out that on Jan. 12, immediately after the Leopoldville riots, the A. B. A. K. O. movement, a tribal group of the Lower Congo that emerged in the 1957 elections as the leading political party in Leopoldville, was banned.

AFRICAN RIOTS BROUGHT TO END

34 Killed, 100 Injured in Clashes

Times-Picayune

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New Orleans, La.

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The riots began after a political meeting of Congolese where the future independence of the Congo was discussed.

Wed. 1-7-59

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P. 9

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Official Belgian sources said some of the Africans were killed during the ransacking of stores. They added that automatic weapons were used against the mob.

The riots are not a revolution and concern only a limited number of the Congo population of about 13 million. However, the violence of the outburst is evidence of wide unrest.

Congo asks more self-government

Special to the ARO

Afro-American

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo—In the wake of a week of rioting and bloodshed which left 42 dead and more than 100 injured, the mayors of nine communities in the Belgian Congo presented a list of demands to government authorities which emphasized the region's accelerated drive for independence and self-government.

Baltimore, Md.

Foremost among their demands was one for the release of Joseph Kasabuva, president, and Daniel Kanza, vice president, of Abako, the Congolese political association which has been spearheading the drive for independence.

Sat. 1-17-59

Also requested is greater authority for the territory's 13 mayors, 10 of whom are African, but who now serve as little more than buffers between the 13 million native population and the 100,000 white settlers who include the ruling Belgian officials.

P. 2

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THIS LACK of authority on the part of the mayors proved last Sunday to be the spark which touched off the powder keg of African nationalism and resulted in the rioting which erupted in Leopoldville and, on a much smaller scale, in the towns of Thysville, Kasangulu and Kimunenza, site of the Congo's interracial university.

One of the mayors, Pinzi, had just returned from a trip to Belgium and a public meeting had been planned at the YMCA for the purpose of presenting to him a new slate of officers of the Abako who had been elected during his absence.

Regulations, however, call for the obtaining of special permits for the holding of gatherings of more than five persons.

BELGIAN AUTHORITIES claimed that the request for the holding of the meeting was received "too late" for approval.

Abako leaders decided to hold the meeting anyway. Despite a delaration by the scheduled speaker that he was "not yet ready" to deliver his speech, police arrived and attempted to arrest those present as they left the building some resisted arrest and rioting flared.

The comparatively few persons who had attended the meeting were soon joined by hundreds from among the 50,000 unemployed who live in the city.

* * *

THE DISORDERS, which caught the Belgian authorities by complete surprise, flared quickly throughout the African quarter, where roadblocks were set up and Europeans' automobiles were stoned. They then spread to the European sector, where stores were sacked and burned and Catholic missions, schools and police stations were attacked and set afire.

Mobs, using sticks, stones and firearms, pushed the police back, and partial order was restored only after the arrival of military reinforcements who cordoned off the African section of the city with barbed wire barricades and patrolled its streets in jeeps and armored cars.

All of the dead and most of the injured were believed to be Africans who were shot by police or troops. An estimated 250 were jailed.

* * *

IN A MOVE to guard against further rioting European residents, who comprise only one percent of the territory's population, were armed. Troops were also stationed in the nine African villages.

Late in the week officials described the situation as "still highly explosive," but went ahead with their plans for announcement of the territory's political future which was scheduled for Tuesday.

Much of the existing tension, Congo Minister Maurice Van Hemelrjck admitted on Friday, is due to repeated and continued delay by the Belgian Government in presenting a clear-cut statement of its plans for the political and social future of the Congo.

This delay, coupled with visible progress toward independence and self-rule in other African countries has added to the impatience of the Congo's nationalists.

There has been a growing sentiment among members of the Abako for acceptance of nothing short of full independence, leading to fear in some quarters that the planned government proposals will result in even greater tensions and possible revolt.

The Belgian Parliament, in the meantime, dispatched a nine-man committee to Leopoldville to conduct an on-the-scene investigation of the rioting.

Despite the ever-more insistent demands for immediate independence of the territory by leaders of the Abako, there appears little indication that any such step is planned in the near future by Belgium, whose plans call for continuation of its colonial rule for at least the next 10 to 20 years.

Montgomery

KWAME NKRUMAH, the Prime Minister of Ghana states in his autobiography that he once was a member of the National Maritime Union. Ted Kheel, the New York labor mediator, asked Joe Curran, head of the union, for verification. Curran reported it was true—the Prime Minister really had been a member of the NMU but had never paid his dues.

Montgomery Adv.

18a

An Independent Congo

The New York Times

Jackson Advocate

The most successful citadel of purely colonial rule in Africa has fallen before the onrushing tide of African emancipation. Belgium has announced a . . . deal for the Belgian Congo, promising its 13,000,000 people progressive electoral participation in their Government and ultimate independence. In a broadcast to the Belgians and Congolese, King Baudouin has proclaimed the new order under the slogan of "emancipation, liberty and progress," and Premier Eyskens has outlined before Parliament a program for developing democratic institutions, based on equal rights for all and without "any trace of racial discrimination," to prepare the country for independence.

Jackson, Miss.

Sat. 1-24-59

The Belgian Government is to be congratulated both on its realism and on its liberality. Realism prompted it to take account of the recent independence riots in Leopoldville and to "accelerate" reforms started late last year. Its innate liberalism enabled it to go all the way and hold out the prospect of full independence, if the Congolese wish it.

P. 4

As King Baudouin rightly pointed out, Belgian colonial rule took the Congolese people away from "slavery, illness and misery," and, is generally acknowledged, gave them higher living standards than most African natives can enjoy. But the Congolese have again demonstrated that full stomachs are not enough to forestall a people's demands for self-government and for independence.

Much remains to be done before the Congolese, many still in primitive tribal organizations are ripe for the responsibilities that go with such a status. But the victory of the independence idea in the Congo will reverberate throughout Africa and is bound to have a particularly telling impact on Algeria, where that problem still remains unresolved.

REPORT FROM UNITED NATIONS

184

Belgian Congo riots show freedom urge

Afro-American
P. 3
Date 2-14-59

By CHARLES P. HOWARD

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — This week the news has been replete with reports of an uprising in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo. Bloody rioting was by Africans demanding independence. The report is that 34 Africans have been killed to date and about a hundred wounded in clashes between the natives and police. The city is in a virtual state of siege.

The Belgian Congo is a country that covers more than 900,000 square miles. Superimposed on a map of the United States, it would cover an area equal to the eastern third of the United States.

Its western tip would reach as far as Kansas, its northern boundaries would extend into Canada, the eastern shores would spill over into the Atlantic Ocean and its southern tip would touch Florida. It is 77 times the size of Belgium, the country that owns it.

* * *

ITS POPULATION is set at 13,000,000, about 60,000 being white, with the Belgians being about 50,000 of that number.

It is surrounded by French Equatorial Africa on the west; French Equatorial Africa and Sudan on the north; Kenya, Uganda, Ruanda - Urundi and Lake Tanganyika on the east; and on the south by Northern Rhodesia and Angola.

The standard of living of the indigenous population of the Belgian Congo is possibly higher than that of any other area in Africa similarly situated. Belgium prides itself on the economic opportunities offered the natives of the Congo.

Although there is 'white supremacy' in the Congo in a cruel form, there is no "apartheid policy' as it exists in the Union of South Africa. Belgium has fought that, as well as native nationalism.

THE BELGIAN Congo is an extremely rich country in natural resources, including uranium and copper in large quantities. It produces 70 per cent of the industrial diamonds of the world. The principal export, however is, palm oil. This is truly a rich country in every sense of the word.

Its exports come close to being worth three billion dollars a year, and it has a variable trade balance that is large. The Congo has the greatest under - developed water power potential in the world.

In spite of the economic superiority of the Belgian Congo native people, they are still an unhappy people. They have no "human dignity."

Belgium is a member of the United Nations but the Belgian Congo is not under UN supervision. It is not a Trust Territory, nor is it even a non-self governing territory. It's a colony. From 1885 to 1908, it was practically the personal property of King Leopold of Belgium. He ruled the Congo Free State with an iron hand.

He was as ruthless and cruel a tyrant as ever lived. Leopold died in 1909. He is only mentioned here because there is now talk of handing over the Congo again to the Belgian Royal Family, to be ruled by ex-King Leopold III as the direct Viceroy of his son, King Baudouin, with the assistance of six African Princes.

It has been suggested that such a plan would meet with considerable resistance from the Africans, in the light of the Congo's early harsh history under the hand of the earlier King Leopold II.

* * *

THE BELGIANS are willing to give the natives anything they want, except freedom. But freedom is what the natives want, and they want it now. All the arrests, curfews and killing of them will be to 'no avail.' It was a Belgian official who came up with this rule, which now haunts him:

"There is no democracy without two fundamental elements, one is a population capable of knowing wisely what it wants, and knowing it, organized in such a way that it can verify whether or not its leaders are carrying out its will correctly.

"The second is, elites capable of government, that is, able to enlighten this population as to the foremost interests of the country and to apply the policy which it has chosen."

Using this as a measuring rod, the uprising of the people of the Belgian Congo during the last week indicates that they know what they want and are prepared to pay the price.

The spark of freedom is igniting all over Africa and the people of the Belgian Congo, like other Africans, want to exercise their "human rights" now.

CONGO CHIEF HELD FOR INCITING RIOT

Opposition Leader Accused in Clashes Fatal to 98—Nyasas Storm Jail

N.Y. Times
184
New York
Sat 2-21-59
P. 3-C

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Feb. 20 — A key political figure in the Congo Republic, which is still in a state of tension after riots earlier in the week, has been arrested and charged with sedition.

Press reports from Brazzaville said Jacques Opangault, Opposition leader in the former French territory, had been arrested and charged with "incitation to sedition, rebellion and pillage."

Heavy military and police patrols are maintaining order in Brazzaville, but there is apprehension that further trouble may break out elsewhere in the young republic.

The violence grew out of a long political feud between M. Opangault and Premier Fulbert Youlou. While the origins of the disorders were political, racial rivalries took over as African members of two tribes attacked each other.

Brazzaville Riot Toll 98

Brazzaville, Congo Republic, Feb. 20 (Reuters)—The death toll in five days of rioting here climbed to ninety-eight today while new disturbances involving Africans were reported from the neighboring Belgian Congo.

Fighting between rival political factions subsided tonight and hospital officials set the toll in the battles at ninety-eight dead and 170 injured. The toll is expected to go higher when the count is completed. About 350 persons are under arrest.

The end of the fighting here was achieved by troops flown in two days ago to reinforce the police. They won the uneasy calm without firing a shot.

But the atmosphere remained tense as soldiers joined policemen in a house-to-house search for the shotguns, guns, knives, spears and makeshift weapons used in the battles.

Civic officials, meanwhile, worked to restore food supplies cut off since the rioting began.

Yesterday crowds of African refugees, mainly women and children, fled by ferry and dugout canoe across the 'Congo River, which separates the capital of this former French territory from Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo. Leopoldville was the scene of anti-white riots last month in which scores of persons were killed.

At the crux of the rioting here is he enmity between followers of Premier Youlou, backed by the Balali tribe, and Opposition leader Opangault head of the Mbochi tribe.

The riots weer touched of when the Assembly, which has been boycotted by the Opposition pending elections, approved the budget last Monday.

M. Opangault, who heads the African Socialist movement, had been Premier of the old French Middle Congo territory until ousted last November by one vote by Abbe Youlou, who is head of the Democratic Union for the Defense of African Interests.

Meanwhile, in the Belgian Congo, African crowds last night stormed and looted Belgian administrative office and ransacked a Roman Catholic Church at Ngufu, sixty-two miles south of Leopoldville.

The leader of the riots is reported to have been Simon Mpadi, head of a local semi-religious, semi-political sect, which is at loggerheads with the power Lower Congo national sect, Kibanuisme.

Troops Sent to Nyasaland

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Feb. 20—Troops were flwn into Nyasaland today from Rhodesia after African rioters had stormed a jail and released prisoners.

The biggest disturbance was at Karonga, on the northern shores of Lake Nyasa, but there were others at widely separated points of Nyasaland, a constituent of the Central African Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

In remote Karonga, in Nyasaland's northern province, formerly a center of Arab slave trading, several hundred rioters brushed aside baton-wielding policemen and stormed the prison. They released fifty convicts.

Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Prime Minister, announced that the troops in Nyasaland had been reinforced. The police at Karonga also were strengthened.

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50 KILLED IN RIOTS IN CONGO REPUBLIC

182

Political and Tribal Rivals Clash at Brazzaville—Curfew Is Imposed

New York

By W. GRANGER BLAIR

Special to The New York Times.

Times
New York
N.Y.
Thurs 2-19-59
P. 4-C

PARIS, Feb. 18—Rival political and tribal groups are clashing bloodily in the new Congo Republic in former French Equatorial Africa.

The French News Agency reported tonight from Brazzaville that fifty Africans had been killed and seventy-six wounded in riots that began there Monday. Tension is said to be high and further violence is feared.

Brazzaville, which shares with Pointe-Noire the title of capital of the former French territory of Middle Congo, is across the Congo River from Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo, where forty-two Africans were killed and 100 injured in riots last month.

Strife in Negro Quarters

The violence in Brazzaville, a city of 107,000, including 7,000 Europeans, broke out in the densely populated African quarters of Poto-Poto and Bacongo. Press reports said the Africans were assaulting each other with knives and setting fire to closely packed huts.

The Government of Premier Fulbert Youlou has imposed a curfew in Brazzaville from 8 P. M. to 5 A. M. during which no circulation is permitted in the two African quarters. Troops have been called in and reinforced police detachments are manning street barriers and carrying out identity and arms checks.

The Congo Republic's Assembly also acted to suspend parliamentary immunity for fifteen days. Several persons have been arrested and others questioned, including Jacques Opangault, Opposition leader, and three of his political associates in the Assembly.

Guy Georgy, French High Commissioner Generbal in the Congo, warned in a statement against the "terrible danger" of "anarchy" in the young republic.

Federation at Issue

The major decisive political issue in the community is the question of federation among the eleven autotomous African republics recently formed out of former French territories. Anti-federalists are considered to be in the stronger position.

The outbreaks in Brazzaville are not regarded in Paris as directly related to the federation issue but more as o politically-motivated explosion arising out of the relaxation of French control over the internal administration of the former territory.

The riots are understood here to stem from the long-simmering rivalry between the Democratic Union for the Defense of African Interests, the majority party headed by Premier Youlou, and the minority Popular Congolese party, of Socialist persuasion, head by M. Opangault.

Both parties are affiliates of the two major African parties, the anti-federalist African Democratic Rally and the generally federalist-inclined Party for African Regrouping. M. Youlou adheres to the Democratic Rally and M. Opangault to the African Regrouping party.

The internal struggle reached a peak Monday when Premier Youlou obtained adoption of his budget in the Assembly, where his party normally has a margin of one vote. The Popular Congolese party, which is demanding new legislative elections, boycotted the session and that night the riots erupted.

Pitted against each other are two tribes, the Bochis, followers of M. Opangault, and the Balalis, supporters of Premier Youlou. According to the reports from Brazzanville, most of the casualties are among the Balalis.

Apart from the political aspects, these two tribes are hostile to each other. The Balalis inhabit almost the entire quarter of Bacongo while the Bochis represent about half the population in the Poto-Poto quarter.

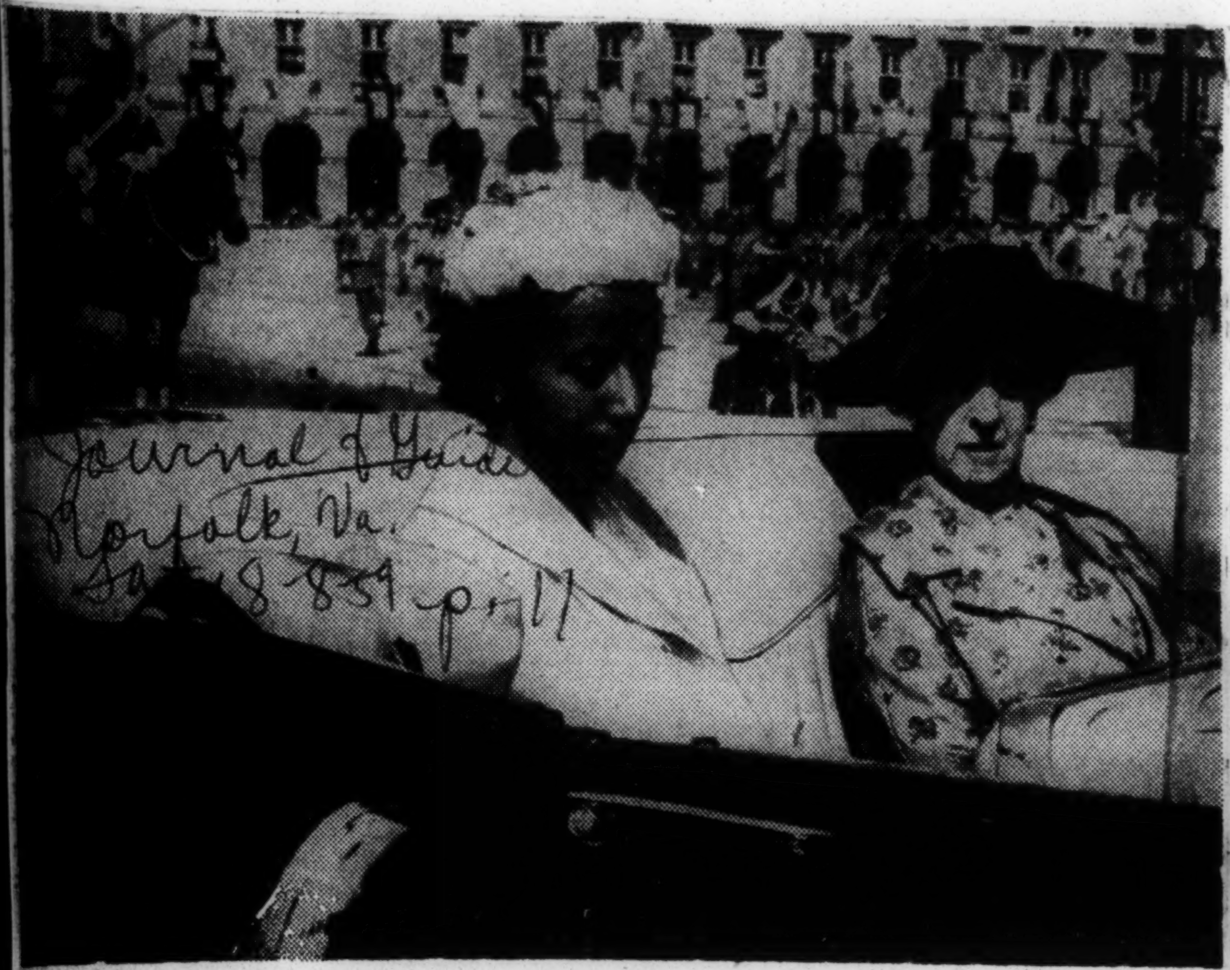
The European residents, who live well apart from these two quarters, have not been troubled.

Nyasaland Strife Continues

BLANTYRE, Nyasaland, Feb. 18 (Reuters)—A white policeman and two Africans were slightly injured in the Central Province village of Kota Kota today as Nyasaland Africans demonstrated for the third day in succession.

The demonstrations began in protest against the conviction last week of three officials of the Nyasaland African Nation-

al Congress. They were charged with collecting money without a permit.



Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat 8-8-59 - p. 17

18a

This Is Royal Occasion

Riding through the streets of Lisbon, Portugal, Ethiopian Princess Aida (left) is accompanied by Senora Americo Thomas, wife of the Portuguese president. The Princess is a granddaughter of Emperor Haile Selassie, and accompanied him on his state visit to Portugal.

Ethiopia Heir Arrives Here For U. S. Visit

The New York Herald Tribune
Wed. 10-7-59.

Crown Prince, Wife Not on Official Tour

By William G. Wing

The Crown Prince and Princess, of Ethiopia, arrived yesterday on the Cunard liner Queen Elizabeth for a private tour of the United States.

New York

Prince Mered-Azmatch Asfa-Wossen Haile Selassie and Princess Medferiash-Worq will spend the first week at the Waldorf Towers, then cross the country, visiting Washington, Detroit, Chicago, Denver, Los Angeles and San Francisco. After about a month, they will leave for the Far East.

This is not an official trip. The Prince said yesterday he is "having a study tour." He wants to see American industries, particularly the Detroit automobile plants, and visit "agricultural establishments" near Chicago.

Purpose Is To Learn

He will visit these places to learn what he can, he said, "so that one day when our country can establish these things, we may make use of what we have learned."

Although Prince Asfa-Wossen had broadcast an appeal to the United States for support after the Italian Army invaded his country in 1935, he has never visited this country before.

Prince Asfa-Wossen was proclaimed heir to the throne by Emperor Haile Selassie in 1931. He fought at the front during the Italian invasion and later was in charge of the defense of the capital. But in May, 1936, he fled with his father to Palestine and then to England. During the years of exile he studied "general subjects" at the University of Liverpool.

He and Princess Medferiash-Worq have been married about fourteen years. They have a son and three daughters.

18a

New York Herald Tribune
New York
Wed. 10-7-59.

18a

Herald Tribune photo by Nat Fein

ETHIOPIAN ROYALTY HERE—Mered-Tzmatch Asfa-Wossen Haile Selassie, Crown Prince of Ethiopia, and his wife, Princess Medferiash-Worq, at the Waldorf Towers yesterday after their arrival on the Cunard liner Queen Elizabeth.

MAYOR HONORS

Chicago Daily

CROWN PRINCE

Tribune

OF ETHIOPIA

Chicago, Ill

Honorary Citizenship

Sat. 10-24-59

Is Conferred

P. 13

Crown Prince Asfa Wassan of Ethiopia was made an honorary citizen of Chicago Friday by Mayor Daley, his host at a luncheon in the Blackstone hotel.

18a

The heir apparent to the African throne of Emperor Haile Selassie, making his first trip to the United States during a world tour, was not given a state welcome with military salute because he is not on a state visit, but he was warmly greeted by the mayor.

Recall Father's Visit

"I hope you will show this medallion to your father," Daley said, as he handed over the emblem of honorary citizenship. "He was here in 1954, and now you can tell him how we are doing in 1959. Our people of Chicago wish to know more of Ethiopia, and I present this to you with their affection."

The crown prince, replying in the Amharic language thru an interpreter, said he was grateful for the distinction, called the medallion "a precious mememto," and promised to show it to the emperor. The mayor then introduced the crown princess, Medferiash Worq Abebe, who expressed gratitude for "the warm reception."

Visit Argonne Lab

After a visit to the Argonne laboratory at Lemont, the party dined privately in the Drake hotel and was to attend the opera, "Simon Boccanegra."

Saturday's program had not been completed, but it is expected to include some sightseeing and, perhaps, a visit to the Science museum. The party will fly to San Francisco Sunday from Midway airport.

Asfa Wassan and the crown princess are returning to Ethiopia via Asia and are expected to stop at Honolulu, Manila, Toyko, Honk Kong, and New Delhi en route.

Not Political Tour

Aids said the tour had no political intent, altho it was likely that the crown prince would meet various chiefs of state. The party came here from Detroit after visiting New York City, Boston, and Washington.

Among those invited by the mayor to lunch with the crown prince were Lt. Gen. William H. Arnold, commander of the 5th army; Dan Ryan, president of the county board; Mrs. Wendell Green, Ald. William Harvey [2d], Ald. Thomas E. Keane [31st], Robert Whyte Mason, British consul general; Joel Goldblatt, Dr. J. H. Jackson, Judge Fred Slater, Morgan Murphy, Frayne Utley, and Carter Davidson, executive director of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations

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U.S. women

The Afro-

to be envied

American

says Princess

Baltimore,

BOSTON, Mass. — Princess Medferiash, now touring the United States with her husband, Crown Prince Asfa Wossen of Ethiopia, said the life led by American women "is something to be envied."

Md.

10-31-59

"In Ethiopia we lack the labor saving devices American women have," said she.

P. 12

18a

* * *

THE ROYAL couple has been in the United States for the past three weeks and Princess Medferiash says that she misses her four children, especially her four-month-old daughter, Princess Sifrash. The baby, along with Princess Mariam Sena, 9; Princess Azeb, 8; and Prince Abeto Yakob, 6, remained home.

Crown Prince Asfa Wossen of Ethiopia and his wife are touring the United States as guests of the Department of Commerce.

They visited this city, where they were feted by the Governor and Commonwealth; toured New York, Canada and Detroit.

* * *

IN DETROIT, the couple made a visit to the Ford Motor Co. River Rouge plant, followed by lunch in the Company's executive suite and then a tour of Greenfield Village.

Prince Azmatch Asfa Wossen is first president of the Rotary Club in Ethiopia.

The royal couple arrived in Detroit Wednesday afternoon after landing at Windsor Airport. They and a party of eight attendants had been visiting Ottawa, where they were greeted by Canada's Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker.

* * *

AT THE airport they were welcomed by Mayor Michael Patrick, of Windsor; Mrs. Ruth E. Stevens, director of Detroit's office of International Relations; Arch Black, chief of world trade at the Department of Commerce's Detroit office; William T. Hunt, manager of the department's office here, and John Beard, officer of the State Department's Ethiopian desk.

* * *

THIS IS the Crown Prince's first visit to North America.

"I am on a private tour to see the countries of the West and to observe agricultural and industrial establishments," the Prince said.

Although educated at the University of Liverpool after the Italians overran his country in 1936 the crown prince spoke through an interpreter, H. W. Amanuel Abraham, former Ethiopian ambassador to Great Britain.

"The primary purpose is to observe, to see what things will be useful for Ethiopia," the prince said. Ethiopia is progressing as fast as it is able and the schools are expanding."

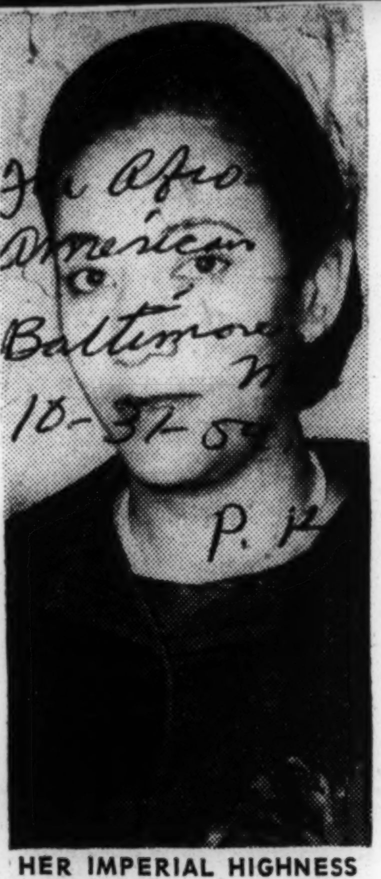
* * *

ASFA WOSSEN explained that Ethiopia's textile, sugar, cement and leather industries are expanding "but a lack of money to do as much as we would like is an obstacle."

Ethiopia has no political problems. the crown prince said, "because the people are united behind my father, Emperior Haile Selassie."

Before visiting Canada, the Ethiopians toured New York, Boston and Washington, where they met President Eisenhower.

"I had heard a lot about America before coming here, but I am amazed at its development," the crown prince commented. "The high standard of life is the most impressive."



The Afro-American
Baltimore Md
10-31-59
P. 12

HER IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Medferiash Worq Ababa, crown princess of Ethiopia, was guest of the City of Boston and the Commonwealth Monday, where she was tendered a breakfast-reception.

18a

Ethiopians Reveal

Small Countries Leaning Toward Public Relations

18a

BOSTON, Mass. — Even small countries are becoming "public relations-minded," according to two Ethiopian students currently studying at Boston University's school of public relations and communications.

They are Major Tibebe Gabreyesus and First Lt. Assrat H. Deferesu. Both are members of the Imperial Bodyguard of His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia, and both served His Majesty as information and education officers before coming to Boston University.

Courier

• "The concept of public relations in the United States and Ethiopia is basically the same," said Lt. Deferesu. "Only the approach is different. Public information is highly emphasized in our country because of our advanced industrialization, whereas in Ethiopia we are still a very agricultural land."

Major Gabreyesus added: "But, our government still feels that public relations is vital and that is why we are here."

P. 11

ACCORDING TO the two officers, who are completing their first semester at Boston University and will remain here for two and one-half more years learning the "ins and outs" of professional public relations, the idea and practice of public relations are still in their infancy in Ethiopia.

Pittsburgh

The two men are studying the policies of American trade unions, corporations, and stockholder relations, among other things. "We are not yet on this level in Ethiopia, but we find it interesting," said Lieutenant Deferesu.

Sat 1-17-59

• "From my observations in my short time here in the United States, I can see that the concept of public relations is highly accepted," said Major Gabreyesus. "Americans are getting used to it, and because

of the public relations efforts of the government, large corporations and companies, and institutions, many are beginning to expect and take it for granted."

Lieutenant Deferesu came to the United States before the Major to spend eight months at the U. S. Army's public information school at Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Public relations and public information work are not new to the two Ethiopian Army officers. Major Gabreyesus started **The Soldiers Era**, which was a newspaper dedicated to the affairs of 8,000 men and families of the Imperial Royal Guard. Due to the success of this endeavor, Major Gabreyesus was called upon by his government to organize a newspaper for the Ethiopian Armed Forces. The Major started publishing the **Armed Forces Newspaper**, for the Army, Navy and Air Force, with a circulation of 16.000.

TITO LEAVES ETHIOPIA

Joins Selassie in Endorsing Policy of Cooperation

N.Y. Times

Special to The New York Times.

New York

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Feb. [illegible]—A policy of coexistence, cessation of nuclear tests and organized international economic assistance without strings attached were among the topics discussed by Marshal Tito and Emperor Haile Selassie during the Yugoslav President's ten-day visit to Ethiopia.

A joint communiqué on the talks was issued today as Marshal Tito returned from a hunting safari. He left by air for Khartoum, the Sudan.

Fri 2-13-59

The communiqué said the talks had been carried out in a "congenial atmosphere and a spirit of mutual understanding." At the same time Yugoslav officials accompanying Tito and Ethiopian officials held separate talks on economic and technical matters.

P. 6C

"The talks between the two heads of state reconfirmed that their Governments are sincerely devoted to the cause of peace and constructive international cooperation based on strict respect for the independence, equality, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries," the communiqué said.

Both countries urged initial disarmament agreements, cessation of nuclear tests and international economic assistance to less developed countries.

Russia Lends Ethiopia $100,000

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADDIS ABABA, (ANP)—Ethiopia will receive $100,000 from Russia. The loan which was negotiated by Prime Minister Nikita Korashochov and Emperor Haile Selassie during the latter's recent visit to the Soviet Union, will be used for developing Ethiopia's industry and agriculture.

Sat 1-23-59

P. 3

The loan will be on a low-interest, long-term basis, a joint comminique issued Monday reported.

Ethiopian Women Blast 'Rape' Law

Weekly

New Orleans La.

Careful consideration by the Republican and Democratic parties to the question of race prejudice which is rampant throughout the United States and which has caused a terrible stigma to be placed upon our people and this country was requested by Mrs. Audley Moore Warner, president of The Universal Association of Ethiopian Women, Inc., here last Sunday.

Before a large crowd present for a mass meeting held in Saint Mark's Baptist Church, Mrs. Warner cautioned her listeners that the two major parties were being petitioned, for the entire civilized world has been shocked to its foundation over the flagrant injustices melted out to us because of our color.

Sat. 2-28-59

Mrs. Warner asserted that "the research department of our organization discovered that no white man had ever paid the death penalty for the crime of rape by white men, although less than one-tenth of one percent of our women who were kidnapped, shackled and brought here by force, escaped the horrors of rape by white men.

She continued, "Therefore, we ask why should black men die for trumped up charges of "rape" upon white women? And why is the barbaric system of capital punishment only used against the poor class of people as a whole and our people in particular."

Claiming the long arm of justice has failed, Mrs. Warner declared, "the proper authorities always manage to give a deaf ear, claiming "lack of evidence" when a white man is involved, regardless of the true evidence based upon facts and recanted state witnesses.

In U. A. E. W. I. petition, it was asked that every execution pending against our men be re-examined and revoked in the light of the decision of the U. S. court, who ruled in the California case of Yick Wo versus Hopkins, in 1886 thusly: "though the law itsel be fair on its face, and in partial in appearance, yet, if it is applied and administered by public authorities with an evil eye and an unequal hand, so as to practically make unjust and illegal discriminations between persons in similar circumstances, material to their rights, the denial of equal justice is still within the prohibition of the constitution." This decision has never been over-ruled.

Weekly

Sat 2-28-59

She continued "When the high court met November 6, 1958, among the key items facing it was the "petition for review charges that a Florida stature giving juries discretion to recommend the death penalty in rape cases is unconstitutional because only "Negroes" have been executed for rape in the last twenty years.

Other requests in the petition were that the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments of the constitution be enforced, and that capital punishment throughout the nation be abolished.

Among the other program participants of last Sunday's meeting were Attorney Simmie Monroe, Assistant District Attorney Earl Amedee, Rev. A. Murphy, Representative A. R. Turner of the St. John Masons, Attorney Milton Cohen, and Emery Thompson, representative Elijah Mohammed of the Islamic faith.

UNREST SPURRED IN HORN OF AFRICA

18a

Nationalism Is Linked to Somali Issue—Ethiopia Wary Over Territory

New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, April 8—The Horn of Africa has been relatively free of any major nationalist unrest since the African nationalist Mad Mullah Mohammed bin Abdullah, was finally defeated by a combined British-Italian-Ethiopian military expedition early in the present century.

But there are now appearing unmistakable signs of revived nationalistic ferment and unrest on this eastern extremity of the African Continent.

The former Italian colony of Somalia, now in its last stage of United Nations trusteeship under Italian administration, becomes independent in 1960. This is already sharpening nationalistic sentiments and fervor among the 2,000,000 Somalis living in Somalia and in the British protectorate of Somaliland.

Sun 4-12-59

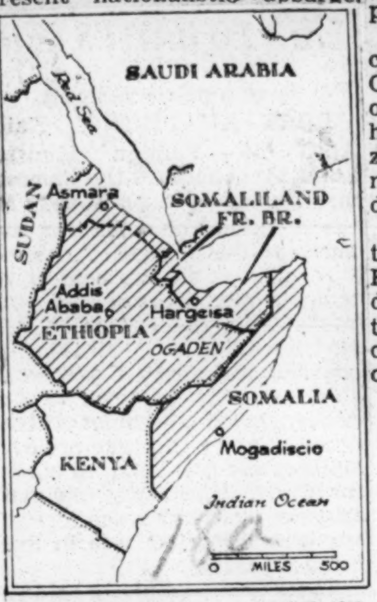
Forseeing that Somalia's coming independence could not but have deep and dangerous repercussions among the 700,000 Somalis of British Somaliland, the British Colonial Secretary, Alan Lennox Boyd, recently announced sweeping political reforms for the territory designed to step up the "Somalization" of the administration and ultimate self-government.

Briton Rouses Resentment

Mr. Lennox Boyd, whether he wished to or not, additionally stimulated national consciousness among all the Somalis on the Horn of Africa when, on Feb. 9 in Hargeisa, capital of British Somaliland, he stated that the British Government would be willing to facilitate and support some form of federation between an independent Somalia and British Somaliland.

This has been taken in some interested African circles as an oblique revival of the Greater Somaliland idea—to the great resentment especially of the Ethiopian Government.

This was not a new idea. It was broached by the British Foreign Office shortly after World War II, but on a more expansive and more inclusive scale. The idea then was to create a Greater Somaliland on the Horn of Africa embracing all Somalis living in the area.



The New York Times April 12, 1959

NATIONALISM GROWS: Demands for territorial revisions are rising in the lands on the horn of Africa (diagonal shading).

Adding explosive fuel to the present nationalistic upsurge, Radio Mogadiscio in Somalia recently has been broadcasting—even before Somalia's full independence—demands for detaching some of Ethiopia's sovereign Somali-populated territory adjoining Somalia.

Ethiopia reacted quickly and indignantly with a warning that Ethiopia would "resolutely and immediately resist any attempt to attack or subvert Ethiopia's territorial integrity."

Aside from the territories already mentioned, any nationalistic federation plans would inevitably involve French Somaliland with its wholly Somali population and those parts of Somali-populated northern Kenya bordering on Somalia.

Ethiopia States Case

The Ethiopian Government has stated more than once that it fully supports independence for both British Somaliland and Somalia and some form of federation between the two territories. Ethiopia, it is believed would also look with much favor on those territories considering federation with Ethiopia along the lines of the federation of the former Italian colony of Eritrea with Ethiopia.

But Ethiopia looks with deep suspicion and misgivings on the Greater Somaliland idea, feeling with undeniable justification, it is said, that a Greater Somaliland nation on the Horn of Africa would pose serious dangers or embracing a large chunk of Ethiopia's Somali-populated territory.

The Ethiopian Government considers the Somalis in the Ogaden as subjects of the Ethiopian Crown; they are and have long been Ethiopian citizens. And Ethiopia feels that no sovereign state could fail to defend its soil and citizens.

Hence, Ethiopia has warned that this is exactly what the Ethiopian Government intends doing in the event of any violations of its state borders or encroachments on the integrity of its soil.

ETHIOPIA GETS SOVIET CREDIT

Times Picayune

New Orleans La

Trade Pact Is Also Reported Signed

Sat 7-13-59

MOSCOW (AP) — Premier Nikita Khrushchev Saturday night announced a program of Soviet credit for Ethiopia to aid in its industrialization.

1 B

The Premier made the announcement at a reception for Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia in the Great White Hall of the Kremlin. The amount of credit was not given.

Khrushchev also announced a trade agrement had been signed with Ethiopia under which each will give the other most-favored nation treatment. The Russians will send machines, rolled metals, medicines and petroleum products in exchange for various raw materials.

As previously reported, Khrushchev said he and President Klementi Y. Voroshilov had ben invited to visit Ethiopia and had accepted. No date for the visit was given.

In an exchange of speeches, the Emperor and Khrushchev assured each other that the Emperor's visit had reaffirmed a long friendship between the two nations.

The Soviet aid to Ethiopia is certain to arouse misgivings in Western capitals.

One London diplomat, commenting on the announcement that Khrushchev will visit Ethiopia soon, said: "If the Soviets can establish influence there, they will have jumped across the Mediterranean and the Middle East into the very heart of a vital continent."

Courier Sat 6-6-59

Pittsburgh

p. 10

History Pictures—Max Hess, left, nationally known Allentown (Pa.) art fancier, is shown a painting of "The Story of Solomon and Sheba" by Harageweyn Abebe of Harrar, Ethiopia, at the World Trade Fair in the New York Coliseum. The painting, made by boys and girls in the Empress' Handicraft School in Ethiopia, depicts the visit of the Queen of Sheba to King Solomon and the birth of their son, Menelik I of Ethiopia.

18a

U. S. To Lend Ethiopian Firm $500,000 To Build Weaving Mill

Advocate p. 1

Jackson Miss

Sat 6-27-59

Washington —The U. S. Development Loan Fund today announced approval of a loan of up to $500,000 to help the Sviluppo Agricolo Industriale Dell - Eritrea (SAIDE), an Ethopian firm, establish a weaving mill near Asmara.

The money will be used to help defray the foreign-exchange and local currency costs of setting up a weaving mill to make use of yarn produced by SAIDE'S parent company, S. A. Contonifico Barattolo & Co., (SACB). At first, it will produce only grey sheeting, white drills, and white shirting principal types of textiles sold in Ethiopia. Later it plans to manufacture dyed cloth.

The mill will employ 500 people in an agricultural area which has been ravaged by drought and locusts, and will save Ethiopia an estimated $1 million a year in foreign exchange.

SAIDE is a spinning mill concern which uses locally grown cotton, as well as that imported from the United States and other areas. It's output is sold wholly within the Ethiopian market.

Advocate

Premier of a State-to-Be

Ahmadou Ahidjo

France
New York
3-17-59
P.C.-9

Special to The New York Times.

Man in the News

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. March 6—If he wanted to, Premier Ahmadou Ahidjo of the French Cameroons could not only make his speeches at the United Nations but also transmit them personally by radio to his West African homeland.

The Premier, who heads a territory of 3,000,000 people, was trained as a radio operator. Although that was many years ago, he takes quiet pride in having retained the skill.

At the moment, however, he is more concerned about the statements he is making in the General Assembly as the eighty-two members consider the future status of the neighboring territories of the French and British Cameroons.

The territories, once part of Germany's African empire, have been under United Nations trusteeship for the last thirteen years. Their British and French administrators have declared them ready for self-government. Moreover, France has decided that the French Cameroons shall become independent next Jan. 1.

Issue Is Over Elections

The main point at issue is whether new general elections have to be held before independence. France and M. Ahidjo say "no." A number of other countries are inclined to support this view. Disagreeing, Ghana, Guinea and other African countries insist on prior elections under United Nations auspices.

In his speeches—delivered in excellent French—M. Ahidjo has been maintaining that peace has been made with the minority opposition parties in the Cameroons. He says the holding of new elections would only create new discord and inflame political passions. He urges instead that elections come in "an atmosphere of calm," after the country has attained independence.

Premier Ahidjo, say those who know him, is himself a man of calm disposition and is extraordinarily even tempered. In the last few days, this temper has been tested more than once.

Critical Questioning Cited

At closed-door meetings with other African spokesmen, M. Ahidjo on occasion has faced some somewhat critical questioners, who are said to feel that M. Ahidjo is influenced by the French.

His manner, according to one observer, has been "courteous but cool, not cordial, but correct."

M. Ahidjo became involved in politics only a dozen years ago. He comes from Garu, in the northern part of the territory, which has a Moslem majority and whose inhabitants are mainly of the Fulani, tribes of Hamitic origin.

Since he was one of the few to have had the advantages of education, he explained, it was inevitable that he would get into the political life and be elected as a delegate to the first national assembly.

The low literacy level made it necessary for the parties to be identified by symbols. M. Ahidjo, who is of the Cameroon Union party, used as his design the tasseled millet, which is one of the principal grains in the north.

Problems Acknowledged

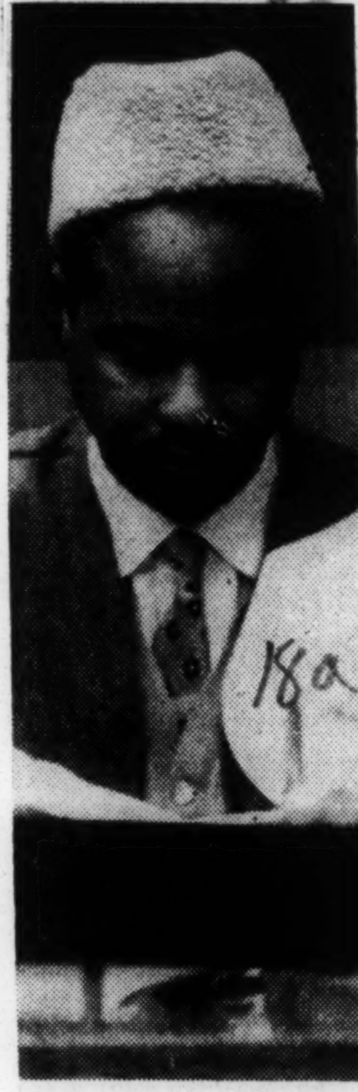
The presence of eighty-four parties, he holds, is proof that the Cameroons is "the most democratic country in the world."

Until independence comes, M. Ahidjo is inclined to be reticent about his hopes for the country's future except to acknowledge that there will be many economic and social problems. One of the first moves will be to request admission to the United Nations.

He regards the extension of educational facilities as one of the primary concerns of the new state. Until now only a relatively small number of Cameroonians have been sent abroad for study. The territory will need administrators, trained health workers and teachers, he explains.

The 35-year-old Premier feels that his will be a youthful administration.

M. Ahidjo is married and has a son of 11 and an infant daughter.


18a

United Nations

"Courteous but cool, not cordial, but correct."

CAMEROONS PLAN OFFERED IN U. N.

Compromise Would Take Notice of Pledge of Votes After Independence

France

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to The New York Times.

New York
3-17-59
P.C.-9

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 6—Seven nations proposed today a compromise on the issue of the French Cameroons. The seven are Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Malaya, Guatemala, India and Japan.

They proposed that the United Nations General Assembly express "satisfaction" at the pledge of the Cameroons' Government to hold an election immediately after the country achieves independence. The vote would be to settle pending constitutional questions.

The seven nations also would have the Assembly make a statement of "confidence" that the vote would lead to institutions establishing a "free and independent Cameroons."

The move was made as the Assembly's Trusteeship Committee continued to debate the future of the French African trust territory. African states have insisted that new elections were necessary before Jan. 1, 1960, the date set by France for a grant of independence to the area.

Others Oppose an Election

The United States and others have called for independence without further preliminary United Nations action. A United Nations visiting mission in the French Cameroons recommended that course, only to be met by considerable opposition here from the Soviet bloc and from many African states.

The committee, meeting in morning, afternoon and evening sessions, also received a draft resolution on the future of the British-administered part of the Cameroons.

The proposal was sponsored by Argentina, Canada, Costa Rica, Italy, Japan, Pakistan and New Zealand. It would have the General Assembly seek separate plebiscites in the northern and southern sections of the British trusteeship.

The visiting mission proposed that the northern area be permitted to unite with British Nigeria without further vote. It made no recommendation for the southern sector, which might wish after independence to join the French Cameroons, to remain in a trust status or become independent.

The committee has been hearing arguments since the middle of last month on the disposition of the British and French territories. It will report later to the General Assembly.

One of the leaders here of the fight for independence without prior elections is Ahmadou Ahidjo, Premier of the Government in the French Cameroons.

'Colonialism Issue Raised

African petitioners and members of African delegations have maintained that to grant independence to the French Cameroons under the present local government would constitute a continuance of "colonialism," since the current legislative assembly had been elected with French support and after the dissolution of major opposition parties.

Supporting the seven-nation proposal, Sir Claude Corea of Ceylon told the committee that the statement of the Cameroons Government "leaves no doubt in our minds as to the completeness of the sovereignty that the Cameroons will receive on Jan. 1, 1960."

Ismael Touré of Guinea, told the committee that the United Nations would "abdicate" its duty if it did not supervise new elections in the French Cameroons before it turned over the future of an independent country to the current government.

AFRICANS PROPOSE CAMEROONS POLI

Want U.N.-Held Vote Before France Gives Independence —Meet Opposition

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

Special to The New York Times.

New York
France
New York
3-9
W.E.3-9-59
P.C.C.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. March 3—Eight African countries proposed today that the General Assembly call for new general elections in the French Cameroons before independence is granted Jan. 1.

Under the resolution, the elections would be supervised by a United Nations commissioner. The proposal also recommends the abrogation of a decree under which France outlawed the Cameroonian People's party in 1955, and favors the admission of the French Cameroons to the United Nations after independence is attained.

The resolution was introduced by the United Arab Republic and sponsored also by Ghana, Guinea, Libya, Morocco, Liberia, the Sudan and Tunisia. They decided to present it after they had failed to win the support of India and most of the Asian countries at a meeting of the Asian and African group this morning.

The Position of India

C. S. Jha of India told the Assembly's Trusteeship Committee this afternoon that "we cannot get involved in the internal problems of the Cameroons." A spokesman said later that India would vote for a resolution, sponsored by the United States, Haiti, Italy, New Zealand and Paraguay, under which the Assembly would in effect endorse existing arrangements by France to grant independence.

Mr. Jha added that India would have been "happier" if the French Cameroons had granted an unconditional amnesty to adherents of the Cameroonian People's party. He said, however, that the amnesty was "on a very liberal basis" and that "we doubt if we would be justified in asking the Government to release unconditionally persons convicted and sentenced by a court of justice for heinous acts of violence like murder."

Abmadou Ahidjo, Premier of the French Cameroons, told the Trusteeship Committee earlier that only fifty-six of the 2,303 persons who had been condemned for acts connected with political activities were exempted from the amnesty. He said that the fifty-six were "bandits" who had been sentenced to death or life imprisonment.

Appeal Made by U. S.

Mason Sears of the United States urged the committee to endorse the resolution sponsored by the United States. He said that it called for "the total independence of the French Cameroons without complication and without delay," and declared that the Ahidijo Government was "likely to go own in history as leaders of one of the great African national movements of this era."

Most of the Latin-American delegates agreed this morning to side with the United States, but Cuba and Mexico are expected to suggest modifications in the resolution.

With the exception of Indonesia, the only Asian members thus far committed to support the African resolution are all Arab countries—Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and possibly Lebanon. Because of a typographical error, today's New York Times said these countries were not expected to support the African resolution.

AFRICANS DEMAND CAMEROONS VOTE

Plan Fight in U. N. on Fate of French Territory—U.S. in Tough Spot

Times

By LAWRENCE FELLOWS
Special to The New York Times.

New York

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 22—The African members of the United Nations have agreed to ask for new elections in the French Cameroons before that territory gains its independence Jan. 1.

At a three-hour meeting behind closed doors yesterday, the African delegation appeared to reject the report of a United Nations mission observation that the Government of Premier Ahmadou Ahidjo "must be regarded as enjoying the support of the population." France, too, has contended that Premier Ahidjo has the people's support.

3-23-59

The meeting also spurned the recommendation of the Trusteeship Council, which endorsed the mission's report last Tuesday and asked the United Nations to end its trusteeship over the French Cameroons without new elections.

Only the Soviet Union opposed the recommendation in the council. The only African state among its fourteen members, the United Arab Republic, abstained.

Referendum Held Needed

The feeling among the Africans yesterday was that new elections were needed to give the territory's 3,000,000 people a chance to say plainly whether they want to be a part of the French Community.

The Africans said they considered it more sensible to deal with the problems now than to thrust them unresolved next year onto the shoulders of an unsteady new nation. They saw no need to delay independence.

They were optimistic about their chances in the General Assembly, where debate on the future of both the French and British Cameroons opened Friday and was promptly steered to committee.

The Africans will meet again tomorrow in an effort to work out their position on the British Cameroons. Britain has asked that a strip of hinterland be permitted to join Nigeria and that a plebiscite be held in the larger costal area.

Whatever they do tomorrow, the Africans will meet Tuesday with the Asian delegation to ask their support, and will almost certainly get it. They are also counting on support from the Soviet bloc and from some Latin-American countries.

U. S. in Difficult Spot

The United States has been supporting its British and French allies and has said it sees no need for a new election in the French Cameroons. But today a United States official noted that his delegation would hate to find itself opposing a demand for free elections.

The Africans agreed on their proposal for elections in the French Cameroons without an opposing vote, although Ethiopia, Liberia and the Sudan said they were still open-minded on the subject.

The seven members that endorsed the proposal were Ghana, Guinea, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and the provisional government set up by the Algerian rebels.

The Algerians do a great deal of lobbying at the United Nations and ordinarily attend the Africans' private meetings. South Africa is considered "European" by the Africans and is not invited.

UN REPORT

Five million Cameroons seek liberty

Afro

By CHAS. P. HOWARD SR.
UN Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The United Nations General Assembly since Feb. 20 has been conducting an inquiry into the feasibility of granting independence to the British and the French Cameroons.

There are more than 5 million Africans in the two Cameroons. The Cameroons were a united country until the British and the French conquered it in 1914 and divided it between themselves.

The Africans in the Cameroons want independence and they want their Country united.

Last year the French suddenly announced that they wanted to grant independence to the French Cameroons on Jan. 1, 1960. The British also have transmitted a Memorandum to the UN, setting out their views concerning the future of the British Cameroons.

Both are under United Nations Trusteeship.

* * *

AFTER RECEIVING the French proposal and the British Memorandum, the UN decided to send a visiting mission to both the British and the French areas to make an on-the-spot inquiry as to what were the views of the people.

Already, the trusteeship committee has granted hearings to 29 Cameroon organizations and more than 35 individuals. Those organizations and their spokesmen are called 'Petitioners'.

Prior to hearing the petitioners, the Committee heard statements from French Minister of State, Louis Jacquinot, who told the committee that next year the French Cameroons would be as sovereign as any other member of the United Nations.

* * *

HE WAS followed by M. Ahmadou Ahidjo, Prime Minister of the French Cameroons under French administration, who told the Committee that his government would apply for United Nations membership.

He said further that no decision would be made on 'relations' with other countries — a reference to its joining the French Community—until after independence.

Also speaking for the French side was M. Kemajou, president of the Legislative Assembly, who came out for 'a single government for the British and the French Cameroons.

Speaking for the British were Sir Andrew Cohen, Permanent Mission. The British representative urged the Trusteeship Committee to endorse British plans for the merger of the Northern British Cameroons with Nigeria and for a plebiscite in the Southern Cameroons.

* * *

THE MAJORITY of the petitioners stress the following points:

1. Complete independence and unification of the whole nation.
2. Plebiscite under UN supervision in both the British and French Cameroons.
3. Lifting the ban on all outlawed political parties.
4. Unconditional ammesty now.
5. Dissolution of the present Legislative Assembly.
6. Election of a Constituent Assembly under UN Supervision.
7. An 'independence' that is free from French domination and a Constituant Assembly that is not committed in advance to an alliance with the 'French Community.'
8. Termination of Trusteeship.

Decision on the Cameroons

Times P. 22

The Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations General Assembly has, in our judgment, reached the right and wise decision on the case of the French Cameroons. It has also provided for what seems an equitable approach to some of the problems of the neighboring British Cameroons. In both cases the end result is to be expressive of the will of the people themselves. They are to have governments, affiliations, allegiances of their own choosing.

New York, N.Y.

In the case of the French Cameroons the committee brushed aside several proposals that would have put still further obstacles and complexities in the way of the achievement of complete independence. On the other hand, France has made it plain that there will be no objection to a further popular election once the independent status has been reached. There is no lack of basic resources and basic intelligence in this trust area. The trust has been well discharged by France and the progress that has been made warrants the further step in political development. But it is still a plural state and its parts are in various stages of development.

Sat. 3-14-59

Similarly, in the case of the British Cameroons, some new instruments of government must obviously be devised. It is not usually suggested that this trust territory, as a unit, is politically or economically viable. Some attachments must be made and the agreed pattern is that they be made on the basis of the popular will.

These new states in Africa will solve some problems and create others. They are a recognition of the rightness of honest nationalism and the desire for self-government. But what has still to be achieved is good government and economic and social health.

18a 1959 GHANA

Queen Names First African

Courier

Appoint Nkrumah To Privy Council

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat 8-22-59

LONDON—Ghana Prime Minister D krumah, imprisoned for sedition by the British nine years ago, has been ch Elizabeth II as a member of her 300-member Privy Council.

Dr. Nkrumah, according to a Reuters dispatch, is the first African statesman to receive the distinction.

P.4

Admission of the leader of the young republic of Ghana to the royal circle of advisors came during his visit with the Queen at Balmoral Castle, Scotland.

■

AFTER A WALK on the moors to watch Prince Philip grouse shooting, he returned just before noon as members of the council were assembling. Dr. Nkrumah joined them and the induction took place in the traditional manner. The Queen honored him in one of the state rooms. The Queen was standing in the traditional way and Dr. Nkrumah kneeled at her feet and kissed her hand while he read the affirmation, thus becoming the first African to be so honored and the fourth current Commonwealth Minister admitted to the Privy Council.

Dr. Nkrumah is now entitled to be addressed as the Right Hon. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, P.C. Dr. Nkrumah's elevation to the Privy Council was the Queen's reward for the man who loyally kept the secret that she is expecting her third child in the new year and could not visit Ghana this fall. He arrived at Balmoral at the Queen's express invitation but knew nothing of the honor awaiting him.

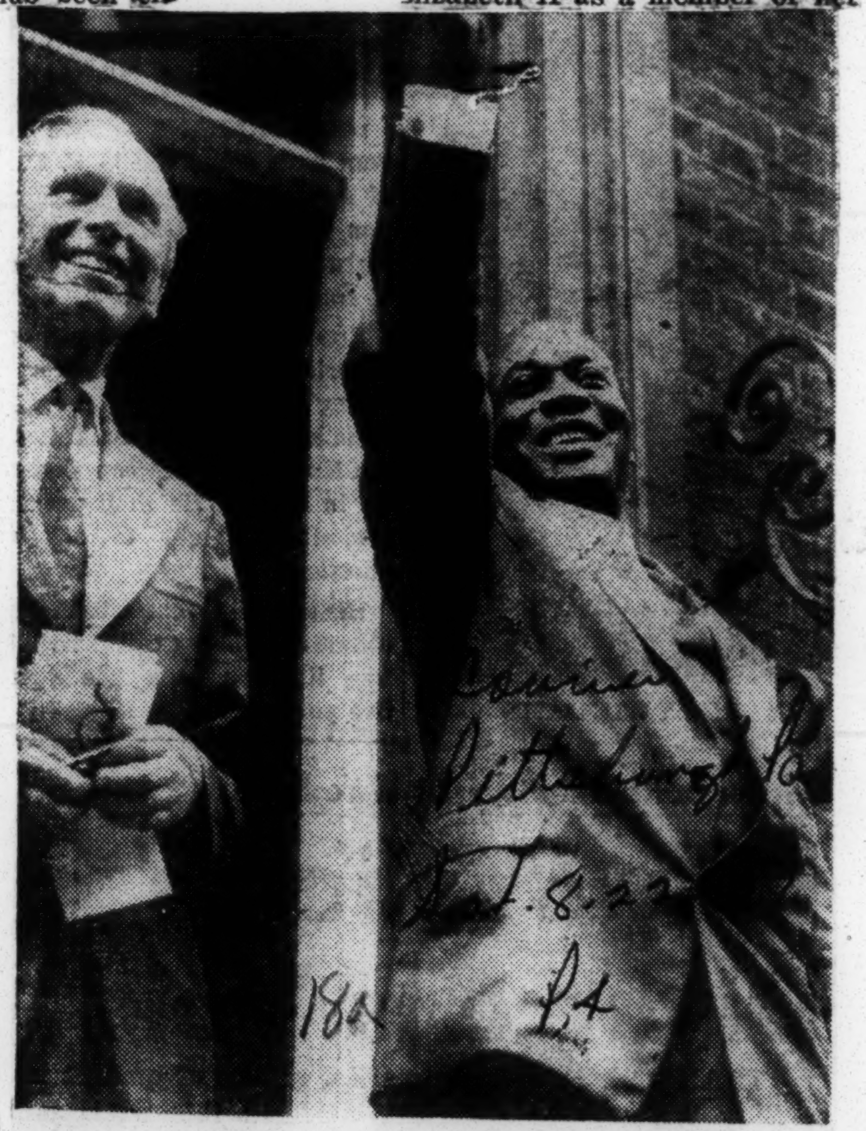
■

AFTER BEING received officially by the Queen, Dr. Nkrumah discussed new arrangements for a royal tour of Ghana. Elizabeth's tour in November was canceled when it became known that she expects a third child.

Dr. Nkrumah, who will be 50 next month, left the Gold Coast, as Ghana was named when it was a colony, at the age of 26 to visit the United States and England. In the United States, he attended Lincoln University (Pa.) and later studied at the University of London.

He returned to his homeland in 1948 after an absence of 11 years and entered politics.

Many of the Privy Councilors are from Commonwealth and colonial countries and are chosen from persons of high standing in politics or the learned professions.



Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 8-22 18a P.4

Nkrumah in Britain—Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, is shown at 10 Downing St., where he lunched with Prime Minister MacMillan, left. Dr. Nkrumah caused a stir in Britain when he suggested that Queen Elizabeth's expected third baby (he knew the secret at the earliest, because the Queen canceled a Ghana tour because of it) be given a Ghana name. He also is conducting talks in Britain about turning his country into a republic within the commonwealth.

The New York Times

CONTRASTS MARK GHANA'S CAPITAL

New York

A Modern City Grows Fast Amid Squalor in Accra—New Port Being Built

18a

Fri 11-27-59

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

P. 8

ACCRA, Ghana, Nov. 26—Ghana will not observe her third birthday until March. But on every side there are signs of a race to shake off her backward past and achieve a position of leadership among the emerging nations of Africa.

Most travelers begin their journeys in Ghana at Accra, the capital. It is a city of two sides.

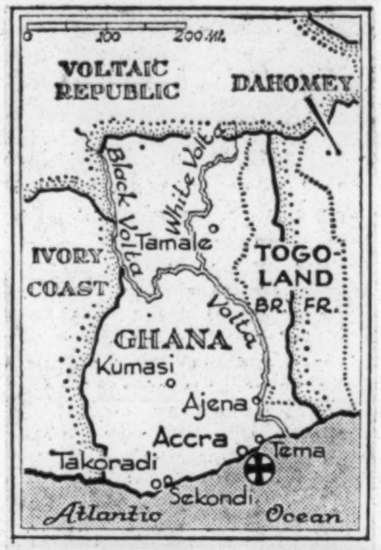
One consists of air-conditioned hotels, broad paved avenues, multi-storied department stores filled with goods from many parts of the world and almost feverish building activity.

The other side is thousands of people living in an almost unbelievable clutter. There are slums. There are the sick and disabled, begging in streets. And there are hundreds of small traders scratching out an existence by selling meager stocks of such things as nails, food and garments from small stalls in the African market.

Jungle Drums and Jazz

It is a city where large throngs turn out for soccer matches, where some people dance and chant to the throb of African drums and others shuffle away the hours in the numerous nightclubs as bands play "high life," a jazzy type of West African music.

The hopes of many Ghanaians for the future of their country are tied to such things as the University College of Ghana, the development of a second major harbor at Tema, about twenty miles south of Accra, and most of all on a hydroelectric and aluminum project on the Volta River.



The New York Times Nov. 27, 1959

NATION ON MOVE: Ghana, whose capital is at Accra (cross), is in a race to achieve a position of leadership in Africa.

The University College is on spacious grounds on the outskirts of Accra that allow plenty of room for expansion. This year there are 657 students in eighteen departments. There are plans to increase the number soon to a thousand. Academic standards are set and degrees awarded by the University of London.

University College is giving Ghana its teachers, top civil servants and trained business and professional people.

A fine, wide highway follows the coast from Accra to Tema, where a $40,000,000 harbor will be completed next year. It will have berths for eight ships and is expected to handle 2,000,000 tons of cargo a year, half the capacity of the older port of Takoradi, southeast of Accra.

Where once only a fishing village existed, a model town with homes for 40,000 persons is being built at Tema. Plans call for such amenities as sewers, electricity, schools, shops, churches, community halls, an open-air theatre, a race track, a stadium, a hospital, an art gallery, a hotel and a library.

Plants for the assembly of trucks and refrigerators and the manufacture of chemicals, insecticides and concrete products have been established there.

It is expected that Tema will become the industrial center of Ghana when the Volta River project is completed, sixty miles inland. Preparatory work is in progress at the site of the proposed 370-foot-high dam.

Financing is being sought for the dam, power plant, bauxite mines and aluminum smelting plant, estimated to cost close to a billion dollars, and a decision on whether to proceed with construction is expected early next year.

Ghana Flags Greet Guinea's President

New York Herald Tribune
New York

Thurs 11-5-59

p. 1

African Leader Not Perturbed

By Ralph Chapman

President Sekou Toure, of the thirteen-month-old African Republic of Guinea, was given the traditional ticker tape parade up lower Broadway yesterday, but the motorcade moved along between light poles decorated with the flags of another African republic, Ghana. Furthermore, the open car in which he rode carried no flags at all.

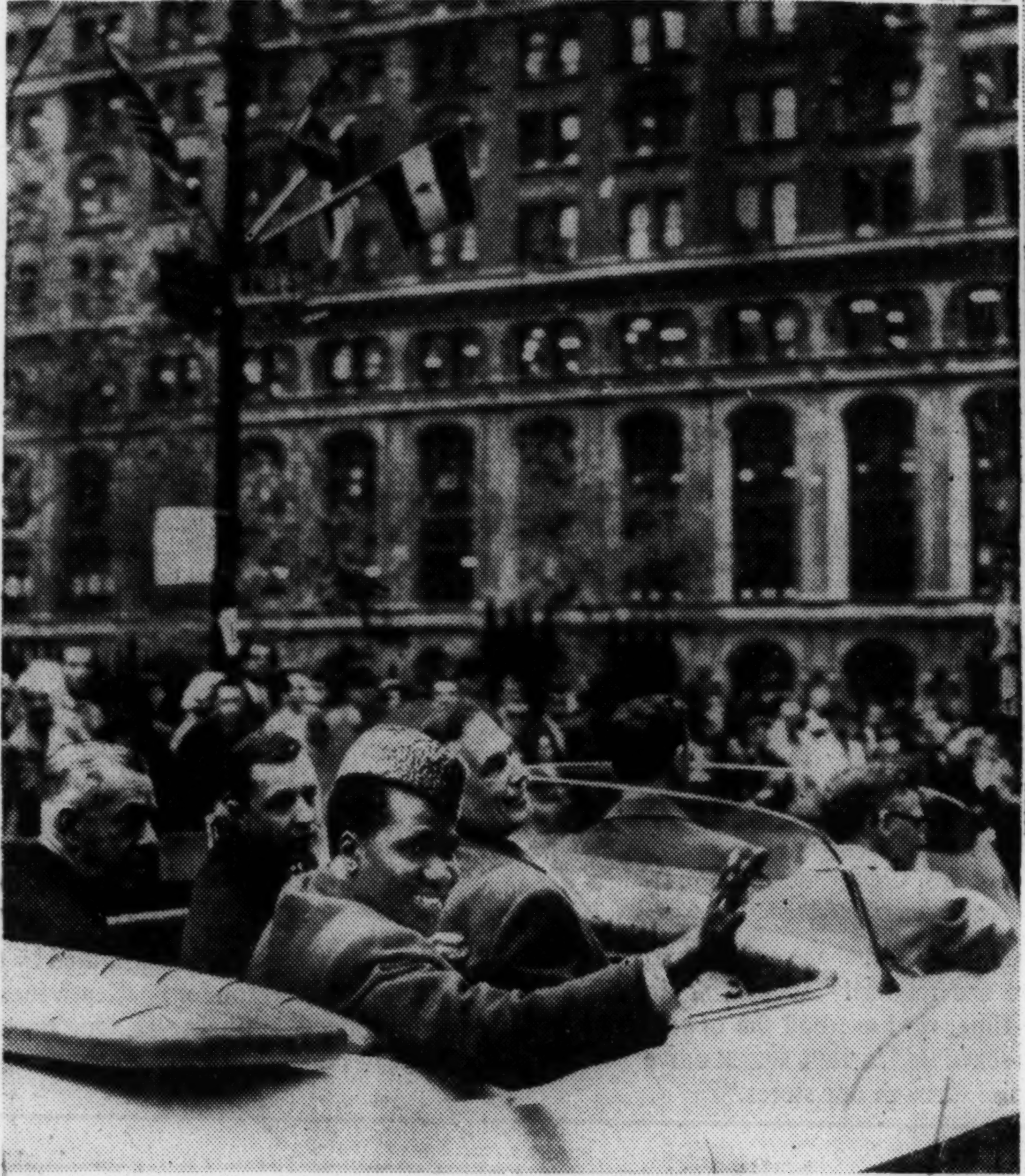
According to the Department of Commerce and Public Events, which handles these affairs, the snafu occurred because a flagmaker delivered the wrong ones and there was no one around who knew the difference. The flag of Guinea has three equal stripes of red, yellow and green. That of Ghana has somewhat similar stripes plus a star in the center.

The red-faced department explained later that the mistake was first discovered by Paul Taylor, a department aid, when he arrived at the Battery yesterday morning. He recognized the Ghana flag on the car assigned to Mr. Toure, could not find a Guinea flag to fit the socket on the car, and ordered both the wrong one and the American flag on the other side removed.

Following cars in the parade did not have the proper flags. There was no explanation for this.

In any event, the thirty-seven-year-old African leader gave no sign that he took any offense. He stood up in the car and waved time after time to a crowd estimated at 200,000 along the route of the parade to City Hall.

After receiving the greeting of Acting Mayor Abe Stark (Mayor Wagner was speaking on the West Coast), he and his party were guests at a luncheon tendered by the city at the Hotel Commodore. Mr. Stark presented to him the city's gold Medal of Honor and a scroll citing him as a leader "who has caught the imagination of all the peoples of the new emergent



Herald Tribune photo by Morris Warman

PARADE UP BROADWAY—President Sekou Toure of Guinea waves to crowds as his car passes Wall Street. Flag on post with star, like many others along the parade route, is the emblem of Ghana and was supposed to represent Guinea.

from the more highly developed nations of the world, Mr. Toure said in his responding speech.

During an impassioned, hour-long address, he hammered at two points which he had made in Washington when he first arrived in this country. One was that he is not here "for money." The other was that his small country does not "favor" any group of nations, that it will take no position in the cold war between East and West.

Presenting himself as a spokesman for all the people of his continent, he protested at length against reports from "colonialist" sources that African leaders lean toward the Communist line.

"Always the leaders of African countries are being presented as Communists and also their progress as being achieved through Communists," he said, speaking in French through an interpreter.

[illegible]

[illegible]

New York

For Emancipation

He called for "full emancipation" of all Africans because they, too, are people and "people existed before colonization."

Thurs 11-5-59

p. 14

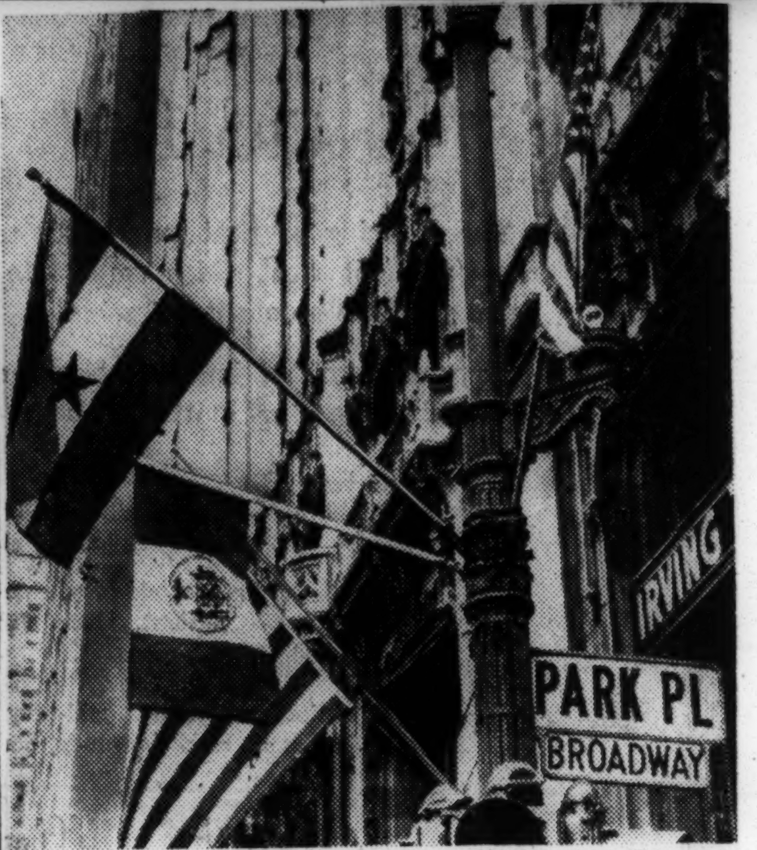
Mr. Toure, like most of his people, is a Moslem, but the only outward sign was the cap worn by the devout of that faith indoors as well as outdoors, even during meals. Otherwise, he wore a dark business suit, white shirt and four-in-hand necktie.

Among those on the dais with him, and who applauded his remarks frequently, were former Gov. W. Averell Harriman, Adlai E. Stevenson, James A. Farley, George Meany, president of the A. F. L.- C. I. O.; Dr. Ralph Bunche, Under-Secretary General of the United Nations and V. K. Krishna Menon, India's Minister of Defense and head of its delegation to the U. N. General Assembly.

Mr. Toure will address the General Assembly at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

After yesterday's luncheon, he visited the Museum of Primitive Art, 15 W. 54th St., and had a short talk with Gov. Rockefeller. The two agreed that exchanges of personal visits by national leaders help to do away with misconceptions.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Toure were guests of honor at a dinner given by the African American Institute at the Waldorf-Astoria.



Herald Tribune photo by Morris Warman

THE WRONG FLAG—Flag with star, the emblem of Ghana, flies from lightpost at Broadway and Park Place as parade for Sekou Toure, the President of Guinea, moves up Broadway.

Herald Tribune—Warman

THE RIGHT FLAG—Tricolor banner on car in parade yesterday is the correct emblem of Guinea. This car was not the one that carried President Toure.

18a 1959

GHANA

Mrs. Nkrumah's mother visits in Ghana; heir expected

Afro American

Baltimore, Md

Sat. 1-17-59

p. 14

ACCRA, Ghana (ANP)—Mrs. Mounira Morkas Sadik, mother of Ghana Premier Kwame Nkrumah's Egyptian wife arrived in Accra by air last week.

Her arrival renewed interest in the fact that the Nkrumah's are expecting an heir. It is assumed that Mrs. Sadik will remain in Ghana until after the birth of the child.

* * *

PRIME MINISTER NKRUMAH married Miss Sadik an Egyptian college student in a surprise ceremony here Dec. 30, 1957. While at the outset neither knew the other's language, she not speaking English nor he Arabic, the matter of communication was easily solved.

Mrs. Nkrumah who has captivated the hearts of Ghanians who have met her, is described as a sweet, shy girl devoted to her husband. She does not speak English fluently, but is learning rapidly.

18a

Associated Press Radiophoto

New York Times

Sec. 3 p. 9

Mon. 1-12-59

ON THE WAY HOME: Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, right, Prime Minister of Ghana, who is returning to Accra from trip to India, is greeted by President Gamal Abdel Nasser of United Arab Republic during a recent stop in Cairo.

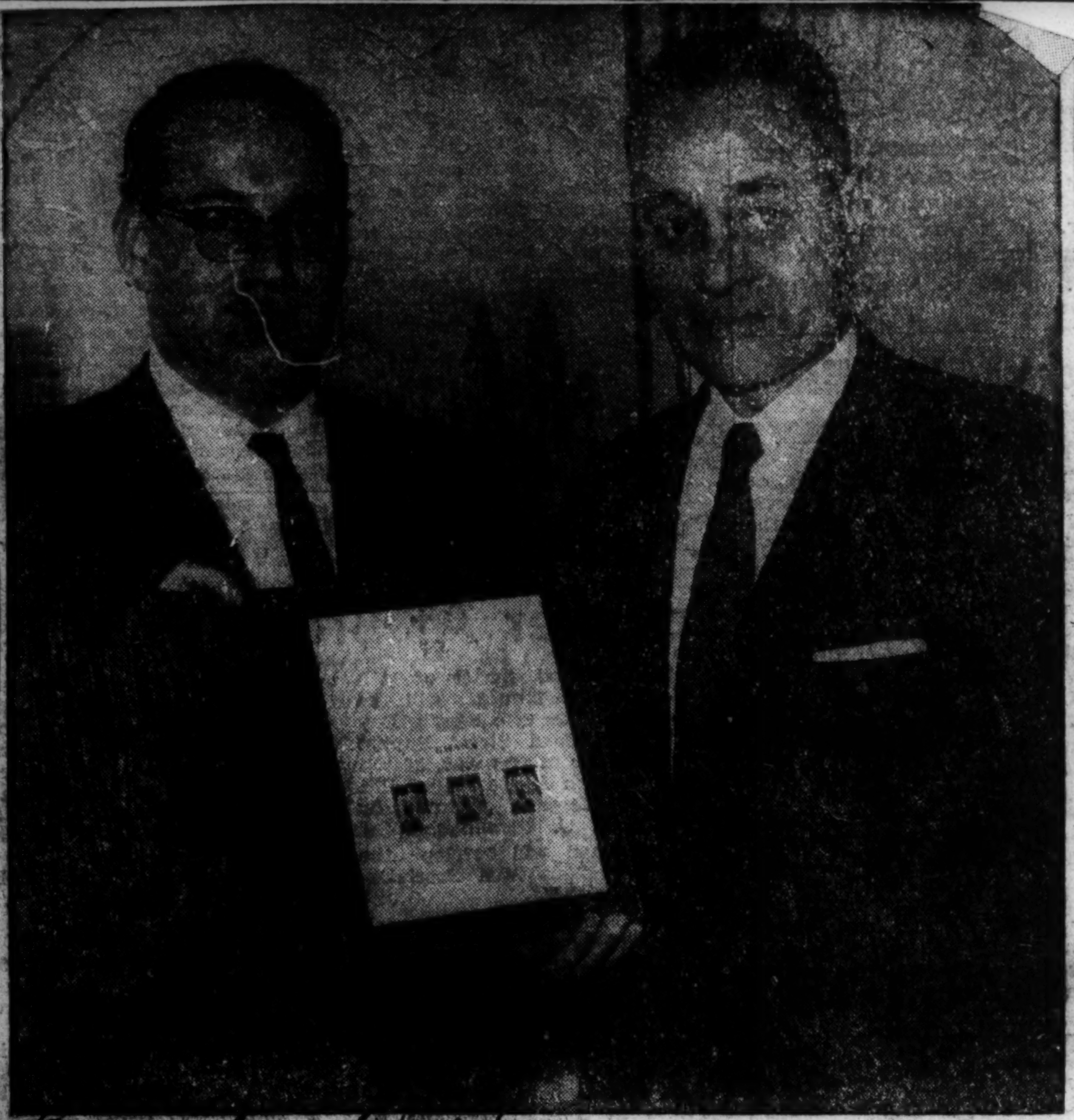
Afro American

p. 12

Baltimore, Md

Sat. 1-3-59

AT ALL-AFRICA MEET: Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah (second from right) greets some of the delegates from the United States to the All-African Peoples' Conference at Accra, Ghana. From left are Dr. W. Alphaeus Hunton, Mrs. Shirley Graham DuBois, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson.



Birmingham World

GHANA HONORS LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY WITH NEW POSTAGE STAMPS — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Under Secretary for special political affairs recently received, in a special ceremony at his office, a presentation of Ghana's new postage stamps honoring Abraham Lincoln's 150th birthday. The presentation was made by Manfred R. Lehmann of the Ghana Philatelic Agency. The stamps depict Dr. Kwane Nkrumah, Ghana's Prime Minister, standing before the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C. The stamps were framed in a special leather album imprinted with a dedication to Dr. Bunche. Dr. Bunche greatly admired the stamps for their beauty and significance and thanked Mr. Lehman for them.

Birmingham Ala

Sat 4-11-59

9.1

All Is Not Well

Aliens Reported Being Deported From Ghana

Informer

Houston Tex

Sat

4-4-59

NEW YORK CITY — (CNS Unless one parent was born in Ghana you are an alien and subject to being deported — without trial. Many such personages have been cast away from Ghana for this reason and many more will follow. Forty men are now being held under a new law which permits up to 5 to 10 years' imprisonment without trial.

Such is the information reported by Alfred Friendly who just returned from a two month tour of Africa and the South of Sahara. According to him, Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah is not the man the people thought he was - and surely not one to civilize the western world. In fact, Mr Friendly seems to especially dislike Nkrumah though he credits him with having more prestige than any other African and having a close-knit relationship between himself and his ministers, which accounts for the only success they have had.

9.1

The fact that all is not well in Ghana, Mr Friendly relates, is obvious in the attitude of the tribal chiefs whose powers he has crushed. In doing so, he has created many enemies which could easily result in such opposition as treason. Whereas Ghana, just 2 years old, was highly cited for its democracy and expected to follow along those lines, "it is moving in the opposite direction" the writer states.

One of the serious faults, he feels, is the lack of American aid not necessarily financial, although such is needed also. But mainly scientific advisers and management experts are needed to put the country on a sound basis. At present, he feels only the Israelis are giving this help - with a personal feeling to establishing better relationships.

18a 1959

GHANA

N.C. pupil visiting Ghana as guest of Nkrumah

18a

Afro-American

NEW YORK — George M. Miller, who last summer became the youngest student to ever enroll at Columbia University, left Tuesday for a two-week vacation in Ghana.

The 14-year - old Statesville, N.C., high school pupil is being accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Geneva Miller. They will be the guests of Prime Minister Kwama Nkrumah during their stay in the two-year-old African Republic.

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 3-14-59

GEORGE, WHO wants to be a U.S. Ambassador to Ghana, was enrolled at Columbia University last summer as a special student upon the recommendation of his principal.

P. 15

He met Dr. Nkrumah last June when the Prime Minister was in Washington on a State visit. George was granted a 20-minute audience with the American educated African leader, resulting in a personal invitation to visit Ghana.

* * *

THE BRILLIANT North Carolina pupil first received national attention in 1956 when he won $20,000 and other prizes on two television shows — one of which was "Take A Giant Step." He won a four-year scholarship and other valuable prizes.

After finishing high school, George said he would like to go to college and then take a year of graduate study in England or France to prepare for diplomatic service.

OFF TO GHANA — George Mason Miller, 13, and his mother, Mrs. Geneva Miller of Mooresville, N.C., receive passport and airplane tickets to Ghana from Richard Akwei, acting head of the Ghana Chancery. Young Miller Tuesday left for Ghana where he will be a guest of Prime Minister Nkrumah on the second anniversary celebration of the country's independence today (Friday, March 6).

18a

Ghana Ousts Pair From Parliament

18a

Pittsburgh Courier

ACCRA, Ghana — Under new measures of applying Ghana's doctrine of "strong government," two members of Parliament, already in prison under the Preventive Detention Act, have been deprived of their seats by a retroactive law that received royal assent.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The bill was signed in the name of Queen Elizabeth II by the acting Governor-General, Sir Arku Korsah.

Meanwhile, Ako Adjei, Minister of Labor, said that the Trades Union Congress and the Convention People's party were "one and indivisible."

Sat. 4-18-59

He was discussing the new Industrial Organization Act, which gives the Government control of Ghana's labor movement.

P. 3

■

Ako Adjei

Amponsah

THE LAW, under which Modesto K. Apaloo and Reginald R. Amponsah, opposition members of Parliament, were unseated, provides that anyone who has been arrested for "preventive detention" automatically loses his seat and cannot run for Parliament for five years.

They were arrested last Dec. 19 under the Detention Act, which permits the government of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah to imprison without trial for up to five years anyone who, in the opinion of the government, is dangerous to the security of the state.

Mr. Adjei said the time has come for the congress to reconsider its international position in view of Ghana's policy of "friendship to all and enmity to none." He then praised the "vigorous and growing" movement of French African origin, the General Union of Workers of Negro Africa.

Seek Freedom for Accused

Ghana Opposition Calls Plot Charge 'Fantastic'

Courier

ACCRA, Ghana — Dr. K. A. Busia, leader of the Parliamentary opposition (the United Party) has termed the allegations of an attempted coup d'etat against the Government and Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah as "fantastic."

He says the United Party will do all in its power to have R. R. Amponsah, the party's general secretary, and M. K. Apaloo, an executive member, charged with plotting Nkrumah's assassination, released on bail or brought before a court.

There are 38 other United Party members in jail on similar charges, and all can be kept there for five years without trial, under the recently enacted Preventive Detention Act.

Pittsburgh Pa.

MR. BUSIA declared that the Opposition would not join in "the mockery of parliamentary of democracy" and take part in the business of the National Assembly when it meets, until Amponsah and Apaloo are released.

The two Opposition men were arrested, according to the Ministry of Defense, following information from high Army officers that they approached them offering "a huge sum of money" if they could arrange for Dr. Nkrumah to be killed at the airport when he came to leave for his trip to India.

The other 38 Opposition men were arrested in November.

■

PRO-GOVERNMENT and Government-subsidized newspapers charge that the two men are guilty.

The Evening News says editorially that they should "be lined up against a wall and shot."

Both it and the Ghana Times dubbed the London-owned Daily Graphic an "imperialist tool" because it said the accused should be tried in open court.

18d

Courier

Jailed 'Plotters' — R. R. Amponsah, General Secretary of the United Party of Ghana (Official Opposition), and M. K. Apaloo, executive member, are charged with a plot to assassinate Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah.

Pittsburgh Pa.

GHANA TO CHANGE TO REPUBLIC FORM

Times

Africa Nation Will Remain in Commonwealth—U.S. May Be Model for Government

New York

By THOMAS F. BRADY

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, April 4—Ghana will become a republic after the visit of Queen Elizabeth II next November.

18d

Kofi Baako, Minister of Information, confirmed reports of this projected constitutional change in an interview today. But, he said, his country will remain in the British Commonwealth and the Queen will still be recognized as "head of the Commonwealth" though she will cease to be Queen of Ghana.

4 5 59

This African state, which, as the Gold Coast colony, became independent a little more than two years ago, will thus follow a pattern set by India. It is to be expected, however, that changes in Ghana's constitution will produce a form of government more like that of the United States or Tunisia than that of India, in that the new head of a state here will probably also be the head of government.

P15

Ghana recently adopted legislation permitting the Government to consult the popular will by referendum on any major decision, and it is generally expected that a referendum will precede the establishment of a republic. Such a referendum would be little more than a formality, however, and Mr. Baako did not even mention it.

The Government recently changed the Constitution—by regular constitutional procedure—to make a simple majority of Parliament sufficient to amend any of its provisions. Consequently, the monarchy could be ended by a simple vote of the ruling Convention Peoples party, which hold seventy-nine of the 104 seats.

The pre-eminent position of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah is the reason for the prediction by observers here that the functions of head of state and head of government will be concentrated in one man's hands. They also believe Mr. Nkrumah will fill the new post.

Queen Elizabeth has been head of state in Ghana since independence, and the Crown is represented here by the Governor General, the Earl of Listowel. He has the same constitutional relationship to the government as the Queen has to the British Government. The establishment of a republic would put an end to his office.

The Queen is scheduled to visit Ghana from Nov. 12 to 28, and the trip will be in effect a farewell to this "realm beyond the seas." The visit is a major reason for the postponement of the formal decision to set up a republic, and no official announcement is expected until after the Queen's departure.

Changes Are Under Study

Mr. Baako said constitutional changes the republic will necessitate were already under study, but he declined to disclose what form they were taking. They will not be published until after the Queen's visit, he said.

The Prime Minister has already replaced the Queen's likeness with his own on stamps and coins and has moved into Christiansborg Castle, formerly the residence of the Governors General.

He aspires to leadership in the pan-African movement and is understood to feel that his secondary constitutional position, which gives other African leaders such as President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia and President Sekou Toure of Guinea precedence over him, should be changed.

Mr. Baako said reasons for a change to a republic are tha the people of Ghana had th own traditions and wante head of state "we can se touch and talk to all the

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Journalism school opens in Africa

afro

ACCRA, Ghana (ANP)—A school of journalism, the first of its kind in Africa, has been opened in Accra. It has on roll 24 students taking a full-time course and almost as many part-time students, who are working journalists.

Baltimore, Md.

The first part of the course consists of a full-time study at the Accra Technical Institute for one academic year in which students will be instructed in English Language, shorthand, typewriting, current affairs, reporting, feature writing and radio work.

The second part is a fifteen-month practical work with a newspaper or similar organization. Students who are successful at the end of the course will be awarded a diploma.

P9

Taking a leading part in the teaching and organization of the school is Richard McMillan, the journalist tutor. The appointment of Mr. McMillan, who was the United Kindom Information Officer in Ghana, was made under the United Kingdom-Ghana technical assistance scheme.

Tunes recaptured are "High Society," "Fishtail Blues," and "My Gal," among others.

18a 1959

GHANA

South of the Sahara–VI

Ghana's Shield Shows Tarnish

18a

Alfred Friendly, Managing Editor of The Washington Post, has just returned from a 2-month tour of Africa south of the Sahara. This is the sixth of seven articles in which he reports on the problems and potentialities of the restive continent.

Times Herald

By Alfred Friendly

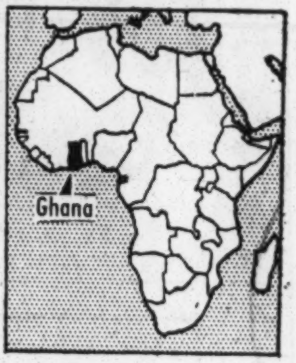
Washington D.C.

Sun. 3-29-59

P. A-10

Spots of tarnish are showing on Ghana's bright new shield.

They come as authoritarian decrees, acts against individual rights, the setting aside of due process of law and undercutting the independence of the judiciary.



The trend in Ghana raises some sobering thoughts about the suitability of Western democratic forms to new African states. Ghana, just two years young, born in a burst of idealism and billed as the harbinger and example for Africa of enlightened democracy, is moving in the opposite direction.

It has become in effect a one-party state. Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah's Convention People's Party rules with a huge majority. The opposition party has disappeared as an effective force.

Nkrumah has crushed the powers of the tribal chiefs—he can scarcely be faulted for that, because they represented all that was archaic and regressive, and a clear choice between them and modern government was inescapable. But Nkrumah has also dissolved the regional assemblies and is coming perilously close to equating real opposition with treason.

Aliens Deported

Almost a score of aliens (unless one parent was born in the Gold Coast, now Ghana, you are an alien) have been deported without trial. Forty men are now being held under a new law that permits up to 5 or 10 years incarceration without trial.

"Entrenched clauses," protective in nature and written into the Constitution at British insistence before Ghana became independent, have been eliminated by Nkrumah's rubber-stamp parliament. An act was recently passed voiding penalties about to be decreed by the court for gross contempt committed by the police chief and the then Minister of Interior.

Behind those actions is a well-justified fear of violent attack. Although Nkrumah is enormously popular and probably commands the support of 85 per cent of the people, there is a scattering of madmen who would not hesitate at assassination and who have clearly been working on some seditious schemes.

With no visceral appreciation of Western legal tradition, the Ghana government refuses to concede the desirability of handling those threats under rules of law and constitutional police and court procedures.

Looking at the turn of events, some Western observers are tempted to write off Ghana as a lost hope. But it may well be that the antidemocratic trend is less the conscious product of dictator minds than of the inexorable necessities for a government of illiterate masses (75 to 80 per cent), most of them living as did their ancestors 500 years ago. The West, perhaps, may have to reconsider its views about the operability of its forms of democracy in Africa.

No Alternative

In any event, whether we like what he has done or not, there is no alternative to Nkrumah. With more prestige than any other African, he stands as the bulwark against the obviously predatory designs for African domination by Nasser on the one hand and the Communists on the other.

Despite the professed neutralism, Nkrumah's dominant pull is toward the British Commonwealth. Given help and self-confidence—the Ghana government has an inferiority complex a mile high—the authoritarian trend may be reversed in time.

The criticism to be heard in Ghana against American policy is that we are not embracing the opportunity we enjoy.

American diplomatic representatives have yet to establish the close personal and friendly relationship with Nkrumah and his ministers which is the only basis for accomplishing anything in Ghana. The government feels it does not have American moral support.

It also lacks adequate American aid—which is not so much a matter of massive money grants, but of technical teams, administrative cadres, management and scientific advisers—which it desperately needs. At the moment, only the Israelis are supplying the kind of help, and establishing the personal relationships, that are most effective.

Russians Will Know

There can be no doubt, however, that when the Russians descend they will know how to do that job very well indeed. The Soviet Ambassador and his staff are expected momentarily and the "correspondents" of Pravda and the New China News Agency are already installed and working hard, although not, one assumes, at writing dispatches for their papers.

Experts on Ghana propose this formula for America and other Western powers: First, a clearly determined policy, which does not now exist. Then, a little money, a few score dedicated technicians to work and live in Ghana a few years, and a modicum of love. They think it could do wonders in helping the new country move in the right direction.

Young Ghana Couples Adopt Western Nuptials

18a

Re

Post

Washington D.C.

Sun 4-12-59

P. D18

ACCRA, Ghana—Two years of independence in Ghana appear to have brought about a dramatic change in the people's outlook on marriage. Many couples now are turning away from the traditional forms of marriage to Western church rites.

Ghana, like other territories in West Africa, has two forms of marriage. There is the marriage by customary or tribal law, which can be sealed over a bottle of beer, together with the payment of a variable sum of money. And there is the marriage in church or registry office in Western style.

No statistics are available, but there is evidence to indicate that more and more Ghanian couples are tending to prefer the Western style.

During the last Christmas and New Year's period, more weddings took place in churches and municipal registry offices than in any previous year. And the increase has continued so far this year.

Tribal Custom Obsolete

Asked the reason for this trend, one bride explained that the legal and state security provided by a Western-type wedding is a big reason. One bridegroom declared that a lasting marriage should be based on love and not on the high price which men often are asked to pay for brides when married by tribal customs.

Many young Ghanians, in fact, consider that marriage by tribal customs now is obsolete. They prefer to choose their own partners, Western-style. Under tribal marriage law, either an uncle or a father, depending on the line of succession, which varies from tribe to tribe, decides that a son or nephew ought to be married. He chooses a girl, without consulting the boy.

Either the father or uncle then approaches the parents of the girl whom he has in mind as a suitable wife, taking with him a quantity of high quality drink, or a commensurate sum in cash, and at dawn announces his proposal. The girl's family retires to consider the proposal, and a week or so later the reply is given. As girls are in the majority in Ghana, the reply is usually yes.

In the case of at least one tribe, the Ga of the Accra district, this initial payment of drink or cash is known as the "knocking fee." After this has been paid and the girl's parents have accepted the proposal, there follows what may be described as the period of engagement.

This is marked by the payment of the equivalent of from $20 to $70 to the girl's parents, the present of a Bible and a ring, which eventually is melted back and turned, perhaps, into a tie-pin for the man, and the gift of bottles of whisky, schnapps and gin, 12 bottles of beer and 12 bottles of mineral water.

These gifts are paraded through the streets by women before being handed over to the girl's family and carefully checked.

Further Sum To Be Paid

Later, there follows the payment of yet a further sum of money to the girl's parents, and the couple then stay together as man and wife. A prominent Ghanaian explained: "The significance of this long-drawn-out process is merely to insure that the man undertakes to be entirely responsible for the girl, for better or worse. Actually, from the moment the knocking fee has been paid, and this is quite common throughout Ghana, the man can claim the girl as his wife, though the other processes have to be gone through. From then on, he becomes responsible for any child born."

Divorce is easy under tribal law. Without cause, a man, by paying a sum ranging from $20 to $70, can declare himself in a native court to be customarily divorced. He is, however, bound by custom to take care of any children born of the marriage.

The essential difference between the two types of marriage is that whereas a customary marriage is not recognized in the state courts of law, church and municipal court (or registry office) marriages are.

Chooses Own Bride

Apart from security, many girls are attracted to Western-type marriages by the glamor of a fashionable dress, long white veil and gloves, the throwing of confetti and the smart reception which follows the ceremony.

The man favors Western-style marriages because he chooses his own bride, though her parents still have to give consent and it can be just as expensive for him.

Ghana Plans To Toughen Treason Act

Post + Times Herald

Washington, D.C.

Fri. 6-5-59

Reuters

ACCRA, Ghana, June 4. The government proposed today to toughen Ghana's treason laws and allow court trials of conspirators on charges that carry the death penalty.

P9-A

18a

A government statement pointed out that under the present treason laws, dating from British 19th-century legislation, it is difficult to bring before the court cases which should be dealt with by trial rather than by detention under the Preventive Detention Act."

The statement, issued by Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah's office referred to a report issued last month by a commission that inquired into an alleged plot against Nkrumah.

The commission found that two leading opposition United Party members, R. R. Amponsah and M. K. Apaloo, were engaged in a conspiracy to carry out at some future date "an act for an unlawful purpose revolutionary in character."

Both Amponsah and Apaloo have been held under preventive detention since last December. Their parliamentary seats have been declared vacant.

The statement today said the findings by the commission showed "an urgent need to review the law in relation to treason and sedition and to make it more in keeping with modern times."

The government believes, the statement said, it is essential that the law be amended so that in the future any persons engaged in activities similar to that of the two legislators "can be tried by the courts on a charge of treason carrying the death penalty."

It added that the government plans to introduce legislation providing for prison terms of not less than five years for sedition. At present sedition is often punished only with a fine, the statement added.

The government also proposes legislation providing imprisonment of any person found guilty of circulating false statements "affecting the credit or good faith of Ghana."

Ambition Sacrificed to Realism

Ghana, Guinea Build Federation Designed to Lure Other States

18a

Post

Washington

D.C.

Sat

5-23-59

P A-4

ACCRA—Ghana's astute and personable Premier, Kwame Nkrumah, has returned from a 3-week official visit to Ghana's sister-state of Guinea, and its capital of Conapry, having laid what looks like a very realistic foundation for a United States of Africa.

Nkrumah and Guinean Premier Sekou Toure have hammered out a blueprint for a Union of Independent African States (UIAS) — the name Ghana-Guinea union will take when their parliaments ratify the plan—which any African-governed country could join with some confidence.

The two non-smoking, non drinking, dedicated strongmen of West Africa have come up with a vision that is pragmatic rather than ambitious.

Briefly, what it amounts to is that economic, fiscal and customs policies will be integrated if possible, harmonized and made complementary where integration is unrealistic. Each member of the Union, beginning with Ghana and Guinea, will keep considerable political autonomy.

No Common Presidency

There will be no common presidency. No "prison graduate," nation-founding premier, fresh from the struggle for independence, enjoying the fruits of national adulation and the allegiance of a party machine fashioned around his person, will be asked to play second fiddle to any other African leader—not even a nominal, non-political president on Indian lines, the idea originally scouted.

There will be a common issue bank and currency, which the World Bank reportedly will be asked to advise on—and, if possible, back.

Neither Nkrumah nor Toure wants a currency that investors will not have confidence in. The International Monetary Fund recently praised Ghana's "financial and monetary stability" in its official report, declared the country's economy to be "sound and well-organized".

Atlantic Ocean
Spain
Italy
Morocco
Tunisia
Algeria
Guinea
Ghana
Nigeria
Liberia

Map shows Ghana and Guinea, which have formed the Union of Independent African States.

Hoping to keep this reputation, and pass it on to Guinea, Nkrumah and Toure want guarantees for the "Union Bank" (the name chosen) either from the World Bank, or from the U. S. Treasury and the Bank of England combined.

With a "sterling-dollar" currency, economic harmonization (something almost all African leaders are agreed to work for), and few if any political obstacles, the Union, all other things being equal, could go from strength to strength. It will certainly look attractive to most nationalist leaders, worried about the economic future of their countries after independence.

Foreign and defense policies will be a subject for mutual discussion, but no one will be obliged to do anything more than not oppose his fellow Union members or their objectives.

An Arab country like Libya can officially hate Israel to satisfy the Arab League, while Ghana can love her as a souce of fruitful technical aid, with Ghana and Libya still having a common policy on Pan-African affairs.

Members of the Union will have a common citizenship and flag—a useful prestige point, and one that will permit the unlimited migration of labor—while keeping their national citizenships and flags as well.

So satisfied were Nkrumah and Toure that their plan will work, and will prove acceptable to the other independent or soon-to-be-independent nations, that an earlier decision not to consummate any political union between the two countries until after Nigeria's independence (October 1, 1960) was pushed aside. Nigeria, it is felt, is not likely to want radical changes in the plan.

All independent or nearly independent governments will get a copy, for their comments.

The Conakry Declaration avoids the snags of trying to integrate two different linguistic, administrative, educational and legal systems — one French-created, one British

Members of the UIAS will keep their "individual structures", but may always, of course, borrow ideas from each other.

There is no question of unifying—or even harmonizing—systems of law and education.

More Than a First Step

The Union between Ghana and Guinea is more than just the first step in the bid for a United States of Africa: it is an especially precious beginning because it cuts across the frontiers France and Britain drew between each other, in Africa, at the Berlin Conference of 1884.

As the pace of advance toward independence quickened in West Africa, in the early 'fifties, the nightmare at the back of thinking peoples' minds was that—out of facility—the former French colonies would federate together on the one hand, and the former British ones on the other.

Ghana-Guinea Union makes it more probable that the Franco-British frontier in Africa will crack. Thus, the danger of conflict should be lessened.

The next move in West Africa will be a campaign—by radio, by the press and by word of mouth (which travels fast in Africa)—to swing the Afro-French Community territories into the Union by helping those leaders there who favor independence from France.

Nkrumah and Toure believe, no doubt rightly also, that as only one durable and realistic political party has ever emerged in French Africa and survived the constant comings and goings of all the others, this one, which desires independence and unification with other West African countries, will soon topple the French-supported leadership.

This party is the trade union movement, which produced Sekou Toure himself. Almost unnoticed, Toure has remained president of the French-African trade union confederation (UGTAN); although he is no longer a part of French Africa, hundreds of thousands of politically active young men and women there look to him as their elected leader.

18a 1959

GHANA

GHANA COMPLETES OUSTER OF 2 M. P.'S

Bill Depriving Imprisoned Men of Legislative Seats Receives Royal Assent

New York

By THOMAS F. BRADY

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, April 6—New measures applying Ghana's doctrine of "strong Government" have been taken here this week.

New York N.Y. 4-7-59

Two members of Parliament, already in prison under the Preventive Detention Act," have been deprived of their seats by a retroactive law that received royal assent over the week-end. The bill was signed in the name of Queen Elizabeth II by the Acting Governor General, Sir Arku Korsah.

Sir Arku, a Ghanaian, is Chief Justice and under the Ghanaian Constitution acts as Governor General during the absence of the regular representative of the Crown, the Earl of Listowel, who left for a vacation in Nigeria without having signed the bill.

P. 8 C

Party-Labor Unity Stressed

Meanwhile, Ako Adjei, Minister of Labor, said in an address to the Steering Committee of the Trades Union Congress that the labor organization and the Convention People's party were "one and indivisible."

He was discussing the new Industrial Organizations Act, which gives the Government control of Ghana's labor movement.

"Anyone who does not believe in this theory is out of the boat," he added. He also said it was "nonsense" to distinguish between the Government of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah and the Convention People's party. "Party rules Government," he said.

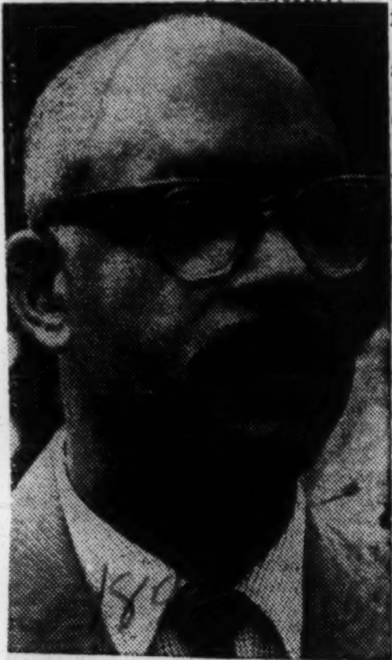
The law under which Modesto K. Apaloo and Reginald R. Amponsah, Opposition members of Parliament, were unseated provides that anyone who has been arrested for "preventive detention" automatically loses his seat and cannot run for Parliament again for five years.

They were arrested Dec. 19 under the Detention Act, which permits the Government of Dr. Nkrumah to imprison without trial for up to five years anyone who, in the Government's opinion, is dangerous to the security of the state. Thirty-seven other persons have been jailed under the act.

Act Assailed in Britain

Although preventive detention has been bitterly criticized in the British press and liberal circles, Crown assent was automatic under Ghana's Constitution once Parliament here had voted the law, since Ghana is an independent member of the Commonwealth.

Constitutional safeguards against the power of the majority party in the Ghanaian Parliament no longer exist, because the Nkrumah Government, which controls seventy-nine seats out of 104, recently altered the Constitution to give full amending power to a simple parliamentary majority.



18a

Diplomat—Archie Lang, 44, is now serving his second year as Second Secretary at the American Embassy, Accra, Ghana, West Africa. Lang, a native of Weleetka, Okla., is an eight-year veteran of the U. S. Foregin Service. He is a graduate of Southern and New York Universities.

Chicago Defender

Ghana Development Plan Is Ambitious

Times-Union

Jacksonville Fla.

ACCRA, Ghana, April 23 (AP)—Ghana is going to embark on a billion - dollar development program in July with only a quarter of that amount in the national kitty.

The big question is where the money for the five-year plan will come from—East or West. And the Ghanaians are just as eager to get the answer as the foreign diplomats here.

Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah admits the plan is ambitious. But he is determined to strengthen Ghana's cocoa bean economy and anchor the nation's economic independence safely.

4-24-59

"This is the time for us to be ambitious," he told the nation. "Without ambition nothing can be done."

He added realistically that the success of the plan would depend pretty much on "what we can do to obtain capital from overseas." He mentioned two main sources—international institutions such as the World Bank or individual governments and private enterprises abroad willing to invest in Ghana.

P 13

Just how successful he will be in attracting capitalist interest in a country where the government press is continually talking about "the socialist revolution which is unfolding in modern Ghana" is conjectural. Nkrumah has promised full guarantees, however, to private investments.

The Prime Minister has said he wants to see 600 new enterprises started in Ghana during the next five years, the period set for the billion-dollar development plan.

In seeking the expansion of overseas investment, Nkrumah said there would be no discrimination against any nation and invited visits from foreign trade missions.

Russian and Yugoslav trade missions arrived recently and have talked with government officials. There has been no announcement of results.

The British, who gave Ghana her freedom two years ago after years of colonial rule, have heavy investments in the country. They also have many technical experts at work assisting the government administration.

An Israeli team is helping on water supplies and resettlement problems and India has furnished experts to work on Ghana's railway system.

Agriculture is about 90 per cent of the Ghanaian economy and a U.S. mission of 48 experts is active all over the country, trying to improve it and increase productivity.

Under the development plan, about 70 million dollars will be devoted to agriculture and natural resources. A similar amount is earmarked for developing industry and trade.

Among other planned investments are 140 million dollars in communications and 123 million for health, sanitation and water supplies.

The largest single item in the plan is 280 million dollars for hydroelectric projects, including the long-studied damming of the Volta River and the use of its power for development of an aluminum industry. There are large deposits of bauxite nearby.

To meet the cost of this billion-dollar program, the government reported it could count only on a total of 252 million available now.

The government acknowledged in its plan prospectus that "the financial picture will not be clear for some considerable time."

Ghana Ready For Start on Power Plant

Post

18a

Reuters

ACCRA, Ghana, April 16—Preliminary work on Ghana's $850-million-dollar Volta River hydroelectric project will start immediately under an agreement signed by Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah with the Henry J. Kaiser Industries of the United States.

Washington D.C.

A government statement issued last night said the work to be undertaken by Kaiser included foundation exploration, determining the basic design of dams and power plants, building roads and houses at the dam site, and mobilization planning.

4-17-59

The original Volta plan proposed that, in association with British and Canadian companies, an aluminum industry be established in Ghana—using power from the Volta — to exploit the country's vast reserves of bauxite.

P. 6

Ghana has found difficulty in raising funds for both parts of the project.

GHANA:

Silencing a Politician

Newsweek

With his Joe E. Brown smile and a gift of gab, plump Krobo Edusei won a sudden, worldwide reputation as Ghana's Minister of the Interior. Earthy and rambunctious, he delighted the masses with his clowning and pleased Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah with the way he browbeat opposition leaders. Almost singlehanded, Krobo brought the powerful Ashanti tribe over to Nkrumah's Convention People's Party. For a while he was considered the Prime Minister's logical successor.

Dayton Ohio

News 4-20-59

P 58

But as some politicians do—in other lands and other governments—Krobo found it hard to keep his wide mouth shut. He boasted: "I love power," made wild threats of sending opposition M.P.'s to "concentration camps." The 108 expensive dresses he bought for his No. 2 wife did him no good either. After being in office little more than a year, Krobo was demoted. Nkrumah hoped he would get lost.

Not Krobo. He tried a comeback at a party rally in the Ashanti capital of Kumasi. But when he opened his mouth to speak, Krobo discovered that his opponents had finally figured out a simple way to shut him up. They threw handfuls of sand into his mouth, then chased him off the speakers' stand with a fusillade of stones.

Infant Ghana Pushes For Free Africa

By LYNN HEINZERLING

News & Courier
Charleston S. C.
4-16-59

ACCRA, Ghana (AP)—Ghana's leaders admit they are talking big for a 2-year-old nation of five million inhabitants, most of them illiterate, but they see it as a historical necessity.

Only slightly larger than Utah and notable chiefly for its production of 250,000 tons of cocoa beans a year, Ghana has become a focal point in the African black man's dream of freedom.

NATION'S MOTTO

The nation's motto is "Freedom and Justice" and its premier, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, stands head and shoulders above any other African as the champion of independence for Africa's millions.

Until March 6, 1957, Ghana was the British colony of the Gold Coast. It was notorious in the slave trade of the last century.

When the British granted freedom in 1957, Nkrumah already was on record as saying that independence could only be significant "within the context of the total liberation of the African continent." He has been busy trying to make it significant ever since.

His chief spokesman, Information Minister Kofi Baako, frankly admits that the role assumed by Ghana is "out of all proportion to its size and population.

"We think the world is getting so small that public opinion is a great force," Baako said in an interview. "By enlisting the sympathies of the world for Africa the Ghana government can be of great help to the cause of the Africans and give moral support to those fighting for freedom."

OVERDRAMATIZED

There are some who feel that Nkrumah's part in the current wave of nationalism rippling down the continent has been overdramatized by zealous followers. But there is no questioning the impetus he has given to the nationalist movement and to Ghana's statehood, questioned by many two years ago as premature.

He has pushed training programs to put Ghanaians in senior civil service posts occupied by the slowly departing British. In a deal with Israel, a shipping line has been established. A school of law has been started and a medical school is planned.

There has been much building.

Nkrumah also has made a tentative step toward the African federation he seeks by "laying the foundations" for union between Ghana and the former French colony of Guinea, which chose complete freedom in the recent plebiscite held in French territories.

Whether this union between two countries without a common border actually will materialize remains to be seen.

The Premier has been accused of high-handed and authoritarian methods for deporting political enemies, arresting others and detaining two opposition members of Parliament, allegedly for plotting his assasination. These were explained by Baako as "necessary to ensure that an irresponsible minority does not destroy the very basis of democratic life in Ghana."

Nkrumah's trump is his radio station—Radio Ghana. The station, almost completely manned by Ghanaians, is doing a professional job of broadcasting his message in French and English to the continent.

Although some of Ghana's citizens who were told independence would bring a revolution in their lives are now asking when it will come, Nkrumah's hold on them remains unshakeable.

Last month he cut the payment to farmers for cocoa beans from the equivalent of $10 to $8.40 for a load of 60 pounds. This, he said, would provide the farmers' share of the new development program. There was hardly a murmur of protest.

Rites Over a Dead Whale Show Past Lives in Ghana

Toleration of Popular Superstitions Helps Nkrumah Maintain His Hold Over Nation

By A. T. Steele

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

New York Tribune
New York N. Y.
Mon 5-4-59
P. 4

Steele

ACCRA, Ghana, May 3.—A month ago a dead whale was washed ashore on the beach near this West African port. Local Africans began streaming down from the town to look at the twenty-foot mass of decaying blubber.

Among the first comers was a high official in the Ghana government. "We've got to get this stinking thing off the beach," was his immediate reaction. But he had not reckoned with the superstitions of the native population.

Some fishermen remembered that dead whales bring good luck and that it is customary in Ghana to provide them with a suitable funeral service.

Priests Called In

Fetish priests and priestesses were called, a bullock was slaughtered and for two days fishermen stopped all fishing to participate in solemn rites beside the huge carcass while drummers beat out a mournful dirge.

The whale is still there, as smelly as ever, housed in a hut of palm eronds—an unfragrant testimonial to the fact that while Africa is changing fast, the old Africa is still to be found not far under the surface.

Among the distinguished persons who made an appearance at the whaleside during the height of the excitement was Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana. Dr. Nkrumah is a shrewd enough politician to be tolerant of the superstitions of his people and human enough to have some superstitions of his own.

Building Him Up

Indeed, his party followers are working hard to build him up as something of a legend himself. Streets are named for him, statues of him are set up and the dutiful party press misses no opportunity to pay him tribute.

Ghanian intellectuals sniff disparagingly at this sort of thing, but admit that it makes some impression on the unlettered general population, from whom Dr. Nkrumah draws the bulk of his support. Many of the better-educated Africans are unhappy because he has bypassed them and put men of mediocre educational background in highly responsible jobs.

It is a fact that Dr. Nkrumah, in picking his associates, seems to have discounted brainpower in favor of political ability, although perhaps that has enabled him to maintain closer touch with the mass of the people, who keep him in power by overwhelming majorities.

And there are quite a few exceptions to the rule—notably men like K. A. Gbedemah, Minister of Finance, whose outstanding ability has won him international repute.

There is a theory here among opposition politicians that a smoldering resentment against the Nkrumah government is building up among the people and that one day it will blow up. To the outsider, this looks like wishful thinking.

One is forced to the conclusion that despite Dr. Nkrumah's penchant for one-party control he is popular, solidly entrenched and likely to be in the saddle for a long time. There is no alternative in sight.

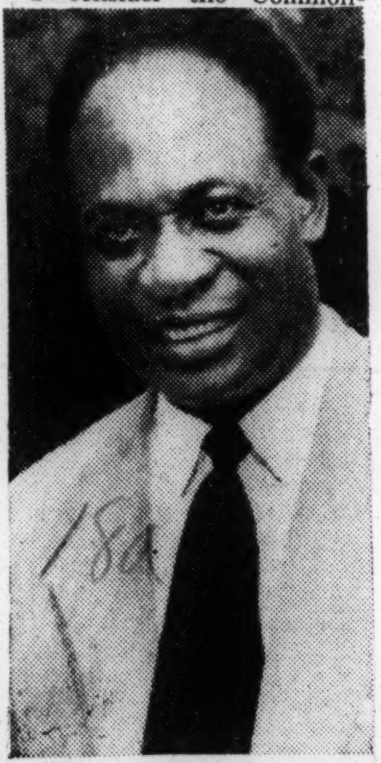
Western diplomats here—once they have rationized sometimes undemocratic methods—find a good deal to be said in his favor. Not the least of the favorable things, of course, is the fact that although the Nkrumah government is committed to an international policy of "non-alignment" it quite evidently leans in a Westerly direction.

After having been stalled off for months, the Russians have only recently been given clearance to establish an embassy here. Now the Ghanian public is waiting with anticipation for the expected competition between East and West for its favor.

To Stay in Commonwealth

CONAKRY, Guinea, May 3 (UPI).—Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana said today his country planned to remain a member of the British Commonwealth despite its political union with Guinea. He added that "in any case we place our relations with the African community above any other relations."

The Ghana Prime Minister spoke to newspapermen questioning him about the conclusion here of a new protocol calling for the implementation of the Ghana-Guinea union pact signed last year.



Dr. Kwame Nkrumah

"I consider the Commonwealth as a kind of club whose members enjoy total liberty, and do not interfere with the affairs of other members," Dr. Nkrumah said. "Commonwealth memmbership does not mean allegiance to a foreign country."

Guinea does not belong to the British Commonwealth. The West African territory is a former French colony which last September voted to become independent rather than enter the French Community of Nations.

P. 20c
Times
Sat
1-3-59
New York

18a

Associated Press

SILVER SOUVENIORS: Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana receiving gifts from Mme. Aruna Asaf Ali, Mayor of Delhi, last Sunday. At right is Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, and beside him is R. S. Agarwal, who is Deputy Mayor of the city.

18a

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 1-24-59
P. 15

O LECTURE IN GHANA — A Boston University rican research specialist will lecture at the University of Ghana this year. Dr. Adelaide C. Hill f Wharton, Mass. (right) will spend three months ecturing to African students on the "Social Welfare in the United States." Shown with her are Cary Eastman of Honesdale, Pa. (left) and Elaine C. Hagopian of Cambridge, Mass. (center), graduate students specializing in African studies.

Sold to Ghana Group—

Courier
18a
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 2-7-59
P. 9

In what is reputed to be one of the largest single all-cash transactions involving residential properties in Westchester County, the Ghana delegation to the United Nations purchased this seven-room colonial split-level house for the price of $150,000. The sale was negotiated by Patricia Haltaufdehyde, Westchester County broker-realtist, and the property is built on a landscaped plot in the Wykagyl section of New Rochelle. Built in 1930, remodeled in 1956 and redecorated in 1957, the Georgian home will house Ambassador Daniel Chapman and his family and other members of the UN delegation from Ghana.—Layne Photo.

First Soviet Envoy Accepted

A Red Bearing Gifts to Ghana

By Russell Howe

Special to The Washington Post

Post
Washington
D.C.
Sun.
3-1-59
p. E-3

ACCRA, Ghana—The Soviet Union, which for years has been anxious to get a foothold in Africa south of the Sahara, has just been told that it can send an ambassador to Accra, capital of Ghana, as soon as it likes.

A diplomatic note has been handed to the Soviet Ambassador in London by E. O. Asafu-Adjaye, Ghana's High Commissioner (the title for inter-Commonwealth ambassadors) there. The note gives the Ghanaian government's approval to the appointment of Mikhail Sytenko as Russia's first envoy in this key point of a continent in flux.

Hundreds of African leaders from still-colonized territories, many of them victims of real oppression by shortsighted, diehard settler administrations, come to Accra every year to seek Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah's advice. Russian advice will now be available to them too.

GHANA HAS stalled almost as long as it reasonably could on accepting a Russian ambassador.

To Soviet State Farms Minister Benediktov, who represented his country at independence celebrations here in 1957, Nkrumah smilingly agreed that there was no reason why the two nations should not exchange diplomatic missions.

But nothing was done for more than a year to make the verbal nod a formal agreement, despite constant reminders from Moscow. Now nearly another year has gone by before Sytenko's appointment—proposed last May—received the official green light.

Before sending the note, Ghana wryly inquired whether Sytenko was still alive. He is.

GHANA HAS always pleaded that its own shortage of trained diplomatic staffs made reciprocation difficult, and no Ghanaian envoy to Moscow has been selected.

John Jantuah, Deputy High Commissioner in London, is being talked of for the post, but is known to want the Paris Embassy, which Asafu-Adjaye now controls from London but which will soon become a fully autonomous mission.

Sytenko, an up-and-coming, English-speaking diplomat in his early forties, who has previously served in London,

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NKRUMAH HAILS AFRICA

Ghana's Leader Sees 'March' of Freedom Spreading

Times
New York
N.Y.
3-6-59

ACCRA, Ghana, March 5 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah said today that "Africans are on the march in every corner of Africa."

"In the Belgian Congo, in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, in North, South, East and Central Africa, the standard of African freedom is raised," he said in a broadcast on the eve of the second anniversary of Ghana's independence.

The standard of African freedom will not be lowered "until all Africa is free," he declared. Ghana's independence can have meaning only "within a context of the total liberation of the African continent," he added.

18a
Ghana

Birmingham World
Birmingham Ala.
Wed. p. 7
3-18-59

GHANA VISITOR IN TUSKEGEE — Tuskegee President L. H. Foster, right, with Business Manager H. K. Logan, left, confer with Isaac Ackom Mensah of Ghana who is on leave from his post as Head of the Accounts Department at Kkumasi College of Technology, for an observation tour under ICA sponsorship.

Ghana Denies Apology Was Given to Israel

Courier Sat. 6-6-59 Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reverberations from an African Freedom Day affair, held in New York City, at which representatives of the Israeli Government were denied invitations, rang out again here as the Ghanaian Ambassador flatly denied certain allegations made by Marguerite Cartwright, a Courier columnist.

- **The Ghana envoy, Ambassador Daniel A. Chapman, has taken "public issue" with certain statements made by Miss Cartwright in the May 23 issue of The Courier.**

p. 9

Basically, Mr. Chapman denied that his government, nor he as its representative, had made any apology to Israel. Miss Cartwright had said, "It all finally resulted in a formal apology being extended to Israel by the Ghana Government for submitting to a decision spearheaded by the Arab League states.

It was added that the ambassador acted on his own initiative, and had failed to refer the matter to his government."

CHAPMAN DECLARED: "I must take public issue with the last part of her article in which she suggested that the Government of Ghana did extend a formal apology to the Government of Israel . . . She even went farther, to suggest that I, as ambassador, had acted in this matter on my own initiative and had failed to refer this matter to my government.

- **"Categorically, I deny these accusations. Similar accusations had been circulated in Accra, and elsewhere, by certain parties who saw in this incident a good opportunity to create mischief among the African states. My government was aware of this, and promptly issued a denial in Accra on the 20th of April.**
- **"At no time did the Government of Ghana ever issue a formal apology to the Government of Israel for the collective decision of the African States not to invite Israel to the reception commemorating African Freedom Day. I can assure you that in this matter I, a permanent representative, acted at all times in full consultation with my government."**

Miss Cartwright had called the incident, in her May 2 column, "a blow, public relations-wise to Ghana, who was thought to maintain closest ties with Israel."

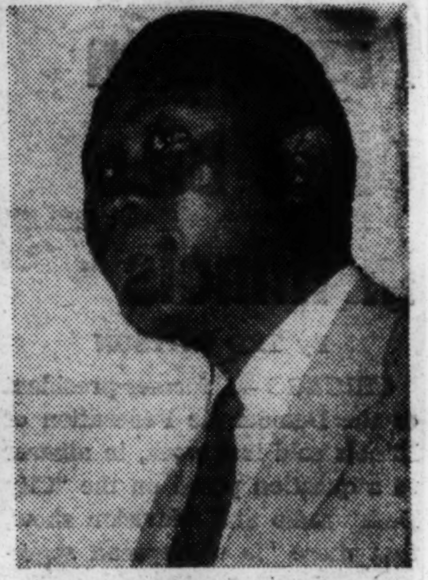
BUT, CHAPMAN asserted, "Miss Cartwright took the opportunity to express certain personal opinions on this matter. I could take issue, legitimately, with most of her assumptions and views, but I am aware, fully, that as a journalist, she is entitled to express these opinions freely."

The incident had been sparked by the omission of the Permanent Mission of Israel from the list of United Nations Delegations invited by representatives of the Independent African States to their "Freedom Day" reception at New York's Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. Chapman declared that he was "sure" that "all" Courier readers "are interested in the cause of African freedom" and the "full facts."

MISS CARTWRIGHT

. . . are her "assumptions" correct



AMBASSADOR CHAPMAN

. . . for Israel, no apologies

Ghana Party Veers From Democracy

188

Nation Is Gradually Losing Freedoms

Herald Tribune

By A. T. Steele

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

New York

ACCRA, Ghana, May 9.—Hopes that Ghana would provide the rest of Africa with a glowing example of democracy in action are fading.

Steele

Step by step during the past year and a half, the ruling Convention People's party of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah has neutralized almost all the main points of opposition in this West African country. Today Dr. Nkrumah's party rules unchallenged except by the weak and loosely organized United party, which for the time is no threat at all.

Sun.

5-10-59

p. 9

Easy-going Populace

It is an interesting fact that despite the measures taken by the Nkrumah regime to strengthen its authority it seems to have lost little if any of its popularity with the grass-roots Africans who make up the general public in Ghana. Yet the steps taken were of a kind that in another country might have brought on a national crisis.

They included the following:

1. Revision of the Ghana constitution to suit the ruling party's fancy;
2. Dissolution of the regional assemblies set up as a safeguard against too much centralization of control;
3. Clipping the wings of the traditional chiefs — including the powerful Asantahene, King of the Ashanti—so that they no longer are of any serious political significance;
4. Arresting and detaining 40 persons without trial under a Preventive Detention Act on suspicion of plotting against the national leaders;
5. Deportation of "alien" Africans, also without trial.

Protests by Minorities

All these measures quite obviously are aimed at consolidating the one-party rule of Dr. Nkrumah's Convention People's party. Yet they have brought few protests except from the ranks of a small minority of well-educated Africans who have some conception of the real meaning of democracy and hate to see any one party gain a monopoly of power.

Friends of Dr. Nkrumah, including some Britons and Americans, excuse his actions on the ground that because of the centrifugal forces at work in Ghana a strong hand is necessary. The African people, they point out, have been accustomed from time immemorial to strong rulers. Dr. Nkrumah's tough line has brought a degree of stability which might otherwise have been unattainable, they hold.

Accused by Newspaper

Even published charges of blatant corruption in the government have caused no more than a ripple of reaction. The charges were made through an opposition newspaper, the "Ashanti Pioneer," apparently the only newspaper in the country with the inclination and the courage to publish them in any detail.

They center around the admission of a former junior Cabinet minister in the government, S. I. Iddrissu, to the effect that graft money totalling £100,000 ($280,000) was distributed among certain high officials, including himself, in return for helping a foreign company to obtain extensive mining rights—which later were annulled.

Although this is a scandal involving some big names in the government, no public inquiry into the charges has thus far been made. Rumors of graft in the government are common, but seem to make no impression on the general public in Ghana. It is only the frustrated opposition party that takes any notice.

Aided by Cocoa Trade

Dr. Nkrumah's popularity has been strengthened, of course, by extensive public works carried out with revenues gained largely from the cocoa trade.

Black-country districts soon discover that the best way to attract government projects their way is to play along with Dr. Nkrumah's Convention People's party. The party machine reaches into almost every town and village.

Ghana Urges Paris to Drop A-Test Plan

Post & Times Herald

Sat. 7-4-59

Reuters

p. A5

188

ACCRA, Ghana, July 3—The Ghana government today appealed to President Charles de Gaulle to abandon France's plans to carry out nuclear tests in the Sahara Desert.

Foreign Minister Ako Adjei told a press conference Ghana's apprehensions were based on recent warnings by scientists that atomic fallout from tests in the Sahara would have dangerous effects on Ghana and other West African territories and that the consequences might be felt not only by the present but also by future generations.

A demonstration was being organized by the governing Convention Peoples Party today to take place outside the French Embassy here Monday to protest against the tests.

"If France does not heed our appeal, we shall not desist from mobilizing world opinion against the proposed atomic tests in the Sahara," Adjei said. In the view of the Ghana government the Sahara is not part of France. It belongs to Africa and the African people."

The appeal was made in a note handed to the French charge d'affaires in Accra today. Copies were given to various ambassadors and envoys.

Ghana Bill Tightens Up Treason Law

Post & Times Herald p. A6

Washington, D.C.

Reuters

Sun. 6-21-59

ACCRA, Ghana, June 20—A bill providing up to 15 years' imprisonment for anyone making a false statement about Ghana or the Ghana government "by word of mouth or in writing or by any other means" was published today in the official gazette.

The bill, soon to go before the legislature, is part of Ghana's declared policy of tightening treason and sedition laws.

Another bill is expected to open the way for death penalty charges against suspected conspirators.

The bill published today will not apply to National Assembly proceedings, court actions, or fair reports on assembly proceedings.

The bill also provides that a person charged must prove he took reasonable measures to verify the accuracy of his statement.

The bill would treat an offense "committed outside Ghana as if it had been committed within the jurisdiction of the court."

Ghana Opposition Chief Flees, Hits 'Dictatorship'

Post & Times Herald

Tues. 6-30-59

Washington D.C. p. A14

Reu

LONDON, June 29 — Kofi Busia, leader of the opposition United Party in Ghana's Parliament, charged tonight, that his country was "rapidly becoming a dictatorship" under the government of Premier Kwame Nkrumah.

Busia said the Accra government was "seriously trying to wipe out the opposition" as he arrived here with his wife and four children after what he called a flight from Ghana.

"I had to take a quick decision when I saw the (Ghana) newspapers were calling for my arrest," declared the 45-year-old parliamentarian and sociology professor. "I knew they would either arrest me or try to stop me leaving the country."

Busia said he outwitted Ghana police by going to neighboring Sierra Leone and boarding the vessel at the port of Freetown there.

The police, he said, expected him to board it at the Ghana port of Takoradi and held up his wife and children for an hour when they got on the vessel there.

The Ghana government, he charged, does not want any opposition in politics. "The opposition," he said, "is the same as in some other independent African states where they feel that an opposition is unnecessary."

Busia, who has resigned his professorship at Ghana's University College, said he planned to leave for the Netherlands Tuesday to discuss two teaching offers.

Busia, who holds a doctorate in philosophy from Oxford said also he planned to spend the next two months on European business trips.

GHANA TO TIGHTEN SECURITY POWERS

Times

Opposition Leaders Linked to Plot — Regime Denies Trend to Dictatorship

New York

Thurs 6-25-59 p. 6

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, June 23—The Government of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah paved the way today for sweeping legislation on "crimes" against the state." However, it sought to "dispel any fears" that Ghana might become a "dictatorship."

It published a three-pound report by an independent commission that investigated Government charges that leading members of the Opposition and an army major had plotted to assassinate Mr. Nkrumah last December.

The three-man commission found unanimously that Reynolds R. Amponsah, secretary general of the Opposition United Party and Modesto K. Apaloo, an Opposition member of the National Assembly, were engaged in a "conspiracy" to carry out "at some future date" an "unlawful act" of "revolutionary character."

Two members of the commission linked the two politicians with former Maj. Benjamin Awhaitey, who was court-martialed on charges that he had not reported to his army superiors his knowledge of the alleged assassination plot.

Third Member Dissents

The third member of the commission said in a dissenting opinion that he found no conspiratorial association between the major and the politicians.

A White Paper containing the Government's comments on the commission's findings was published simultaneously.

In it, the Government concluded that the Opposition party had abandoned democratic methods and was engaged in a systematic effort "to overthrow the Government by violence."

"This," the White Paper said, "the Government is determined to tolerate no longer."

It announced that strict legal measures would be taken to prevent a recurrence of illegal acts by the Opposition.

Three bills containing such measures were announced recently. Others will be published this week. They will be put before the new session of the National Assembly, which begins Friday. They are certain of majority support.

They provide for modifications of existing treason and sedition laws and would give wide new powers to the Attorney General.

New Powers Proposed

Anyone who "makes a deliberately false accusation against the police" will face a jail sentence of up to fifteen years.

Under a preventive detention law enacted last year, the Government has wide powers in internal security. The law provides that anyone engaged in 'subversive activities" may be imprisoned without court action for five years.

Officials insist that such legislation is necessary, not only on the ground that the opposition is bent on violence, but also because Ghana is a young nation that is just emerging from tribal unrest and still fighting for elementary national unity.

The White Paper mentioned virtually all Opposition leaders as guilty in one way or another of deliberate falsehoods and subversive agitation.

The Nkrumah Government is deeply concerned about criticism in foreign—particularly Western—newspapers of internal security legislation.

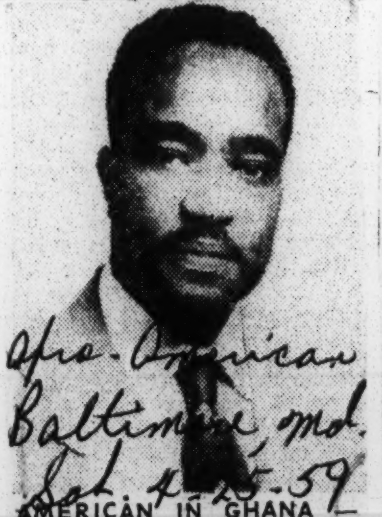
"We would be much happier if this sort of thing were not necessary, but foreign criticism is based on a misunderstanding of facts," Information Minister Kofi Baako said in an interview.

"We know better than our critics where the shoe pinches, and we can't wear anybody else's shoes," he added.

Mr. Baako deplored at a news conference "recent talk, echoed in the foreign press, about Ghana becoming a dictatorship."

"On behalf of the Prime Minister and the Government of Ghana, I wish to dispel any such fears," he said.

He assured reporters that "Ghana shall always remain a democracy." He said the Government continued to believe in a multiparty system.



Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat 4-25-59

AMERICAN IN GHANA — John Howard Thompson, 45-year-old Virginia born former rural school teacher, is finding his "rather diversified past" of invaluable assistance in his present position as staff assistant to the general manager of Mobile Oil in Ghana. Thompson recently completed his first 18-month tour of duty with the oil firm.

p 3

GHANA'S VILLAGES GAIN BY SELF-AID

Times New York p. 70

Community Development Is Encouraged—Roads and Schools Among Projects

Tues 7-7-59

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

KUMASI, Ghana, June 28—Barefoot villagers, having traveled for hours through the bush, arrive every morning at the office of a towering young official here to hand him bundles of pound notes and beg him to spend them wisely.

The official is the regional head of Ghana's Community Development, a grassroots self-help program.

The men are village elders. They have been sent to Kumasi by the development councils of their villages. The money was contributed in single pound notes by the villagers, to be spent on a project of their own choosing.

The regional office will do the planning and accounting for the project. It will send out an engineer if necessary, or at least a semiskilled foreman. It may lend a bulldozer or a power-shovel.

Villagers Do the Work

The work will be done by the villagers.

The Community Delevolpment program, instituted by the British and developed by the Ghanaian Government after independence, is nine years old.

It has reached into virtually every village of the country, contributed something to virtually every citizen and drawn on the labor of most of them.

In additio nto building projects, it has held literacy classes and has taught basic child care and hygiene to women.

In the region of Kumasi, every village has built a school and has hired a teacher. The school may be merely a hut. The teacher may be a semi-literate cocoa worker spending evenings on the improvement of his reading and writing.

Many of these schools do not qualify under the standards of the national Ghanaian school system. But the villagers carry on and are encouraged to do so by the Government until the school system itself reaches their community.

The Community Development program is close to the heart of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, closer perhaps than any other part of the country's development program, including the hydro-electric project on the Volta River, which will cost hundreds of millions of dollars.

The missionary devotion of the program's officials and the villagers' enthusiasm and for self-improvement make it one of the most attractive and hopeful sights in Ghana.

A tour of remote villages in the region of this inland city showed that almost everywhere there were signs of work done under Community Development: roads, wells, schools, community centers, training camps for rural labor.

Some of the projects were more fanciful than practical. The regional office approved them only because it was felt that it was important to let a village work on a project close to its heart.

In one place, the villagers felt that their prestige was suffering because their one road had deeper ruts than the road in the next village. They had decided not only to keep up with their neighbors but to overtake them. They wanted a tarred road, no less.

They asked the regional office to figure the cost. Then they collected the money, bought the tar, borrowed the equipment from Kumasi and did the job. Theirs is the only stretch of tarred road for many miles.

Now they are saving for another project.

Food Values Discussed

In one village, a social worker had gathered the women in a shady grove of cocoa trees. With models of lemons, tomatoes, chickens and fish she was telling them which foods contain starch, which have protein and which are easily digestible.

The young social worker has six villages in her area. Each week she spends a night and a day in each, hitching a ride on a truck to cross the bush or traveling on foot.

In another village, visited at night, a lighted room was corwded. Teen-agers and adults were sitting on wooden beaches or sprawling on the floor, sharing an inadequate number of textbooks.

A young man, his face shining with sweat in the flickering kerosene light, was moving from one group to the other, teaching the first letters of the alphabet.

In another village, the only light spot in the night was at a crossroads, where a filling station had its own generators and fluorescent lights.

The concrete apron in front of it had become the village community center. Drums were beating. A chanting crowd had picked up the rhythm. Young couples were dancing around the gasoline pumps.

"A few years from now they won't have to come to the filling station," he Community Development official said. "They will have their own electric lights, their own power."

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa,
Sat. 8-15-59
p. 7

William G. Nunn Sr., assistant to The Courier publisher; Martin Theron-Cofie, editor-director of the Ghana Daily Graphic, and Harold L. Keith, Courier managing editor, "talk shop" during Mr. Cofie's visit to The Courier plant last week in Pittsburgh.—Johnson Photo.

Ghana Editor Says:

'U. S. Negroes Should Stand on Their Feet'

Pittsburg, Pa.
Courier
Sat. 8-15-59
p. 7

PITTSBURGH — Martin Therson-Cofie, a rotund Ghanaian, who drives a Mercedes-Benz, is of the opinion that American Negroes should learn to "stand on their feet."

Mr. Cofie, editor-director of the Ghana Daily Graphic and Sunday Mirror, published in Accra, made this assertion as he toured the home plant of The Pittsburgh Courier Publishing Company as a windup of a State Department-sponsored tour which took him from New York to Hawaii and return.

• **He further qualified his observation with "I think that the American Negro should look upon Africa as Jews look upon Israel. I'm not saying that they should come back to Africa, but they should take pride in the knowledge that their roots are in Africa . . . especially at this time.**

"If they did this, then we in turn in Africa would realize that we have kinsmen in whom we should take interest now."

■

MR. COFIE gathered several general impressions of this country during his tour.

He said: "I liked the way that different people from different countries are living together, but I was very much moved by the Negro question. They need a better deal. I don't like the way they have been neglected. They are deserving of a better standard of life than they enjoy at the moment. During my stay in your hotels, I never came across an American Negro guest."

Mr. Cofie is firmly of the opinion that the U. S. Government should use its power to improve the economic conditions of the American Negro. He declared "Everything possible should be done to improve the living conditions of the poorer classes."

■

THE NEWSMAN met influential Negroes in the professions, businessmen, and bankers and came away with "admiration for their sagacity and business initiative."

• **One of the people met by Mr. Cofie, whom he considers as his "personal and greatest friend" was Dizzy Gillespie. He met Gillespie at the Chicago Airport and after informing the jazz luminary that he "dug" modern sounds was taken over by Diz as a personal guest during his stay in Chicago.**

Mr. Cofie, educated in England, has been in the newspaper business for 24 years. In 1957 he joined the staff of the fite press, Ashanti Times, as African editor. He later resigned to take up duties as editor-director of the Daily Graphic which has a daily circulation of 70,000 and a Sunday run of 75,000. He has been traveling in the United States for two months under the leader grants program of the U. S. State Department.

American Negro, 60, Ousted From Ghana

Star
Washington, D.C.
Sept 25-59
p. 6A

ACCRA, Ghana, Sept. 25 (AP) — An American Negro was ordered deported yesterday. He is William Page, 60, from Durham, Calif., who appeared in court on a charge of residing in Ghana without a valid permit, and also of contravening an immigration order to leave Ghana. He pleaded guilty and was fined 30 pounds ($84) or three months in prison.

His counsel told the court that Page was filing a petition against the Magistrate's order. The prosecuting officer told the court Page arrived in Ghana last December on a visitors' visa which allowed him to stay only 14 days.

He gained extensions but they have expired.

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2 U.S. Negroes Face Ouster From Ghana

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 10-17-59
p. 3

ACCRA, Ghana — Within one month two American Negroes have been found guilty of being in the country illegally and recommended to be deported.

The first, 21-year-old Allen Orleans, was arrested on board a ship in Takoradi harbor. He did not have a passport and said he had come to Ghana to trace his ancestors.

He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with deportation to follow his release from prison.

■

THE SECOND, 60-year-old William Page, was fined £30—or four months' imprisonment—last week for remaining in the country longer than his visa allowed.

Mr. Page, it was said, came to Ghana last December as a tourist on a 28-day visa, but he decided to stay and go into business. He was given an extension to his visa, during which he applied for a residency visa.

This application failed because, according to the prosecutor, he did not complete the forms satisfactorily.

Man Jailed After Threat On Nkrumah

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 10-17-59
p. 3
18a

ACCRA, Ghana—The Colombo assassination of Ceylon Premier Solomon Bandaranaike has already had repercussions in this country, plagued for some time by rumors and commissions of inqury into plots to assassinate Premier Nkrumah.

● On Monday, Sept. 28, a senior civil servant in the Ministry of Health appeared in court here charged with threatening the life of Premier Nkrumah.

He was remanded in custody. Two days later, before the man—Samuel Amankwa Codjoe — had appeared in court again, the Ministry of the Interior announced that the man had been detained under the Preventive Detention Act for "acting in a manner prejudicial to the security of the State."

This means that he will be locked up for five years without trial.

■

SAMUEL CODJOE, according to the Ministry's statement, was said to have told certain people on the day after Bandaranaike's assassination that "he favored the assassination of the Prime Minister (Nkrumah) as had just occurred in Ceylon, and indicated that he had information that such assassination would take place."

An investigation, the statement added, was being carried out.

Mr. Codjoe has, by his detention, joined 42 other people who have been detained under the Act for plotting to assassinate Premier Nkrumah and certain cabinet ministers since last November.

■

THE LAST TWO of these men—all United (Opposition) Party members — were Reginald Amponsah and Modesto Apaloo, both Opposition Members of Parliament whose detention last December led to the Sharp Commission which reported that the two men had been involved in a plot of a revolutionary nature.

18a

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. Sun
8-16-5

QUEEN ADDS PREMIER TO PRIVY COUNCIL—Queen Elizabeth II ~~of Great~~ Britain receives Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana at Balmoral Castle, Scotland, where he was made a member of the Privy Council. Dr. Nkrumah, 49, imprisoned by the British for sedition nine years ago, is the first African statesman to become a member. The Queen expressed regret she had to cancel a visit to Ghana because she expects a child.

18a

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
10-[illegible]-59
p. 2

New Envoy— His Excellency William Marmon Quao Halm, Ghana's new Ambassador to the United States to succeeed D. A. Chapman, is welcomed to New York by His Excellency Alex Quaison-Sackey, Ghana's permanent representative to the United Nations, in ~~the Ghana~~ Mission to the United Nations. Mr. Halm was formerly Ghana's Ambassador to Israel. Mr. Chapman will become headmaster of Achimota School, Accra, Ghana.

18a

18a 1959

GHANA

Ghana Visitor In United States For Month Visit Reports Gains

18a

p

Lyman W. Fisher, Staff Photographer

Mrs. Akua Attafua

Advocate

Jackson, Miss.

New York, June 1.—Akua Attafua, who is in the United States for a month with her husband here from Ghana on a three-month Ford Foundation grant, sees steady progress ahead for the women of her country.

Advocate

Mrs. Attafua and her husband, Kwame Attafua, are both from Christian families in Ghana and therefore were married in a Christian ceremony. This means that she takes her husband's name. But, where the couple are not of the Christian faith, and have an African ceremony, the wife retains her own name and the husband may have a second or third wife—depending on his financial status.

Sat. 6 59

p. 7

Mrs. Attafua says that plural marriages are being discouraged and are found chiefly in the villages, And, although a woman does not want her husband to take a second wife, she accepts her after African custom, once she is added to the family.

Women Fare Well

On the whole, she says, men of Ghana treat their wives well. Perhaps this has been encouraged by the fact that the wife, although she goes to her husband's home to dwell, is still considered to belong to her own family. Her place in the family's home is always hers to go to and, in any major decision concerning her, such as a long trip for instance, the husband would consult her family. If he mistreated her, her father or brothers weuld step in and take her back to the protection of her own home.

There are many women traders in the markets of Ghana and they do a profitable business, says Mrs. Attafua. But not all husbands like to have their wives in business because whatever they make belongs to them alone. They usually contribute a major portion of it to the family income, but a husband has no claim on what his wife earns.

Many young women are now working in stores and offices, going to college, and taking an interest in the affairs of their new country. There are two women doctors in Ghana, a woman lawyer, and women teachers and nurses.

18a

Teaching Years

Mrs. Attafua taught six years at Mmofraturo, a Methodist school for girls, before her marriage. She had girls of from 12 to 14 years of age and taught them academic subjects and domestic science.

Her husband, who was educated in schools in Ghana and later at Oxford in England, from 1944 to 1947, has been registrar for four years at Kumasi College of Technology, which was established by the new Ghana government.

Mrs. Attafua is a native of Oda, a small community in a rural area.

The typical village woman's day, she explained during a recent interview, would begin by sending the children, eight or ten years old, off to the river to bring water for household use. They used to carry it in clay pots but now use kerosene cans instead, which have been washed thoroughly in scalding water so that the odor of kerosene is gone.

The mother cleans the house with a broom made from the hard centers of palm leaves, bound together. Her house will be of from four to ten rooms, depending on the size of the family—which may include her husband's family if the couple have gone to live with his parents.

The house will probably be built of bricks made from mud and water (a mixture called swish) and dried two or three days in the hot African sun. Floors, which used to be of earth, are now of cement which is easier to keep clean.

An area behind the house is securely fenced in with the same brick. This is not only for privacy for the family which, in this hot climate, eats outside and spends much time out-of-doors, but also to keep out marauding beasts.

After sweeping out the house, the mother prepares a breakfast of "ampesi." This is plantain and yams cooked together and eaten with a stew, perhaps made of "garden egg" or eggplant, cooked in palm oil with tomatoes, peppers, and onions.

The men eat on one side of the fenced-in enclosure, the women in another corner, and the children—except the smallest who stay with thier mother—in still another spot. The food is put in a bowl on a small low table from which they eat with their hands. They sit on low stools, often beautifully carved of mahogany or some softer wood.

In such village houses the mats which formerly were slept on are now being replaced by wooden beds, made by local carpenters who also make the chairs that are used. In the cities beds have imported springs and mattresses but in the villages the mattresses are bags filled with grass or with what Mrs. Attafua called "kapok," something like cotton, gathered from seed balls on large trees common to that section. This filling is almost as soft as a feather bed.

After breakfast has been eaten by the family, the children go off to school nowadays and the wife walks with her husband a mile and a half or more to their food farm. Here she works with him.

Family Gardens

They will grow plantain, cocoyam, a root vegetable shaped like a pear, Mrs. Aattafua says, casava, also a root vegetable, and pepper and tomatoes. They probably will have also a cocoa farm for income; and, on alternate days, her husband will work there while the wife gathers vegetables for home use and carries them on a large flat wooden tray, balanced on her head.

She may also have a baby riding on her back in a sling made from the cloth scarf which is part of her characteristic dress. "The children like it," said Mrs. Attafua with a smile. Naturally, they always go along with their mothers, feel protected, happy, and interested.

The evening meal will probably be a soup—"which we call stew"—made from peanut butter or palm nut or from garden egg with mutton ,beef or fish, or sometimes a combination of these. Meat is bought from a butcher in the village.

Signs of Change

More and more small businesses are growing up in the villages, she said. There are even beauty parlors where a special hairdo may be had, but the neighbor women help one another with a popular coiffure which is achiever by wrapping little strands of hair round cotton threads and smoothing all these small strands down over the back of the head and catching them under a kerchief.

There are weavers of fine kenti cloth, which is used for dress-up occasions, whereas imported cottons are for everyday use, coming mostly from Manchester, England. Many women have Singer sewing machines and make their own clothes, but there are also seamstresses whom the more affluent employ.

Mrs. Attafua has enjoyed her stay in the United States and found a great many things of interest, but, when she speaks of her own country, there is a certain wistfulness that reveals her love of her native land.

Insurance Company In Ghana Becomes NAACP Life Member

18a

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Wed. 6-10-59

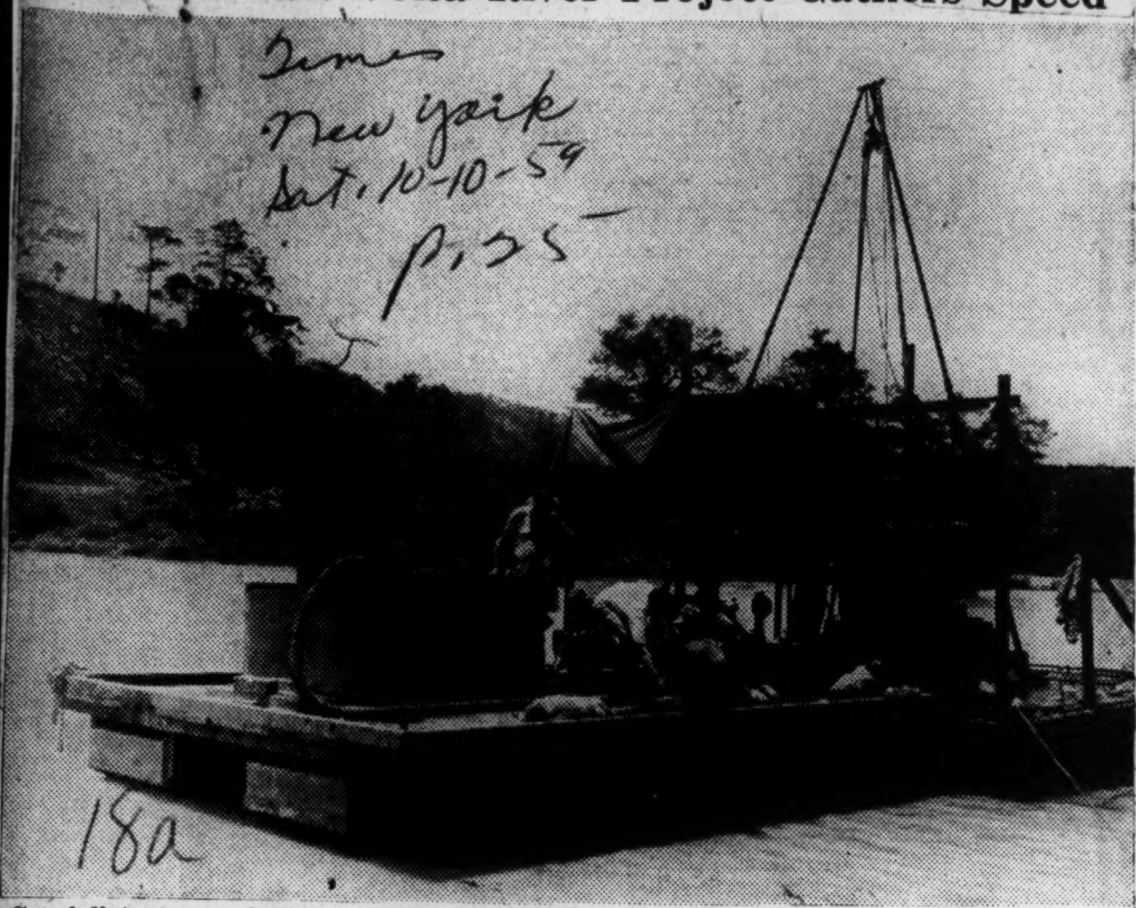
p. 5

NEW YORK—Ghana Insurance Company, Ltd., has become the first overseas business to enroll as a $500.00 life member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Miss Mildred Bond of the Association's life membership campaign reported this week.

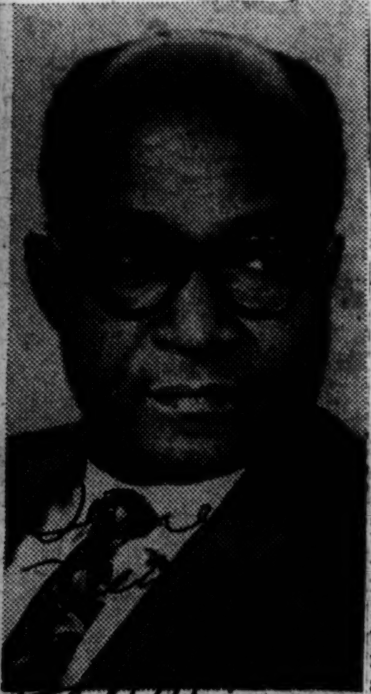
The company, which has its home office in Accra, capital of Ghana, was founded by a group of New York business men four years ago. It now has nine branches located in cities throughout the West African country and is the only Negro-owned life insurance company in Ghana.

Vertner Tandy is president of the company and Robert Freeman secretary. Board members include Dorin Selles, Dr. Thomas H. Amos, Dr. Oren W. Riley, Wilfred I. Mais and Dr. James P. Jones.

Ghana's Vast Volta River Project Gathers Speed



Specialists use a floating drilling rig to test rock along the foundations of the dam rising on the Volta River in Ghana. When the dam is completed, its hydroelectricity will be employed as power for an aluminum smelter, which in turn will use Ghana's bauxite.



The New York Times

Finance Minister K. Agbeli Gbedemah of Ghana says time is drawing near for the necessary financing of planned aluminum project.

KAISER COMPANY HEADS PLANNERS

Times

Concern Is Doing Estimates for Consortium to Aid in Developments

New York

By KATHLEEN M'LAUGHLIN

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 9—Ghana's long-time dream of harnessing the Volta River for production of electric power is nearing implementation, K. Agbeli Gbedemah, Finance Minister, said today.

Sat 10-10-59

p 35

Early in December, he said, the Henry J. Kaiser Company is due to submit proposals for a consortium of aluminum industries, for which the company was retained jointly last year by the Ghanaian and United States Governments. They will comprise revised and up-to-date estimates for the program drawn by the British prior to Ghana's independence, covering cost factors and stipulations for the major installations.

Thereafter, Mr. Gbedemah explained, decisions on the scope and duration of the various stages will focus on the negotiations about financing, which have been conducted to date on a tentative basis. In Washington last week, he added, he talked with representatives of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and other lending institutions, on the matter.

Importance Stressed

Primary importance is attached to the initial multi-purpose hydroelectric station originally projected for Ajena, but which has now been moved a mile downriver, to Kosombo. Pending the receipt of the Kaiser computations, the Minister offer a guess that the investment would be about $180,000,000.

Next is a smelter for the processing of alumina (treated bauxite) into aluminum, to be situated at the port of Tema, as the prime user of the power to be developed at Kosombo. Here the costs are expected to be $140,000,000.

Ghana's own vast bauxite deposits lie too far away from the smelter site, however, to be encompassed in the plans for operating the smelter during the first few years of its existence. Instead, it would begin operations on alumina shipments from Guinea.

The harbor at Tema is being expanded. Installation of a transmission system to carry the electric current from Kosombo to Tema and also to Accra, the capital, contemplated in the plans.

Times

New York

Together with later extensions of these lines to Kumasi, capital of the Ashanti region, and Takoradi, the harbor town in the western region, would require $35,000,000.

Sat 10-10-59

In the first phase of the development, Mr. Gbedemar said, the power generation at Kosombo would total 550,000 to 600,000 kilowatts. Such a capacity would be entirely uneconomic, he commented, unless it were used for the production of aluminum, since Ghana lacks any industries that could conceivably otherwise utilize more than a fraction of that total.

p 35

Half a dozen years, in his opinion, may pass before the pace of the country's development will justify the transfer into the second stage of the volta program. At that time the Kosombo capacity would be stepped up to 900,000 kilowatts.

"Naturally, we cannot foresee what the momentum will be, that far ahead," he added. "It is quite possible that it could be accelerated beyond our present calculations, so that the span would be less."

From a national point of view, the minister declared, the potential of the Volta constitutes Ghana's most valuable natural resource. It is the key to industrialization there, he explained, and to the diversification the economy must undergo to escape its present dependence upon cocoa as its top export.

18a Ghana

Mr. Gbedemah will leave Sunday for Accra, stopping in London to open a branch of the Ghana National Bank.

GHANA AIDE BIDS U. S. HELP AFRICA

18a

Envoy to U. N. Tells Youth Panel His People Resent 'Colonial Powers'

Times

New York

Mon 2 23 59

The United States must decide whether it stands with the people of Africa or with the "foreign powers who suppress us," Ghana's Permanent Representative to the United Nations declared yesterday.

The representative, Daniel A. Chapman, was the adult guest on the New York Times Youth Forum, televised over WRCA-TV. The topic was, "What Will Emerging Africa Mean to the World?"

Among the young panelists was John Njoku, a Nigerian studying at the New School for Social Research here. He wore a loosely fitting cloth outer garment and a red fez.

Mr. Chapman told the forum that Africa sought the friendship of the United States and other countries of the world, but that this did not mean that Africa wanted an estrangement between the United States and its allies, Britain and France.

"We prefer direct aid by America rather than aid by the proxy of colonial powers," he explained.

When African nationalists say the white man must leave, Mr. Chapman said, they refer to "white imperialists."

P 6 C

Need for Aid Cited

"We need the white man to advise us," he said. "He has the know-how to help us."

Mr. Njoku said that the emergence of the African people meant the death of colonialism and imperialism. The white man who has Africa's interests at heart should not leave Africa, he said.

Susan Treacy, a student at Cathedral High School, Manhattan, said that white minorities in Africa must be considered in any solution of the problem.

Donna Budani, a student at Prospect Heights High School in Brooklyn, said white men should stay in Africa, but not to exploit the people.

Raymond Hastings, a student at Plainview High School in Plainview, L. I., stressed the unwillingness of white settlers to leave Africa. He said he did not "agree" with the term white exploiters.

Education Called Need

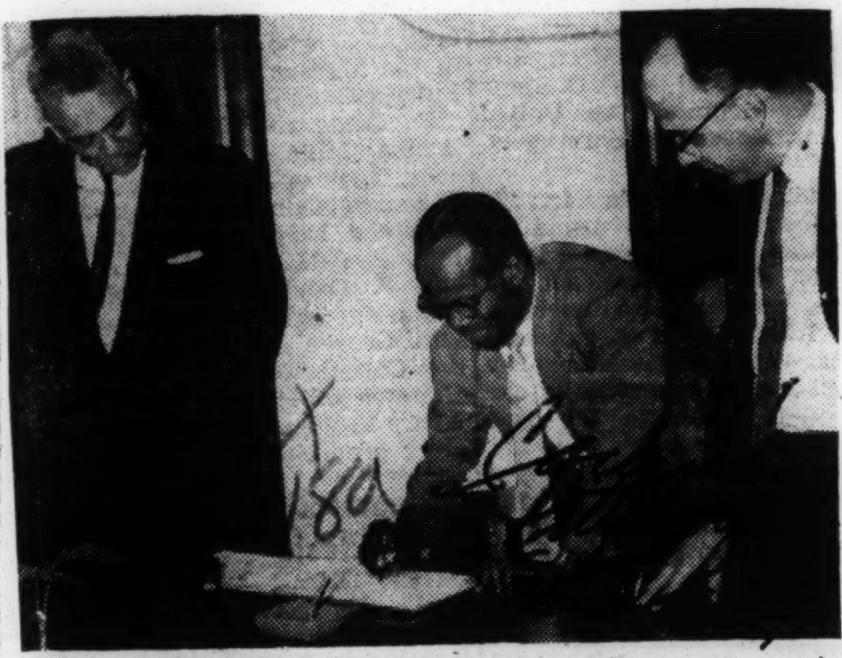
Benedict Stavis, a student at Thomas Jefferson High School, in Elizabeth, N. J., said that if Africa were to assume its rightful position in the world, it would have to "become educated."

When he noted that the United States had a basic duty to teach the African peoples, Mr. Chapman told him: "I think you are doing it already."

Dorothy Gordon, the moderator, asked Mr. Chapman whether the African people were able to govern themselves. The Ghana diplomat, who was educated at Oxford, replied with conviction: "Yes, they can."

The program will be rebroadcast next Saturday at 10:30 A. M. over the WQXR radio network.

Next Sunday the adult guest on the televised forum will be Dr. Lawrence G. Derthick, United States Commissioner of Education. The topic will be: "Who Should Go to College?"



VISITS TUSKEGEE—On a visit to Tuskegee Institute to study its business operations, Isaac Ackom Mensah of Ghana, chats with Tuskegee president, L. H. Foster, right, and H. K. Logan, business manager, left.

18a

Ghana Pins Hopes on U. S. To Lend Aid on Volta Dam

Great Hydroelectric and Aluminum Plan Is Key Project for Nation's Economy

Herald Tribune

By A. T. Steele

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

New York

ACCRA, Ghana, May 4.—The fate of the much-publicized but unrealized Volta Dam project may go a long way toward determining the future relations between this young African nation and the United States. The great hydroelectric and aluminum smelting scheme towers above everything else in the economic thinking of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah and his government.

Steele

5-5-59

Obviously, Mr. Nkrumah and his colleagues have set their hearts on it. Obviously, they want it so badly that they will leave no stone unturned in their quest for the necessary financing.

P 6

U. S. Their Big Hope

At the moment, the United States is their big hope, if that hope fades they may search elsewhere or—as a last resort—try to swing at least the financing themselves.

The Volta is one of the great rivers in West Africa and it drains much of the Ghana back country. The project calls for construction of a dam at a point about seventy miles from the sea.

The water backed up would create a lake 230 miles long and about 3,000 square miles in area.

The bulk of the power produced at the dam would be consumed by an aluminum plant which would be built near by. This smelter it is hoped would obtain the raw material from the extensive bauxite reserves in the Kumasi area of Ghana, about 200 miles away.

Surplus power would be sold to secondary industries which might be attracted to the site and would be used to bring electric lighting to towns and villages.

Loan Tied to Smelter

What Mr. Nkrumah would like is a large foreign loan to help finance the hydroelectric phase of the scheme. The chances for Ghana of obtaining such a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank) at Washington or any of the official American lending agencies depend largely on whether some private company or consortium can be interested in putting up an aluminum smelter to consume the power that would be made available.

If such a smelter becomes assured the prospects are believed good for Ghana of obtaining American financial cooperation for the project for the dam. If, however, there are no takers on the smelter project then the prospects for such aid would be slight, for without a smelter, with its tremendous consumption of electricity, the hydroelectric scheme would stand little chance of paying its way.

Thus far, American financial help has been limited to sharing the expense of an engineering and cost study of the hydroelectric project. This survey was agreed upon at the meeting at Washington last July between President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Nkrumah.

Kaiser Survey Cited

The outcome of the study, made by the Henry J. Kaiser Co., was announced two weeks ago.

18a

The survey showed that a dam with an installed capacity of 768,000 kilowatts could be built at Kosombo, on the lower Volta, at a cost of about $165,000,000. Additional generating capacity, if needed, could be installed at the Kpong Rapids, down river, and on the Bui River.

The present situation is this: The government of Ghana has signed an agreement with Kaiser industries for some preparatory work at the intended site of the dam—for example, determination of site conditions and basic designs and construction of access roads and some housing. Meanwhile, the American government, at the request of Ghana, is continuing its efforts to interest aluminum companies and other potential power users in looking into the prospects.

Power Would Be Cheap

The proposed aluminum plant would have an eventual capacity of 210,000 tons of aluminum annually, which is a big operation by anybody's standards. The big attraction for an aluminum company would be cheaper power than can be obtained in most other parts of the world.

But the scheme is not without flaws. For one thing, the bauxite deposits in Ghana, although large, are of mediocre quality. Indeed, it might prove more practicable for an aluminum smelter to import better quality ores from near-by countries. Secondly, the present state of the world aluminum market is not conducive to large new developments.

The Volta project has been talked about for more than a decade and most of the big aluminum companies have had scouts in Ghana at one time or another. It seemed certain a few years ago that the British government and private British interests would participate in the scheme. But this plan fell through. So Prime Minister Nkrumah is trying the United States.

Resettlement In Ghana

10,000 Villagers Move Into Modern Surroundings

18a

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

5-31-59

p 1

ACCRA (ANP) — Construction is in progress on a man-made harbor and new townships at Tema, a village 18 miles east of Accra, the capital. The harbor is due for completion by 1961.

Tema has existed for a century or two but its villages will now have to move into a new village just completed to make way for the construction of the new town centre. The task of resettling these ~~villagers is no less~~ fraught with problems than the building of the harbor itself.

Resettlement of 10,000 people now living in Tema village is not easy and involves very high sense of goodwill, understanding and co-operation between the government and the villagers. Matters such as property assessment and departure from religious 'houses' handed down by generations are difficult to solve.

When the idea of constructing the harbor was mooted seven years ago, it was estimated that 4,000 people were living in the village. Since then, the future prosperity of the village has brought back a considerable number of people who had settled in different parts of the country. In addition, many workers engaged in the harbor construction are living in the village as tenants.

PAST PROTECTION

Geographically, the old village lies between the Ghemu and Sakumo lagoons. These, it is believed, had protected its people in times of wars against foes.

For this reason, the villagers have worshipped the Ghemu and the Sakumo. Their religious belief in them is such that they never carry their dead along the lagoons. But in Ghana today, many such religious beliefs are dying a natural death and it is hoped that this particular problem will not remain insuperable.

Though the new village has been planned in a modern architectural setting, the design has been such that the traditional way of life of the villagers is interfered with as little as possible. The village is divided into four quarters, Ashamang, Awudung, Ablewonkor and Aboitsewe; and the groupings in the new village follow this pattern of division. In effect, except for the change of sites, the villagers will be resettled lock, stock and barrel.

The new village, situated three miles east of the old one, comprises 398 huoses in 62 compounds. The houses, made up of cement walls and asbestos roofing, contain 2,286 rooms altogether. They are designed in two types. Rooms in one type range from one to four; in the other from five to 16.

Villagers will occupy the same number of rooms as they did previously. Use will also be made of an extension of 100 ten-roomed houses recently added to provide free accommodation for the population, shown in a 956 survey to be over the original 4,000 it had been intended to house.

Houses remaining unoccupied will be made available to the public on a rental or hire-purchase basis.

Artist Presents Library To Ghana

Defender p-3

Chicago, Ill.

Sat 7-25-59

18a

Earl Sweeting, an Afro-American artist from New York, recently returned from Ghana where he spent one year arranging and setting up a library of about 1,900 books and pamphlets dealing with the history of ancient Grana and Africa's contribution to civilization.

Sweeting presented the library to the government, and the people of Ghana, along with some of his enlarged paintings of scenes of African history.

The Afro-American artist who visited Ghana on the personal invitation of the Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Kkrumah, spent many years and his own money in assembling his collection of scarce and rare books.

Sweeting's collections, some of which date as far back as 1789, have been accepted by the Government of Ghana and have been established in the National Archives.

After a four-day exhibition in Accra, Ghana's capital city, an event attended by Cabinet Ministers and other notable personalities at the Prime Ministers Home, Sweeting presented his collection to Dr. Nkrumah, as a contribution towards facilitating the acquisition by the people, of the knowledge, traditions and culture of the continent of Africa.

Back in New York, Mr. and Mrs. Sweeting are busily making plans to return to Ghana in September to continue Sweeting's work on a series of pictures depicting the past history of the African.

GHANA INCOME FOUND HIGH IN COMPARISONS

Times

New York

5-27-59

p 17

Inhabitants of the new African nation of Ghana enjoy a much higher national income per capita than the people of some other nations, according to Focus, publication of the American Geographical Society.

The country's per capita income is about $160 annually. This is much smaller than in the United States, which in 1956 had a per capita income of slighhtly more than $2,000. But it is considerably higher than the income of most other African or most Asian countries.

In Uganda, for example, the annual per capita is about $50; in Egypt, about $120 and in India, only $60.

The national income of Ghana spells prosperity in relation to the customary needs of the average Ghanian's for food, clothing, shelter and recreation.

There are some among the 5,000,000 inhabitants of Ghana who feed poorly, dress shabbily, live in slums and do not know the meaning of pocket money. But there are many more Ghanians who feed very well, dress fashionably, live in modern homes and have money in the bank or under the bed, Focus points out.

18a

Combine

HIGHLIFE IN GHANA: Hugh Gaitskell, British Labor leader, dances the Highlife, a popular step, with Lady Korsah, wife of Ghana's Chief Justice, at ball in Accra. Mr. Gaitskell is spending a week in the African republic as the guest of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the Prime Minister.

18a 1959

GHANA

Success Varying U. S. Negroes Go To Ghana

The Courier Journal

Louisville Ky

Wed 12-2-59

© New York Times News Service

Accra, Ghana, Dec. 1.—A lone clarinetist perched on a bar stool the other night in an Accra hotel and played the blues. He was one of several American Negroes who have come to Ghana to live and work in this young country, but with varying success.

The clarinetist was Edmund Hall, who learned jazz in New Orleans and has played it in the United States and elsewhere for 50 years. He first visited Ghana with the Louis Armstrong band in 1956. Ghana folk plied the American musicians with questions about style technique and the intricacies of jazz.

Wanted To Form Band

Early this year, Hall, remembering the interest in Ghana, decided to make his home here, form a small band, and teach music. He and his wife, Winifred, arrived in Accra October 4.

"We liked the climate here and the people, and we were ready to settle down for a while," Hall said, "but the fellers here aren't interested in rehearsing and really learning.

"All they want to do is play their high life, which isn't jazz but just a repetition of the same little musical phrase with rhythm. They're very good at rhythm. . . ."

Might Return To U. S.

Hall is seriously considering resuming his career in the United States.

Robert Freeman, 42, who was a vice-president of United Mutual Insurance Company in New York, came to Ghana four years ago and started Ghana Insurance Company.

His business has prospered, and a second company, Ghana General Insurance Company, has been set up by Freeman and his partner, Vertner Tandy, also of New York.

Dentists Plan To Stay

Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Lee, both dentists, left their home and practices in Westbury, N. Y., to settle with their two young children in Ghana in 1957. Their new clinic building is nearing completion in Accra, and they plan to stay.

Other Americans in Ghana include a New Yorker in the refrigeration and air-conditioning business, an electrical contractor from California, a night-club operator from New York, and a Pennsylvanian who is personal secretary to the Minister of Finance.

CITY IS NO PLACE FOR A TOGA NOW

The New York Times

U. N. Delegate From Ghana Heeds November's Gusts and Puts Robes Away

New York

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. Nov. 28—Nana Agyemang-Badu has yielded to the chill winds of winter and packed away his ceremonial robes and headdress.

Although the Ghanaian delegate customarily wears Western lounge suits for General Assembly meetings, he has been persuaded to appear when occasion demands in the resplendent regalia of a paramount chief: a draped robe of kente cloth, a headdress ornamented with gold stars and a weighty ring of golden spikes.

"But New York weather has become unkind," the Oxford-educated chief explained in an interview. The chances are that he will not put on the finery again until he returns to Ghana, where he will dedicate his new palace Dec. 12.

The palace, though modern, has been constructed along traditional lines, with a compound where the chief and his elders will sit to receive callers—the chief beneath an umbrella with a golden crest.

For the 30,000 people of the state of Dormaa, Chief Nana is a combination of adviser, teacher and traditional leader. The chief, who is 35 years old, said he was a "kind of father."

He is not supposed to have administrative duties. these belong to the local authorities, and Chief Nana is content to have it that way.

If, however, on one of his regular tours the chief comes across a well founded complaint, he may pass along his findings to the proper official, he indicated.

Aims to Spur Progress

In other matters, he may be more active. He said Ghana would have her first census next year and he planned to tour widely to explain to his people the significance of the undertaking.

He was interested also in efforts by women of Ghana to revise inheritance practices to get more security for themselves and their children. The chief has three young daughters.

By custom the chiefs do not speak directly to their people but use interpreters. This arrangement was devised because chiefs should not admit errors, Chief Nana said. However, he added, he often has broken with the tradition to get closer to his people.

The chief was educated in Presbyterian schools in Ghana and obtained a Government scholarship to Achimota, where he was trained as a teacher. He taught for two years before going to Oxford for graduate studies in public administration.

He was elected chief in 1954. By tradition his nomination by the royal clan was made in consultation with the leading women, esteemed for their age and experience. Approval had to come also from the divisional and subchiefs and representatives of the youth.

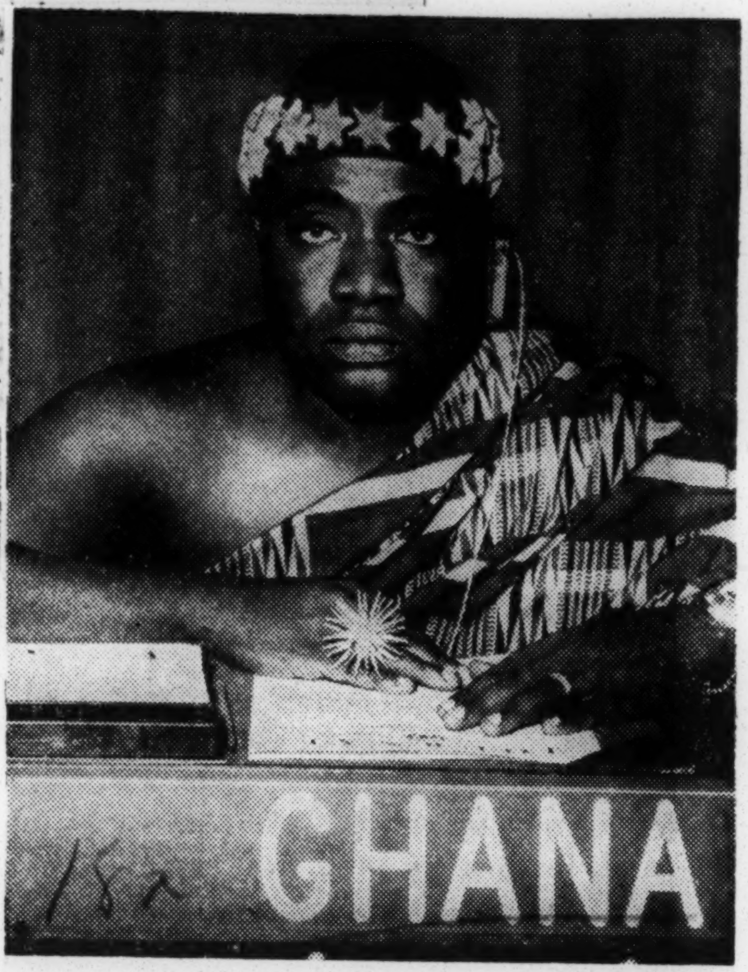
The chief defended the Nkru-

The chief defended the Government of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah against charges that it has sought to stifle opposition. He said the National Assembly included members of the Opposition who had been outspokenly critical of the regime.

"The opposition is freer in Ghana than in many other countries of the world," Chief Nana said.

He said the arrests of perhaps fifty dissidents had been necessary to prevent the overthrow of the Government by force.

"We are the most democratic-minded people in the world," he said.



Leo Rosenthal

DEFERS TO LOCAL WEATHER: Nana Agyemang-Badu, U. N. delegate, in ceremonial garb he has packed away.

U.S. NEGROES SEEK GHANA LIVELIHOOD

The New York Times

Meet With Varying Success

Musician May Go Home, Insurance Man Prospers

New York

Tues 12-1-59

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Nov. 30—A lone clarinetest sat on a bar stool in an Accra hotel the other night and played the blues. He was one of several American Negroes who have come to Ghana to live and work with varying success.

The clarinetist was Edmund Hall, who learned jazz in New Orleans and has played it in the United States and elsewhere for fifty years. Others who have come to this young country from the United States include two dentists, a civil engineer, electrical and plumbing contractors and an insurance man.

Mr. Hall first visited Ghana with the Louis Armstrong band in 1956. Ghanaians plied the American musicians with questions about the styles, techniques and intracacies of jazz.

Early this year, Mr. Hall, remembering the interest shown by Ghanans, decided to make his home here, form a small band and teach music. He and his wife, Winifred, arrived in Accra Oct. 4.

Ready to Settle Down

"We liked the climate here and the people, and we were ready to settle down for a while," Mr. Hall said.

"But the fellers here aren't interested in rehearsing and really learning," he continued. "All they want to do is play their highlife, which isn't jazz but just a repetition of the same little musical phrase with rhythm. They're very good at rhythm.

"I thought I could teach them some music, but now I don't know," Mr. Hall added, shaking his head.

He said a few Ghanan musicians had come to him at first but gradually drifted away. Mr. Hall is considering resuming his career in the United States. Meanwhile, he drops in occasionally at the Ambasador Hotel here to play a little jazz with the British pianist in the bar.

Insurance Man's Experience

Robert Freeman, 42 years old, who was a vice president of the United Mutual Insurance Company in New York, came to Ghana four years ago and started the Ghana Insurance Company. He had known Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah when they were students at Lincoln University, near Oxford, Pa.

Discussing Americans who have established businesses in Ghana, Mr. Freeman said: "Americans provided the capital and know-how and the Ghaians the contacts."

His insurance business has prospered. A second company, the Ghana General Insurance Company, has been set up by Mr. Freeman and his partner, Vertner Tandy, also of New York. They are organizing an insurance company in Nigeria to start operations early next year.

"It's quite exciting and we do like it here," Mr. Freeman said. "The work is a challenge and, we feel, a contribution to the country. And it's a way of life for us."

His wife, Mary, nodded in smiling agreement.

Race Relations Brought Up

"The Ghanans sometimes ask us about race re lations in the United States, Mr. Freeman added. "They says: "We've got our freedom. When are you going to get yours?"

Dr. Robert E. Lee and his wife, both dentists, left their home and practices in Westbury, L. I. to settle with their two young children in Ghana in 1957.

Their dreams of establishing a traveling clinic here were shattered when the elaborate trailer filled with expensive dental equipment they had brought with them failed to withstand the rigors of the humid tropical climate. But their new permanent clinic building in Accra is nearing completion and they plan to stay.

Other Americans in Ghana include a New Yorker in the refrigeration and air conditioning business, an electrical contractor from California, a night club operator from New York and a Pennsylvanian who is personal secretary to the Minister of Finance.

18a 1959 GUINEA

French Community Pledges 'Diplomatic' Course

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 8

Map Action Against Ghana and Guinea

Sat. 7-18-59

By CECIL GREGORY
(Courier African News Service)

TANANARIVE, Madagascar—"Affirmative action" against United Guinea and Ghana has been pledged by the new French Community at sessions held here, which were highlighted by an open split between pan-African and those dedicated to France.

- **Raymond Janot, secretary general of the French Community, charged that certain "outside African states" were "interfering" in the internal affairs of the community.**

18a

The "outside states" were referred to as "an English-speaking state, and a state that was one close to us." Upon being prodded, M. Janot emphasized that the "affirmative action" referred to meant diplomatic action.

■

FROM JANOT'S assertions, it was gathered that he was referring to Guinea and Ghana.

Sessions of the executive council, presided over by French Premier Charles DeGaulle, were spiced by an open split between Mobida Keita, pan-African premier of the French Sudan, and Felix Houphouet-Boigny, Ivory Coast premier, and pro-French centralism.

- **Keita announced that he had a mandate from his country and neighboring Senegal to "obtain independence shortly" within the "framework of a confederal association with France."**
- **M. Houphouet-Boigny's stand was based upon the premise that he and his constituents would be against "belonging" to a community that was nothing more than a commonwealth." Later, the former cabinet member of France ripped into Keita by declaring that he is "tired of blackmail by those who threaten to secede from the community every few weeks."**

Typical of the sentiments being expressed in Tananarive was the incident which occurred as General DeGaulle rose to speak at a mass meeting. Madagascar Nationalists, who have not forgotten the recent rebellion which the French put down with brutal dispatch and great loss of life, unfurled signs which demanded "Immediate and Total Independence."

■

DE GAULLE IGNORED the signs as he continued to speak. He did say, however, that the people of Madagascar were free to quit the Community's bonds if they so desired.

- **As a result of the fuss kicked up here during the two-day session, the "future of the Community" will be one of the key questions to be answered on the agenda of the executive council when it meets in Paris Sept. 10.**

The present situation had not been unexpected, for as The Courier had pointed out, recently, M. Houphouet-Boigny's resignation from the French cabinet to devote himself full-time to Ivory Coast affairs, was an indication of how strong the cries for independence were within the borders of French African territories.

CHARLES DE GAULLE
. . he ignored the signs and spoke

MOBIDA KETTA
. . . has a "mandate" from people

Toure raps U.S. policy on Africa

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 7-18-59

p. 3

CONARKY, Guinea — President Sekou Toure of this new African republic this week expressed his approval of improved relations between his country and the United States, but declared at the same time that the United States must change its attitude toward colonial problems if it wants to make friends in Africa.

President Toure said that relations between his country and the United States, which were unsatisfactory two months ago had "very much improved."

He added that he welcomed President Eisenhower's invitation to visit the United States in October and voiced appreciation for a recent shipment of rice to his country from the United States.

* * *

"BUT SUCH signs" he declared, "are not enough to permit the conclusion that American policy toward Africa had changed.

"We judge our relations with other countries on the basis of their attitude and political concepts toward Africa as a whole, toward colonialism, the right to self-determination and (economic) development," he concluded.

"There can be no middle way, no compromise policy between colonial interest and African interest, which are contradictory by nature and by definition," the Guinea President told reporters.

"Africa," he said, "is moving quite naturally toward independence and unity, and it is up to the older nations to become conscious of this."

Guinea's President Sounds Off

Courier P. 8

U. S. Warned About African Attitude

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 7-18-59

CONARY, Guinea—Although relations between the United States and Guinea are "very much improved," Guinea President Sekou Toure said the U. S. must revise its attitude toward colonial problems if it wants to make friends in Africa.

18a

Sekou Toure welcomed President Eisenhower's invitation to him to visit in October, and expressed gratitude for a recent shipment of rice from the Unitel States.

- **"We judge our relations with other countries on the basis of their attitude and political concepts toward Africa as a whole, toward colonialism, the right to self-determination and economic development," Sekou Toure declared.**

Only in the past two months have the feelings of Guinea toward the United States eased somewhat.

■

IN ANSWER to written questions, the President said:

- **"There can be no middle way, no compromise policy between colonial interest and African interest, which are contradictory by nature and by definition.**

"The United States cannot rightly hope that Africa will be erected on a foundation of contradictions brought about by ones of influence and colonial interests," he said.

No "conservative policy" has "the slightest chance" in Africa, Sekou Toure added.

■

POINTING OUT that Africa is moving naturally toward independence, Sekou Toure defined his country's foreign policy as "positive neutralism." Guinea, he said, refuses to be tied to any power outside Africa since the African bloc is an entity with its own objectives.

- **The only objectives that matter for Africans are emancipation and evolution, he said. All the nation's dynamic forces are working toward this end, and an opposition party would only reduce the revolutionary dynamism, Sekou Toure stated.**

"I know that there are some who talk about totalitarianism, but they forget to say that it was the people itself that formed the totalitarian determination of our nation," he said.

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M. HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY
. . is "tired of blackmail, threats" . .

Guineans Range In Skin Shades Like U. S. Negroes

Defender
Chicago Ill

By HOYT FULLER

(Special To Defender Publications)

2

Sat. 8-1-59

P. 9

The people of Guinea are, on the average, tall, stately and comely, with a range of skin shades about like that among American Negroes.

They are only apparently homogenous, being members of several different races (chiefly Soussou, Malinke, Foulah and Toma), and when a Guinea belle says she is mixed, she does not mean half-white.

An estimated 70 per cent of the people are Moslems, and traditional Moslem robes are as much in evidence as European - style clothes, Guinean women still largely prefer their brilliant bouffant-and-sari gowns and headdress, and French stylists give them chick variations.

180

MADAM TOURE

Unlike their religious sisters in North Africa, Moslem women of Guinea never took very much to the veil.

ACTIVE IN POLITICS

They are less conservative generally and, following the example of statuesque half-French Madame Toure, are increasingly active in politics and civic affairs.

Europeans in Conakry alone number about 4,000 despite the frenzied exodus last October when Guinea cut the unbilical cord with France.

Many of the Frenchmen recalled by the De Gaulle government have returned, and while all ministerial and pivotal post are held by Africans, Europeans have important jobs as advisers, technicians and interpreters.

For example, Toure's press attache and editor of the weekly newspaper, Liberty, is a Frenchman.

The fact is that, with independence, the number of Europeans is increasing faster than new facilities are being readied to accommodate them. Significantly, many of the newcomers are Eastern European who, for political reasons, would not have been welcome under the French.

1ST ENVOYS

The first country to send an ambassadore was Bulgaria, and East Germany, Poland and Czechoslavakia, which now receive more than 30 per cent of Guinea's regular foreign trade, have numerous representatives and delegations in the capital.

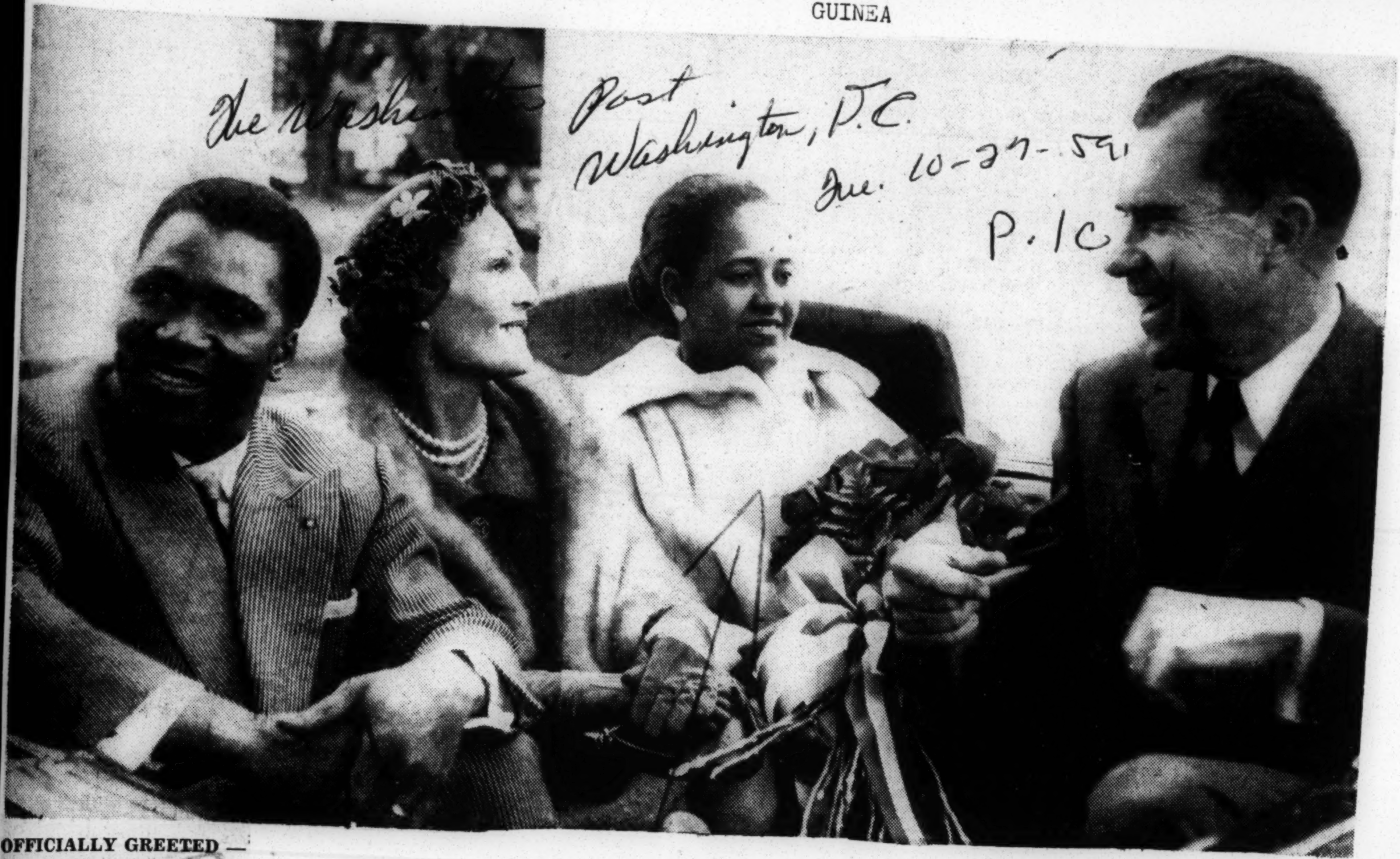
There have been, in the past few years, a trickle of American Negroes through French Africa. But, unlike English-speaking Africans, French-speaking Africans who have not been to Paris know American Negroes primarily as victims of segregation in newspaper stories or as they were usually pictured by Hollywood in the movie industry's heyday.

Asked what she thought of American Negroes, a Paris-chic pharmacist's assistant shrugged a cocoa-colored shoulder. "I have no interest in them," she said. "They are only singers, dancers or servants."

Fortunately, the African leaders know better. In their monumental job of lifting their individual countries into the ranks of modern nations they recognize that American Negroes have much talent and resources which might be of use to them. Asked if American investment would be welcome in Guinea, Sekou Toure replied:

"Most emphastically yes — providing it is well-considered. Our need for capital investment is obvious. We need much small and medium class industry in order to reduce our importation of articles and to direct importations toward the heavy equipment which will largely condition our economic development."

And what is true of Guinea will, in the near future, apply to all of French-speaking Africa. The opportunities there for the future overwhelm the imagination. For French-speaking Africa-including the huge, rich Belgian Congo—is an area as vast as all the 48 states.



The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
Tue. 10-27-59.
P. 1C

OFFICIALLY GREETED — The President of the Republic of Guinea (left) and Mrs. Sekou Touré (second from right) leave the North Portico of the White House with the Vice President and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon. President and Mrs. Eisenhower welcomed the visiting couple at the White House early yesterday afternoon, before they were escorted to the President's Guest House by the Nixons. The President and Mrs. Touré returned to the White House last night for a State Dinner in their honor.

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18a 1959 GUINEA

Visits United States

Guinea
18a

PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE

Better Relations With Africa Seen In Toure's Visit

The Informer
Houston, Texas
Oct. 10-31-59

BY LOUIS LAUTIER
For the NNPA News Service

P. 16

The state visit of President Sekou Toure of Guinea is for colored Americans to take a look at the amazing upheaval in Africa and at United States African relations and to consider what may be done to improve those relations.

For, after all, Africans and colored Americans are brothers under the skin. Inded, there is a bond among all the colored peoples of the world, and it is one of the important factors in the cold war.

18a

Indignities heaped upon a colored American, a Hottentot in South Africa, a Hindu in India, or to any of the other darker peoples immedately becomes grist for the propaganda mills.

The object of both the Western Powers and the Communist bloc is to have colored people the world over believe that they will fare better in a world dominated by the one than they would under the other.

"INDEPENDENCE"

The uniform pre-occupation of the African is with "independence." In much of the area south of the Sahara, this goal is embodied in the rallying cry of the word. The word "independence" embodies also the yearning of many Africans for individuality and equality.

West Africa, of which Guinea is a part, stretches from th Sahara wastes on the north to the Congo Basin on the south and east and encompasses 22 countries and territories, primarily colonies or former colonies of France and Great Britain.

In West Africa the desire for self - government is intense. Progress towards its achievement has been fast. There are three independent states in this area— Liberia, independence since 1847; Ghana, formerly the Gold Coast, independence since 1957, and Guinea, which became indepndent in 1958.

In 1960 Cameroun and Togo, now United Nations Trust territories under French administration, and the Federation of Nigeria, a British Colony, will achieve their independence.

SELF GOVERMENT

Sierra Leona, the principal remaining British colony and protectorate, is progressing toward self-government with no date as yet set for independence.

The French colonies of West Africa have continued to evolve politically. With the exception of Guinea, they have chosen the status of autonomous republics in a French community as a result of the constitutional referendum held on Sept 28, 1958.

The French Community Exeutive Council retains jurisdiction over such matters as defense, foreign affairs and currency. Members have been given the right to negotiate their withdrawal from the community at any time.

In January Belguim announced its decision to revise its policy toward the Belgian Congo and to proceed with the liberalization of the political system there.

BELGIUM AHEAD

Belguim had already created economic and social conditions in the Congo in advance of those of other African colonies while refraining from encouraging the growth of political parties and political life.

West African leaders, bearing in mind economic and social benefits, recognize the value of continuing ties with Europe.

Guinea, which voted for independence from France at the time of the constitutional referendum signed agreements in principle with France in January.

Text Of President Sekou Toure's Address At North Carolina College

SEKOU TOURE

Jackson Advocate
Jackson, Miss

(Editor's Note: Following is a text of the address delivered at North Carolina College Thursday by President Sekou Toure of the Republic of Guinea following the conferring upon him of the degree of Honorary Doctor of Laws.)

Sept. 11-14-59
P. 2

Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Mayor, my sisters and brothers, in addition to the fact that I have already expressed, I should like to say that we will be faithful interpreters of the sentiment of companionship and friendship which you have expressed to us when we return to Guinea to make these same tributes to the Guinean people.

The longer our friendship continues, the more confident we are of the need for direct contact for the various peoples of the world. God has given all power to man, except that of knowing the inner thoughts of his fellows. God has made us men and given magnificent power. It is only love and friendship that benefits us to know the inner thoughts of man.

The science has permitted us to make use of our powers, but it is only friendship that permits us to benefit.

18a

It is for this reason that I should like to tell you that the African continent has suffered greatly and has suffered long. This suffering accumulated over the years have now converted themselves into moral and spiritual values which will help to transcend and to make a better and more unified world.

Again, today as I said yesterday, it is quite obvious our technical means have gone quite far beyond the spiritual resources of man—the same man who has created these means. The effects of the imbalance has made numerous gaps among men. There are men and women who stand in admiration for these marvelous technical achievements. But we should gain even more if men and women stand in admiration of the efforts which would unite people in human charity. And it is with a very high conception of his role that man should look upon himself for humanity with humility. Nowhere will he feel a stranger, because everywhere he goes he will feel only one responsibility, that of doing what he can to span the differences which divide us now.

Men, whatever may be their state or title and whatever be their welath, will die. The people, however, will live, and it is only through the progress of these people, by helping them along their way that the individual has a future across the centuries.

In coming here we find ourselves in a familiar, friendly atmosphere. And we are in communication with the American people. But our great desire is to consolidate the foundations of cooperation between our two countries. The differences of climate, color, positions in life have nothing to do with our common responsibility of cooperation to make a more firm basis for the harmonious development of this friendship.

Often one thinks of countries in terms of size of population and the number of people who make them up. We, for our part, prefer to think of other nations in terms of their human sentiments. What lasts and what endures is that which we do for men.

Rather she must act as a positive factor to strengthen so the human being may be consolidated in place upon a peaceful foundation.

Some say that inequality of man will be with us until the end of time. That is true as long as men do not understand one another; but once men are able to understand one another better, inequality will give place to mutual efforts, sacrifices. What we must see in people is their contribution to the world, to the development of spiritual and technical values and to the feeling of their well-being all over the world.

Africa is a very large continent, larger than the European and American continents. But it is a continent which today is underpopulated. It is a continent which includes many natural riches, many of which have not yet been identified. It includes many ethnic groups; many different languages, and on account of the system of colonialization Africans are closer to Britain and France than to the other Africans. The aspirations of the African people, their higher aspirations today in the direction of independence and in the direction of a full exercise of their rights to govern, so that out of this diversity they may create a unified Africa which will make a great contribution to Africa and the rest of the world.

Some people thing this is a gigantic endevaor. Some think that it will never be realized. There are others full of confidence. They know that it will be realized even if they have to die in the process. And after this passing, they are full of confidence that those who come after them will realize that this movement which is going in the direction of African freedom and unity does not carry with it any hatred toward other people of the world because we have understood this ignorance and this lack of understanding and we wish to work in such a way that people may understand and overcome these difficulties.

It is said that it is easier to destroy than to create. The work of hatred is easer to do than the work of love for men. That is why we are confident here that the American people will take the extended hand of friendship that Africa offers and that together we may cooperate in sharing a unified and better world for tomorrow.

We have come to ask for nothing. We come with a political aim. We have come to express to the American people and to the American government our wish for cooperation and we have seen that the same wish for cooperation is shared by the American government and the American people.

I should like to thank the members of the faculty and the students of this great institution of learning for the very warm, fraternal reception which we have received and the honor you have just done me.

Among the various cereal grains, there are those which have certain qualities of grain which others do not have. Let us take a grain of rice or a peanut. Let us say that I will prepare myself a very nice dish of rice and say I also eat some of the peanuts. Those things which I have eaten will certainly help me to live. But the portion of these two grains which I do not eat, I sow and the returns will be even greater because a single peanut will give birth to tens of others. A single grain of rice will give birth to dozens of grains of rice, which is to say that although there are many men of goodwill, those who prepare the spirit of youth have the great fortune of having the feeling that they will benefit from the quality of those who will carry on in the future. A man may take 10 or 20 years to build a bridge. If the bridge collapses and water carries it away, his work will nevertheless have accomplished something. But culture shall never cease. Culture not only permits man to understand himself but also to understand other men. The University which frees the spirit of man by preparing men for total liberty and also teaches him to defend his liberty. We should like to especially address those men who are working for the future of men through work they do for these young men and women in front of us. And as one says that the future belongs to youth, we should like that the African movement to freedom is understood by them also.

And if I may allow myself once again to express my appreciation to the American government for the invitation that it has extended to us, I should like to very particularly to thank the youth of America upon whom will depend the future and for whom we extend the bridge which we have thrown across the ocean which separates our two continents. That is why, even through you may forget our facial characteristics, our dress, we should like for you to keep intact the friendship which will be the basis for future understanding and future cooperation and peace.

Mr. President, I should like then to thank you most sincerely in the name of our delegation.

President of Guinea Visiting UNC Today

The News and Observer

Raleigh, N.C.

Wed. 10-28-59

P 1

North Carolina for the next two days, will play host to the touring chief of state of the infant African nation of Guinea.

President Sekou Toure will visit the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, and call on prominent Negro businessmen in Durham during the only Southern stop on his current U. S. tour.

Gov. and Mrs. Hodges will greet the visitors at the Raleigh-Durham airport around 4:45 afternoon. Mrs. Toure is accompanying her husband.

Also in the official party will be John H. Morrow, U. S. ambassador to Guinea, and a former faculty member at North Carolina College in Durham.

The Negro College campus will be one of the stops for the party's Durham tour Thursday morning.

Guinea is uncommitted to either the western or communist camps. His trip, as a guest of the U. S. Government, is regarded as a diplomatic step in wooing the country's friendship.

Immediately after his arrival, President Toure will drive to Chapel Hill. Chancellor William B. Aycock and other University officials will show him over the campus.

Gov. Hodges will be host at a dinner in the Morehead Planetarium (7 p.m.), which will be followed by a special planetarium show. Both white and Negro guests will attend the dinner.

After an overnight stay at the Carolina Inn, President Toure and his party will go to Durham Thursday morning. They will be luncheon guests at Duke University.

During the morning, the African chief of state will talk with officials of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., the largest Negro-owned insurance company in the world, and other Durham Negro leaders.

The official party is scheduled to depart Thursday afternoon for Chicago.

President of Guinea Criticizes U. S. on Its Colonial Attitudes

Times New York

Toure Says Relations Have Improved, but Complains of African Policies

Thurs. 7-9-59

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

CONAKRY, Guinea, July 8—President Sekou Touré, declared, in effect, yesterday that the United States must revise its attitude toward colonial problems if it wants to make friends in Africa. p. 4C

The President said that relations between his country and the United States, which he termed unsatisfactory two months ago, had "very much improved."

He welcomed President Eisenhower's invitation to him to visit the United States in October. He also expressed gratitude for a recent shipment of rice from the United States.

But such "signs" are not enough to permit the conclusion that "American policy toward Africa had changed," he added.

"We judge our relations with other countries on the basis of their attitude and political concepts toward Africa as a whole, toward colonialism, the right to self-determination and [economic] development," the President declared.

Sees No Middle Way

He made his statement last night in written answers to questions.

"There can be no middle way, no compromise policy between colonial interest and African interest, which are contradictory by nature and by definition," he said.

"The United States cannot rightly hope that Africa will be erected on a foundation of contradictions brought about by [zones of] influence and colonial interests," he added.

No "conservative policy" has "the slightest chance" in Africa, M. Touré said.

Africa is moving "quite naturally toward independence and unity" and it is up to the older nations to become conscious of this, he declared.

The President defined his country's foreign policy as "positive neutralism." Guinea, he said, refuses to be tied to any power bloc outside Africa, since the "African bloc" is an entity with its own destiny and objectives.

The other emerging African states have adopted a similar attitude, he declared.

Guinea is a former French colony that chose independence rather than membership in the newly organized French Community.

Defends One-Party Rule

Answering questions about Guinea's one-party regime, M. Touré complained that outsiders liked to talk as if the emerging states of Africa were old nations with set political structures and organized economic and social institutions.

The only objectives that count for Africans, he said, are emancipation and evolution. All the nation's dynamic forces are working toward this end, and an Opposition party would only "reduce the revolutionary dynamism," he declared.

"I know that there are some who talk about totalitarianism, but they forget to say that it was the people itself that formed the 'totalitarian determination of our action.'"

"Nobody would dream of planting coconut trees on the English Channel or filling the St. Lawrence Seaway with hippopotami and crocodiles," he said.

It makes just as little sense to equate internal policies of under-developed countries with "this or that system" existing in established nations, he added.

Under-developed countries must devise their own policies in accordance with their conditions, he declared.

GUINEA ADJUSTING TO ITS STATEHOOD

Times New York

Visitor Finds New Republic Land of Many Contrasts and Pressing Problems

Thurs. 7-9-59

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

CONAKRY, Guinea, July 9—Notes from a correspondent's notebook: p. 27

The newcomer who expected the majority of Guineans to be either Christian or pagan was in for his first surprise at the airport.

Several thousand Moslems, resplendent in their golden turbans, red fezzes and gold-embroidered bou-bous, or cloaks, were crowding the converted hangar that serves as a terminal.

They had come to greet the Marabout, or Moslem hermit, of Conakry, home from a pilgrimage to Mecca with his entourage.

Between 80 and 90 per cent of Guineans are Moslems, including virtually all the country's leaders.

Many of the illiterate or semi-literate masses have gone to Koranic schools and are able to recite the Koran in Arabic, without understanding it.

Nevertheless, Islam is hardly a political factor in Guinea, according to well-informed neutral observers. Secular thinking is deeply ingrained, these observers say, and the average Guinean's affinities to Islam are vague and desultory.

*

Luxury Amid Slums

Except for a handful of tall, super-modern buildings, Conakry is a city of the poor. The slums begin at the back-door of air-conditioned luxury.

Right behind the handsome, tree-lined main boulevard, which has the traditional wide sweep of French city planning, there is a tangle of wooden shacks, mud-huts and huts made of vaguely assembled bits of corrugated iron.

It is hot and heavily humid. Some of the children and adults are sleeping on straw mats spread out on the mud of the shoulder of the street.

*

Bitter Intellectuals

"La mission civilisatrice de la France," a young Guinean remarks bitterly, pointing to the scene.

Like most of the young men who are running this new country, he was educated at French schools and universities. He speaks with great sophistication in faultless French.

In fact, he is cast of the same mold as the liberal, vaguely Leftist young intellectuals one meets in the cafes of Paris' Left Bank.

The difference is that he has been swept out of the world of brilliant conversation, into a world of action.

*

Politics and Ballet

One of the young leaders who talks the language of a French intellectual is Keita Fotéba.

He is Minister of the Interior and of National Security. He is also the founder and director of Les Ballets Africains, which performed in New York recently.

In front of him, in his office, is a big map where multicolored pins mark the location, in the bush, of his party's local committees.

On his nearly empty desk is a stack of books on ballet and famous dancers.

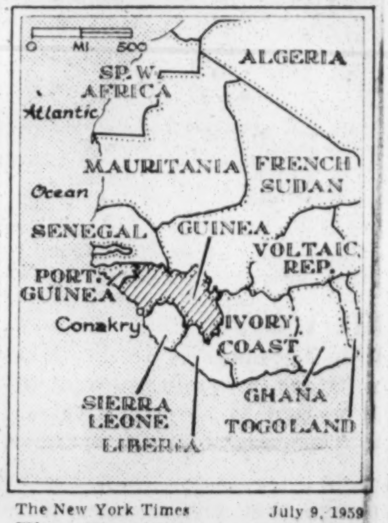
*

Cops and Little Robbers

Conakry has beauty despite its poverty. It is built on a peninsula with majestic old mango trees and slender palm trees leaning out over the ocean.

Small boys are throwing coconuts from the top of the tall palms. Their friends below, are running off with the precious fruit, a policeman in hot but futile pursuit.

President Sekou Touré



The New York Times July 9, 1959

The President of Guinea (shaded) urges the United States to alter outlook toward colonial issues.

At high tide each evening a fleet of long, slender boats is shooting out across the ship channel. Dancing on the breakers, they pick their way uneeringly between the barely covered rocks.

The men are paddling furiously. From a distance it looks more like a race than a grim and ineffective way to feed a family.

*

Soldiers Without Arms

A visitor who watches Guinean soldiers and policemen in Conakry finds it hard to take seriously press reports that Czechoslovak military instructors may be training a dangerous political army in the bush, for their own sinister purpose.

GUINEA:

Newsweek

Veering East

New York

"If you insist Guinea is Communist, that settles it." Mon. 5-11-59

The irate speaker was President Sekou Touré, hard-eyed boss of the new West African Republic of Guinea (NEWSWEEK, May 4). Last week, as he and his guest, Ghana's Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, pieced together a loose agreement* on their five-month-old "union," Sekou Touré took time out to sound off to newsmen. His main charge: The U.S. has driven Guinea toward Communism. p. 56

As Touré told it, Guinea, after abruptly parting from France, went shopping in Washington last fall for "one or two thousand rifles." After all, said Touré, pointing out that when French troops left they took their equipment with them, "we needed some sort of force here." Washington's reaction to his arms request: Dead silence.

Into Hock: Petulant over the brush-off, President Touré started bargaining with the East. Now Guinea has mortgaged an estimated 60 per cent of its agricultural exports to Iron Curtain nations, invited East Germans to study its untapped resources of iron and bauxite, accepted three shipments of Czech arms, including antitank guns, two armored cars, and 3,000 to 4,000 rifles.

Recalling Egypt's switch to Russian military aid after the U.S. balked, newsmen pressed the State Department for an explanation. Official answer: The request was informally passed through Liberia—and Washington doesn't like dealing through a third party. Unofficial explanation: Guinea had wounded President de Gaulle by rejecting the French Community. Not wanting to offend the French, the U.S. offended Guinea.

Newsweek p. 57

Nothing like it happened before

The Afro-American
Baltimore Md

By LOUIS LAUTIER

(Other Stories, Pictures on (Page 5)

11-7-59

RALEIGH, N.C. (NNPA)—Southern hospitality, U.S.A. style, was dished out in large measure to President Sekou Toure of Guinea, Mrs. Toure and their entourage during a whirlwind 24-hour visit to the educational center of North Carolina Wednesday and Thursday.

P. 1
180

The reception of President and Mrs. Toure in the Raleigh - Durham - Chapel Hill area was unbelievable.

Nothing like it has ever happened in a southern state before. Social intercourse between white and colored persons on a basis of equality has been taboo in the Southern states, except in unofficial small private gatherings, ever since the first boatload of slaves was landed by the Dutch at Jamestown, Va., in 1619.

But Governor Luther Hodges suspended the unwritten rule, and he and the First Lady of the State gave President and Mrs. Toure a royal reception.

* * *

GOV. HODGES perhaps explained his attitude at a press conference at the State Capitol shortly before the African visitors arrived. In a prepared statement, he said:

"Some weeks ago, I was informed that Mr. Toure would like to visit North Carolina and I was requested to assist in this visit. I, of course, am happy to cooperate with the President and the State Department in welcoming the head of a foreign Nation who is on official visit to this country."

He added that he was "sure all North Carolinians will join with me in saying that we welcome these visitors to North Carolina and we hope that President Toure, his Cabinet ministers, and members of their families will all learn more about our great nation, its government and people."

The last head of state from abroad to visit North Carolina was the President of Turkey in 1954.

* * *

DURING THE 24-hour visit of President and Mrs. Toure there was not a single racial incident of any kind as officials of three universities, the Mayor of Durham and Durham business leaders joined in honoring the Guineans.

An unsegregated dinner given by Gov. and Mrs. Hodges in the Planetarium of the University of North Carolina, in honor of President and Mrs. Toure, Wednesday night must take precedence over the other events on the busy schedule of the visitors in the Raleigh - Durham - Chapel Hill area.

The Afro-American
Baltimore Md
11-7-59

But the event which Mr. Toure appeared to enjoy most was the conferring of the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon him by the North Carolina College at Durham Thursday morning.

The college band formed on the law in front of the B.N. Duke Auditorium before the Toure party arrived. They struck up "Ruffles and Flourishes" as the Presidential party arrived. Later they played the Guinean national anthem.

P. 2

* * *

18a

AFTER A ROUND of introductions in the Law Building, an academic procession moved to the B. N. Duke Auditorium, which was jammed to capacity.

President Toure wore a cap and gown. He had on his cap at a rakish angle.

Dr. A. Elder, president of the college, told the audience that the occasion provided an opportunity for the college to express its admiration for the people of Guinea who "live in honor and dignity as a free people." He praised Mr. Toure for "distinguished service" to his country and the cause of freedom.

Dr. Albert L. Turner, dean of the Law School, read the citation, and Dr. Elder conferred the degree.

* * *

PRESIDENT TOURE delivered a rather philosophic address, speaking in French and at one point addressing the audience as "my sisters and brothers." He was given tremendous ovation upon his receiving the degree and upon the conclusion of his address.

The African continent has suffered greatly and has suffered long, Mr. Toure said.

"These sufferings, accumulated over the years, have now converted themselves into enormous moral and spiritual values which will help to transcend human differences and lead to a better and more charitable world," he said.

Mr. Toure suggested that man should look at himself as a citizen of humanity in general. "Nowhere will he feel a stranger," he added, "because everywhere he goes he will feel only one responsibility — that of doing what he can to cover the differences which divide us."

* * *

BECAUSE AFRICA has suffered, he said, "she must not become an apple of discord among the peoples of the world. Rather she must serve as a positive factor to strengthen the free and charitable sentiments of the world so that people may be consolidated and placed upon a firmer foundation."

Mr. Toure pointed out that because of the colonial system Africans in many cases are closer to the French, the British, the Portuguese and the Belgians than to other Africans.

But he emphasized the need for creating a unified Africa which may make "great contributions to the peace of the world."

A plaque from North Carolina College students to the students of Guinea was presented to Mr. Toure by Robert Kornegay, president of the Student Government Association. Dr. Helen G. Edmonds, professor of history, presented, in French, the visiting ladies, who also were presented with gifts by Miss Barbara Harris, "Miss North Carolina College of 1959."

* * *

FROM NORTH CAROLINA College, President Toure and his entourage visited the home office of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. They also visited the Mutual Savings and Loan Association and the Mechanics and Farmers Bank.

Another program was staged in the auditorium of the North Carolina Mutual, where remarks of welcome, giving the growth of the company, were made by Asa T. Spaulding, its president, and by President Toure.

Here the keys to the City were presented to President Toure by Mayor Evans. Dr. William J. Kennedy, chairman of the Board of North Carolina Mutual, presented Mr. Toure with a plaque, "Hands of Friendship Across the Sea."

From the North Carolina Mutual the party went to Duke University where they were met in front of the University Chapel by Dr. A. Hollis Edens, president of the university, and his assistant, Earl Porter.

* * *

THEY VISITED the chapel, a beautiful edifice and then went to the Union Building for the luncheon given by President and Mrs. Edens in honor of President and Mrs. Toure in Old Trinity Room.

From Duke University the party went to the Raleigh-Durham Airport where they took off at 3:40 p.m. for Chicago.

They arrived at the Air National Guard hangar at the Midway Airport in Chicago at about 6 p.m. From the airport they went to the Drake Hotel where they stayed during their Chicago visit.

News From Abroad

The Washington Post
Wash., D.C. Sun. 11-29-59

Toure Chilled Reds With Praise of U.S.

P. A-5

Herald Tribune News Service

BONN, Nov. 28—Sekou Touré, neutralist President of Guinea, surprised the diplomatic corps in Moscow this week by speaking with unexpected warmth of his recent visit to the United States, it was learned today.

18a

Advices received by Western embassies in Bonn in the last 48 hours also disclosed that Touré chilled his Soviet hosts by openly refusing to accept their viewpoint on certain European issues.

Touré, who reached Czechoslovakia Friday after an 8-day stay in the Soviet Union, profusely thanked the Russians for the moral and material aid they have given Guiena. However, on at least two important occasions, he appeared to go out of his way to recall to the Russians that he had just had friendly talks in the West. He went further in this respect than had been foreseen.

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P. 4

NORTH CAROLINA did itself proud in its entertainment of President and Mrs. Toure and their entourage.

Governor and Mrs. Luther Hodges were the perfect host and hostess. They not only met President and Mrs. Toure at the Raleigh - Durham Airport but rode with them in a motorcade to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

The women apparently got tired and dropped out of the sightseeing tour (on foot) of buildings on the university campus, but Gov. Hodges went right along until President Toure and members of his Cabinet decided to get a few minutes of rest before the dinner given by Governor and Mrs. Hodges in honor of President and Mrs. Toure.

The Governor's car and the other cars in the long motorcade, which moved Toure, his party and State Department officials about the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area, were driven by members of the State Patrol. Toure had the use of the Governor's car, with the State seal on it, as long as he was in North Carolina.

* * *

I ASKED NO special favors of the State Department before leaving Washington. I thought it had problems enough in seeing that there were no incidents involving Toure or members of his party while they were in North Carolina.

But when I arrived at the Raleigh - Durham Airport some three hours ahead of the plane bringing Toure, I was met by Dr. and Mrs. Pete Ivey of the University of North Carolina (he's the public relations director), who informed me that the State Department had made reservations for me at the Carolina Inn, a university-owned and operated hotel on the campus. Toure and his party were housed there.

Before leaving Washington, Frank Holeman, a native North Carolinian, a Washington correspondent for The New York Daily News, told me to look up Ed Rankin, Governor Hodges' secretary, who was his classmate at the University of North Carolina and who would solve any problems I might have.

* * *

P. R. JERVAY, publisher of The Carolinian at Raleigh, had assigned Alex Barnes, his all-around top man, a popular figure in the Raleigh - Durham area and public relations director for the AME Zion Church to meet me and stay with me during my visit.

Barnes drove me from the airport to The Carolinian office. He called Mr. Rankin. He was told that Mr. Rankin was out and for him and me to be at Mr. Rankin's office by 3:30 p.m.

When we got to the State Capital and inquired for Mr. Rankin, we were told that Gov. Hodges was holding a press conference in the conference room and Mr. Rankin was with him and to go right in.

When we entered the press conference, Gov. Hodges was talking about a grant of $2,500 000, donated by the Dreyfus Foundation of New York for an international research center.

* * *

AFTER THE questions and answers concerning the grant and the research center were completed, Gov. Hodges excused the representatives of the Foundation and the scientists who were participating in the conference. and then continued the conference.

He first asked Barnes and me to stand and introduce ourselves. He then made an announcement concerning the visit of President Toure.

"Some weeks ago, I was informed that Mr. Toure would like to visit North Carolina and I was requested to assist in this visit," the Governor said. "I, of course, am happy to cooperate with the President.

18a 1959

GUINEA

No Charity Wanted

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
11-7-59
p. 4

President Sekou Toure of Guinea, the world's youngest republic, presently on a tour of the United States as guest of President Eisenhower, did not take long after his arrival to announce that he had not come with his hat in his hand.

Charming, dynamic, intelligent, he undoubtedly is a bright star in that emerging firmament of young Africans dedicated toward leading not only their own people, but their whole continent toward independence and their rightful place in the sun.

"We do not want charity. We want respect and fraternity," he told newsmen at the National Press Club luncheon Tuesday.

The peeved French withdraw all assistance thirteen months ago when Toure persuaded his countrymen to vote against remaining tied to France and the hard - pressed young president voiced a plea to the World for economic aid.

Neighboring Ghana responded and so did the Soviet Union with a $35,000,000 low interest loan and a supply of arms made in Czechoslvakia.

The slow - moving United States sent 5,000 tons of rice· 3,000 tons of flour and one teacher, which to a proud man like Sekou Toure must have bordered terribly close to a charitable handout.

Mr. Toure's reception in the United States could go a long way toward rectifying this earlier indifference to the plight of an African nation in whose hills lie two billion tons of iron ore and unestimated millions of tons of bauxite from which aluminum is made.

Guinea Chief Assails Paris In U. N. Talk

New York Herald Tribune New York

Calls Its African Bloc A Colonial Subterfuge

7m 11-6-59

By Joseph Newman

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 5.—President Sekou Toure of Guinea, in his first address to the General Assembly of the United Nations, today attacked France and the twelve African members of the French community, which he described as a subterfuge for perpetuating French colonial rule.

p3

All members of the French delegation, including Ambassador Armand Berard and Felix Houphouet-Boigny, Premier of the Ivory Coast, and leading champion of the French community, refrained from joining in the applause and remained seated when all delegates and spectators rose in deference to Mr. Toure as he walked out of the Assembly at the conclusion of his speech.

18a

Speaks in French

Mr. Toure, wearing a black and white African costume and the gray cap of devout Moslems, spoke in flawless French, which he learned as a colonial subject and used to free Guinea from French rule only thirteen months ago.

He criticized all the colonial powers of the West and called by name on France, England, Belgium, Portugal and Spain to renounce their territories, so that the entire continent of Africa would become free and independent.

But he reserved his most cutting remarks for the French community, with which he and leaders of other independent African states have been conducting a running battle for several years.

Sees "Rider and Horse"

The thirty-seven-year-old African President said that "those who no longer dare present themselves in their true colors, that is, in their trappings as imperialists," are trying to preserve their rule and delay liberation by creating communities which he said resemble "the union of the rider and the horse."

18a Guinea

Herald Tribune photo by Morris Warman

VISITORS AT UNITED NATIONS—Premier Felix Houphouet-Boigny, of the Republic of the Ivory Coast in Africa, and his wife as they were greeted yesterday at U. N. They had arrived earlier from Europe by plane at Idlewild Airport.

Later at a press conference, he mentioned France by name as the "rider" of the African "horse."

"Machiavellian Plan"

In his lengthy speech to the Assembly, Mr. Toure spurned economic aid from colonial powers because "their Machiavellian plan still aims at dividing the Africans in order to remain the masters of the continent."

This was considered an allusion to African opponents like Mr. Houphouet-Boigny, who advocated a "realistic" policy of collaboration with France and Britain because they possess the capital necessary for the economic development of Africa.

Mr. Houphouet-Boigny, who split with Mr. Toure by keeping the Ivory Coast in the French community instead of joining Guinea in becoming absolutely independent of France, is expected to reply to Mr. Toure during one of the meetings of the U. N. session. He arrived in New York today, just in time to hear Mr. Toure's attack.

For "United Africa"

Mr. Toure declared the aim of the African leaders was to establish a "united Africa" of independent states. He called on the United Nations to help achieve this aim.

He said that the attitude of Africa toward the opposing capitalist and Communist systems will be determined by the help which they give the African people to "break the chains which bind them."

On the other hand, he said, "Africa, once free, will co-operate with all the systems for its economic development and the full development of its cultural values."

Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold was host at an official luncheon at the U. N. in Mr. Toure's honor. In the evening the nine independent African states gave the visitor a cocktail party at the U. N.

18a 1959

Signs of Improvement Discounted

African Leader Says U.S. Needs to Overhaul Attitude

Miami, Fla, Thurs. 7-9-59
Herald

18a p. 7A

By HENRY TANNER
The New York Times Service

CONAKRY, ~~Guinea~~ — Guinea's president Sekou Toure has declared in effect that the U.S. must revise its entire attitude toward colonial problems if it wants to make friends in Africa.

The president said that relations between his country and the U.S., which he has termed unsatisfactory two months ago, had "very much improved" recently.

He welcomed President Eisenhower's invitation to him to visit the U.S. in October and he expressed gratitude for a recently arrived shipment of American rice.

But such "signs," he added, were not enough to permit conclusion that "American policy toward Africa had changed."

"We judge our relations with other countries on the basis of their attitude and political concepts toward Africa as a whole, toward colonialism, the right to self-determination and (economic) development," the president declared.

"There can be no middle way, no compromise policy between colonial interest and African interest, which are contradictory by nature and by definition."

He added:

"The United States cannot rightly hope that Africa will be erected on a foundation of contradictions brought about by (zones of) influence and colonial interests."

No "conservative policy" has "the slightest chance" in Africa, Toure said.

Africa is moving "quite naturally toward independence and unity" and it is up to the older nations to become conscious of this fact, he declared.

The president defined his country's foreign policy as "positive neutralism."

Guinea, he said, refuses to be tied to any power bloc outside Africa, since the "african bloc" is an entity with its own destiny and objectives.

The other emerging African states had adopted a similar attitude, he stressed.

Answering questions about Guinea's one-party regime, Toure complained that outsiders liked to talk as if the emerging states of Africa were old nations with set political structures and organized economic and social institutions.

The only objectives that count for Africans, he said, are emancipation and evolution.

All the nation's dynamic forces are working toward this end, and an opposition party would only "reduce the revolutionary dynamism," he declared.

"I know that there are some who talk about totalitarianism, but they forget to say that it was the people itself that formed the 'totalitarian' determination of our action.

"Nobody would dream of planting coconut trees on the English Channel or filling the St. Lawrence Seaway with hippopotami and corcodiles," he said.

Yet, he added, it makes just as little sense to equate internal policies of underdeveloped countries with "this or that system" existing in old established nations.

Underdeveloped countries must necessarily devise their own particular policies in accordance with their particular conditions, he declared.

GUINEA

REPUBLIC OF GUINEA—THE FIRST SIX MONTHS

18a

Toure Cites Aloofness of West In Accepting Aid From Soviet

Times New York

By THOMAS J. BRADY
Special to The New York Times.

p. 4E

Sun. 5-3-59

CONAKRY, Guinea, May 11—The two-and-a-half-mllion people of this West African country have survived their first six months of independence without bloodshed or famine. Nor has their nation become a Communist satellite.

In the circumstances these negative achievements are considerable.

Although Guinea detached herself from France without violence, the advent of independence here was brutally abrupt as it has been in no other African country that has achieved sovereign status in recent years.

The difficulty began last August when Sekou Touré, then Premier and now President of Guinea, angered Gen. Charles de Gaulle during the French leader's visit by an undiplomatic speech on the evils of colonialism. A month later, in a constitutional referendum, Guinea was the only one of fourteen French African territories to prefer independence to President de Gaulle's proposed French African community. The sovereign republic of Guinea was proclaimed on Oct. 2.

President de Gaulle reacted by withdrawing the entire corps of French administrators and colonial technicians — except those operating the port of Conakry and the airfields.

Sekou Touré was clearly taken by surprise. Guinea had expected a transition period during which new relations with France would be negotiated. Instead de Gaulle's behavior caused one English-speaking observer to comment: "Hell hath no fury like a Frenchman scorned."

As in the aftermath of an unpleasant divorce, there was even squabbling over furniture in the Governor's palace.

A cargo of rice destined for Guinea was diverted on the high seas to Abidjan where, under the pretext of an old law for commandeering foodstuffs in time of famine, the Ivory Coast took the rice. Guinea claimed a serious food shortage was averted only by shipments of food across the border from neighboring Liberia.

Instead of helping, France was trying to prove Guinea could not go it alone, Guineans believe.

A repeated request for diplomatic recognition of Guinea by France was treated with extreme hauteur by General de Gaulle; some sixty other countries recognized Guinea before France got around to it in January. At the same time France finally negotiated three protocols with Guinea for monetary support and commercial preferences, for technical assistance and for cultural aid (school teachers).

Little Improvement

French - Guinean relations have not greatly improved, however. The protocols cannot become effective until detailed conventions are worked out, and negotiations on monetary conventions have bogged so far down that Guineans are talking —probably without much substance—of leaving the franc zone.

Guinea's situation would have been desperate except for help from three sources: The African countries of Liberia and Ghana; the countries of the Communist bloc; and individual Frenchmen, most of them from the extreme left-wing of French politics, who signed individual contracts to replace some of departing French civil servants.

M. Touré and his governing team had almost all been raised in the Communist-dominated French General Confederation of Labor and had strong Marxist predilections. While the tree world stayed aloof, the Communist bloc lavished attentions on Guinea.

The United States did not establish an embassy here until Feb. 13. It is still manned only by a chargé d'affaires and one other foreign service officer who live in a local hotel, use a Jeep station wagon for diplomatic transport and have a small section of a local office for an embassy.

The official explanation is that Guinea's independence was not expected in Washington and the State Department had no funds for a proper establishment here during the current fiscal year. The Guinea Government nevertheless attributes the "small warmth" of the United States to "scruples toward France," according to Fode Cisse, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Pan-Africanism

A major force that has kept Guinea from becoming a Communist satellite seems to have been pan-Africanism. This force expressed itself in the form of food and diplomatic support from Liberia and the formation last November of a loose union between Ghana and Guinea, accompanied by a loan of £10,000,000 ($28,000,000) from Ghana.

Communist infiltration has begun, however. A Czech trade mission arrived in November, followed by similar missions from East Germany, Poland and the Soviet Union. The results were four trade agreements by which Guinea is exchanging about $8,000,000 worth of her products on a barter basis for goods from the Communist bloc.

The Soviet Union and Bulgaria have sent ambassadors to Conakry while the Western countries have thus far sent only chargés.

The Guinea Government recently showed its sensitivity to possible Communist displeasure by forbidding the showing of a film of Jean Paul Sartre, "The Red Gloves," until "after the departure of the East German mission." Scenes of the Dalai Lama's escape from Tibet were also cut from newsreels.

Three shiploads of "gifts" from Communist countries have arrived, including several thousand Czech rifles, five armored vehicles, tractors, ploughs, clothing and fifty mobile field kitchens designed to be horse-drawn. Negotiations are in progress for a 150-kilowatt radio transmitter to be provided by Czechoslovakia.

The pattern of politics and government here has been from the outset similar to that of Communist countries. There is only one party, the Democratic party of Guinea, which is effectively identical with the Goverment. Guinean leaders say their democracy is based on the grass roots of party cells, but no opposition is permitted.

In a recent written interview, President Touré said: "Guinea cannot permit herself to disperse her forces, her energy, her will, in political dualism * * *. No Guinean can be conservative. We have no bourgeoisie, no social classes, no dualism of interests. Every Guinean is a convinced nationalist who has broadened the definition of national sense to the limits of Africa."

Regime Stable

The Government is stable and generally popular, though by no means democratic in the Western liberal sense of the word. There are some discontented elements, however, according to President Touré, "everywhere

where we have cut down privileges and attacked old favors." These elements do not, however, constitute a political force, he said.

M. Touré expressed an eclectic view of Marxism the other day. Marxist organization, he said, is useful and valuable, but Marxist theory cannot be applied in Africa for two reasons: "There can be no class struggle because there are no classes, and atheism is impossible—in Africa almost everybody believes in something religious." Despite the infiltration it is clear Guinea has not become an African satellite of the Communist bloc and that President Touré will not let the country become a satellite if he can help it.

The best evidence of this is the current effort by Guinean politicians to justify their position in Western eyes.

The recent excitement in the Western press about the arrival of Czech rifles was viewed here almost in the light of a conspiracy to discourage American aid to Guinea.

U. S. Aid

Preliminary negotiations are in progress for a beginning of American aid to Guinea in the form of shipments of rice and wheat, according to Louis Lansana Beavogui, Minister of Economy.

M. Touré's definition of his policy is pan-African neutralism. "We have absolutely no intention of delivering Guinea either to western or to eastern influence," he said.

The Ghana-Guinea union, which expanded on paper Friday night to a union of independent African states, is an expression of pan-Africanism and has as its immediate view two apparent objectives: a detachment of any members of the French African community such as Sudan in which there is a separatist movement, and an operating association with Nigeria after that enormous country becomes independent in October, 1960.

The Conakry-Accra axis, which issues a constant stream of verbal attacks on colonialism and provides a refuge and platform for outlawed African nationalists, is undoubtedly having its effect on the rest of Africa. What remains to be seen is whether M. Touré will be able to swing it to the African Left by personal dynamism.

PRESIDENT TOURE

Associated Press

AFRICA:

Newsweek

The Women

New York

Mon. 6-1-59

p 47

Vivid, graceful, and passionate, the young dancers of Guinea's "Ballets Africains" scored a tub-thumping success on their recent tour of the U.S. The male dancers leaped like springbok, and the females added a decorative note that was marred only in New York when License Commissioner Bernard O'Connell made them put on brassieres. The girls grumbled, but obeyed.

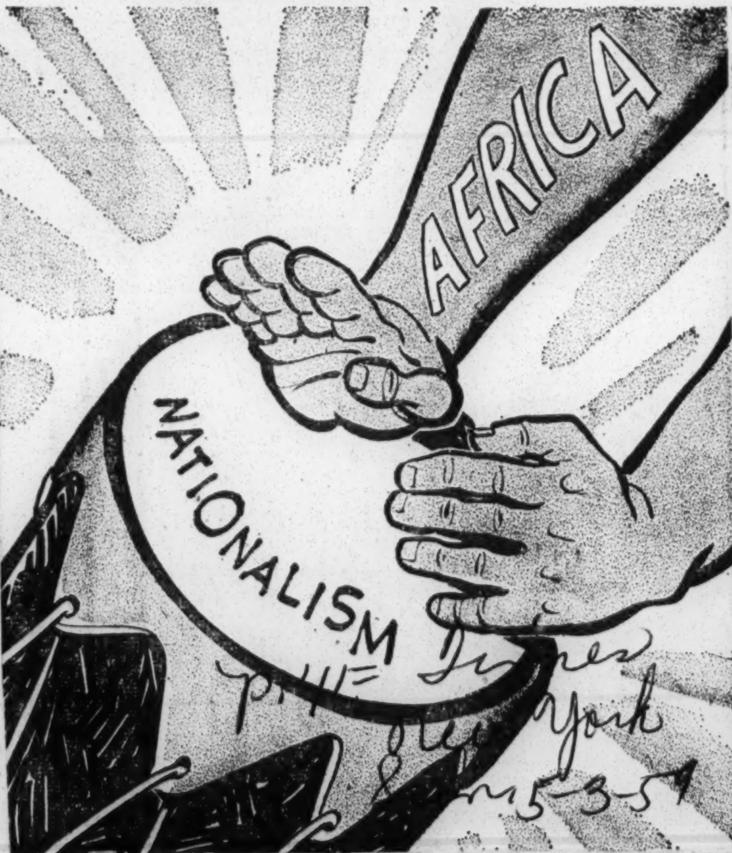
Last week, back in Guinea, President Sekou Touré followed Commissioner O'Connell's lead. It was all right for Guinean women to keep on carrying everything from bananas to bedsteads around on their heads, but they must add some extra inches to the brilliantly colored calico of the dresses they normally wear. "No longer," said the President, "will we see young women, torso nude, carrying a tray with two bananas.

Guinea's new formalism was introduced during the recent visit of Ghana's Prime Minister, Kwame Nkrumah. It reflects a growing sense of national respectability which has accompanied both young nations' newly accomplished independence. Now that their menfolk have achieved political equality with their former colonial masters, West Africa's women want equality between the sexes, along with their right to vote. And they have found a natural leader in Mrs. Evelyn Amarteifio, founder and general secretary of Ghana's militant Federation of Women.

A pharmacist's wife who looks like U.S. blues singer Ethel Waters in her buxom and belligerent, threatens that unless they are granted, she personally will step out and lead 10,000

women on a protest march to Prime Minister Nkrumah's residence at Christianborg Castle.

'A MESSAGE FOR THE WORLD'



p. 11E Times
New York
Sun 5-3-59

Guinea Chief Hails U. S., Chills Hosts at Kremlin

New York Herald Tribune

New York

Sat 11-29-58

p 8

By Gaston Coblentz

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

BONN, Nov. 28. — Sekou Toure, neutralist President of Guinea, surprised the international diplomatic corps in Moscow this week by speaking with unexpected warmth of his recent visit to the United States, it was learned today.

Advices received by Western embassies in Bonn also disclose that Mr. Toure chilled his Soviet hosts by openly refusing to accept their viewpoint on certain European issues.

Mr. Toure, who reached Czechoslovakia yesterday after an eight-day stay in the Soviet Union, thanked the Russians for the extensive aid they have given his fourteen-month-old West African republic since it broke away from France.

However, on at least two important occasions he appeared to go out of his way to tell the Russians that he had just had friendly talks in the West.

In addressing one group of diplomats, Mr. Toure underlined the warmth of the reception he was accorded in Washington, London and Bonn.

Subsequently at a Kremlin reception in his honor, Mr. Toure predicted that representatives [illegible] still suppressed African p[illegible]ples soon would take their place in the diplomatic corps in Moscow, Washington, London, Paris and Bonn.

Mr. Toure's inclusion of Bonn on the list—and his omission of East Berlin, the capital of Communist East Germany — distinctly annoyed members of the Soviet Praesidium who were present. The Russians have tried to induce Guinea to become the first African nation to recognize East Germany.

Herald Tribune—McCarten

President Sekou Toure in New Y[illegible] this month.

Guinea Strives to Fulfill Bright Future

18a

Courier P. 5

CONAKRY—If the young, striving Republic of Guinea fails to fulfill the future envisioned for it by Black Africa and much of the outside world, the failure will not be through the nation's lack of effort.

With lamentably limited facilities and appalling handicaps, the people are literally throwing themselves into the job of spanning the wide gulf between what they have and what they need.

■

WHAT THEY HAVE is mostly potential. Guinea's known reserves of rich bauxite exceeds 150 million tons; reserves of iron ore are estimated at more than two billion tons; and deposits of gold and diamonds are conceded to be considerable.

What they need first is a solid agricultural base for a growing economy. Bananas are presently the chief cash crop, and rice and coffee are farmed to some extent, but agriculture in general is perilously underdeveloped.

Sat. 3-21-59

■

THE EDUCATIONAL SITUATION is no less grave. Fewer than 15 per cent of the 2,500,000 population is literate in French, and technical and mechanical skills are virtually non-existent.

Pittsburgh Pa.

President Sekou Toure, recognizing that the country's needs are "enormous beyond a doubt," relentlessly spurs the population toward shrinking the distance between the inadequate present and a bountiful future.

He regularly appears in public, praising the people for what they have so far accomplished and urging them to greater goals. His radio messages, combination state-of-the-nation reports and pep-talks, are standard features of the limited (nine hours daily) radio programming.

■

WHILE DRIVING HIMSELF and the people at break-neck pace, Toure nevertheless disclaims widely published reports that he has threatened to impose "forced labor" to speed the modernization and industrialization of the country.

Instead, he said a program of voluntary labor has been instituted which he calls "human investment."

"We launched this program not so much for modernization and industrialization as to fulfill our own immediate needs," he said. "It has received the enthusiastic acclaim of the population and already has had some interesting results."

■

SOME OF THE RESULTS he cited were communal tilling of rice fields, building of roads, schools and dispensaries, all sorely needed.

For presently there are only a dozen moderately well-equipped hospitals and clinics in Guinea, and about as many dispensaries located in the major villages of the interior. There are approximatey 250 primary schools with 1,000 teachers, and 25 secondary schools with 100 teachers.

Statistics on the mileage of paved and unpaved roads is unavailable, but fair to good roads connect the capital with principal villages, and a single 497-mile railroad connects the capital with Niger.

■

BUT TO IMPROVE ALL THIS the people have indeed responded to the President's "human investment" program. The mobilized villagers of Forecariah built 124 miles of roads in 70 days, and the residents of Conakry completely cleaned the city in three consecutive Sundays.

In Conakry, where the rate of literacy is put at 45 per cent, the public schools are as full of adults in the evening as they are of children during the day. They support Toure's claim that "the population's desire for progress is such that it isn't necessary to take recourse to solutions of restraint."

Guinea's Mineral Wealth Attracts Fortune Hunters

18a

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CONAKRY—In the hot, palm and mango-shaded Republic of Guinea a new kind of gold rush is under way. Dozens of representatives of international firms haunt the presidential palace and the various ministries seeking exploitation rights to the bountiful mineral wealth of the new republic.

Among the foreigners in the air-conditioned salons of Conakry's luxurious Hotel de France are also notorious adventurers, some of whom are known to have been evicted recently from other African countries.

Sat. 4-11-59

■

THE ATTRACTIONS luring these businessmen, legitimate and otherwise, to this sparsely developed country are fabulous reserves of bauxite iron and large but uncertain quantities of gold and diamonds.

P. 5

But foreigners are not the only ones eager to get at the riches of Guinea. Of the slightly more than 2,500,000 inhabitants, some 30,000 (or 1.2 per cent) are prospecting for gold and diamonds among the streams and ridges of Mount Nimba.

Sec. 2

These industrious Guineans, escaping taxes on their treasures, cross into Sierra Leone and Liberia where they annually peddle gold and gems worth millions of dollars.

■

WORLD KNOWLEDGE of Guinea's gold and diamond deposits is not new. But foreign firms, conscious of the new republic's need for development funds, hope that necessity will open the door that was closed to them under French rule.

A huge, diamond-rich area in the Mount Nimba region, reserved as a natural park under the French Government, is one of the locations coveted for diamond mines.

Guinea's President Toure Tells Nationalists' Aims

New York Tribune

By A. T. Steele

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

CONAKRY, Guinea, Mar. 30.—In all Africa there is no more eloquent spokesman for African nationalism than Sekou Toure, President of the young Republic of Guinea. It is still to be seen whether he will be as successful in solving the practical problems of government as he has been in winning the hearts and minds of his countrymen.

A. T. Steele

New York N.Y.

That is an open question. But he is certainly one of the major personalities to be reckoned with in the great upsurge which is under way on this continent. Youthful (thirty-seven), very dark, with deep-set brooding eyes and a striking presence, President Toure has adopted Marxist techniques in internal matters and a neutralist outlook in international affairs.

Tues 3-31-59

This correspondent put a series of questions to President Toure and received answers in writing. The material is too voluminous to be quoted in full, but the more interesting parts of the exchange follow:

Question: In what ways could the United States be of help to Guinea?

Answer: "The fields are numerous, but the great contribution we are tempted to ask from your country is that of understanding—the understanding which would prevent wrongful estimation of our acts, which would not consider Guinea in particular and Africa in general as a card to leave or take in a poker game or a pawn in a game of chess.

Influence in U. N.

"The best support your country can give Guinea is surely that of its influence in international committees debating African problems. I could take as a recent example the vote by United States delegates in the United Nations on the Cameroons. The majority of delegates judged the question as that of an African territory under French influence. It was not the voice of Africa that was listened to, and you know with what unanimity it made itself heard."

Q: What are the political objectives you consider most important for Africa in general and Guinea in particular?

A: "For Africa the answer is two words: independence and unity. We shall lead our revolution in the name of all, unjustly enslaved and frustrated by decades, even centuries, of colonization which have subjugated the black man, modified his original ways, reduced and sometimes destroyed his possibilities of development, used his riches and his wealth, taken his soil, his strength and dominated his thoughts."

Q: Do you believe that the future political development of Africa will follow Marxist lines?

A: "It is evident that certain Marxist conceptions suit African conditions, but it is no less evident that Africa will have to find its own revolutionary principles. As for the class problem, you will soon see that there exists in Africa one and the same class—that of the dispossessed. We are supremely a unity of 'Misere' (poverty of body and mind), and it is unthinkable that we should seek inspiration in the capitalist system to solve our problems."

Q: Do you look forward to a union of African countries, and if so what form will it take?

A: "The form of union matters little at the moment. What does matter is to create conditions for this unity. Independence is the forerunner of unity. African unity has no inspiration to draw from the present parceling out into zones of French, British, Portuguese or Belgian influence. We have to re-create Africa in its true dimensions, and all the frontiers imposed by colonialization will of necessity have to disappear."

Q: How do you stand toward East and West? Do you lean toward one or the other?

A: "We are pursuing an essentially African policy, by Africans, for the benefit of African peoples. Any links formed with any nation must be viewed with this in mind. We are infinitely jealous of our sovereignty and the power we hold to control our own destiny."

Q: Is Guinea disposed to accept technical and economic assistance from the United States?

A: "But of course. Why should we obstruct or prevent matters of this nature when our needs are so great? Nothing excepting safeguarding our independence and sovereignty could justify any refusal of such help."

Associated Press

President Sekou Toure of Guinea.

African Leader Challenges U. S. Negroes To Seek Own 'Heritage'

World p. 1 Atlanta Ga. Wed. 2-18-59

PHILADELPHIA (ANP) — The apparent refusal on the part of American Negroes to acknowledge their African heritage and culture was challenged here by Michael Babatunde Olatunji, president of the All African Students Union of the Americas, Inc.

The handsome spokesman for over 1800 students of the Dark Continent said in an exclusive interview that it is certain that the Negro will not be free until he has cleared his mind and taken a "realistic look at his past culture."

"The heritage of the colored man in America is clearly defined," stated the colorfully garbed visitor. "Actually he is not to blame for knowing so little of the past. But education should have taught him by now that he has been carefully indoctrinated to forget all but the white man's civilization and consequently knows little else.

18a

"BROTHERS" JEER

Pointing to his native garb, Olatunji recalled that Negroes have a tendency to "laugh" at his clothing. "They think it's very funny."

Talking of the AASUA, the only African organization trying to promote and encourage unity and solidarity among its people for the development of a true 'African Personality,' he said "Our organization has representatives of 21 different coutnries in Africa. If we are to be a solidified nation then it will stem from the intellectual discipline of our union here. We plan semmaries to discuss our future in the space age and even more important to assure the continuance of our cultural programs."

$10,000 BUDGET

To attain this goal, Olatunji revealed that the union has a budget of $10,000 for 1959, much of which was contributed by a Philadelphian who did not wish his name made public but who has a "sincere interest" in the perpetuation of African culture.

World 2-18-59

U. S. Ambassador to Guinea

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat 5-16-59 p. 12

While the United States diplomatically recognized the Republic of Guinea some months ago, the embassay only consists of a charge d-affairs and a tiny staff in rented quarters in Conakry.

So far the White House has nominated no one for this post, and has not intimated that it will before Congress adjourns the present sessions.

When someone is nominated for the post, we are anxiously waiting to see whether a prominent Negro Republican will be named, and if so whether such a Negro will be acceptable to President Sekou Toure.

Several qualified Negro Republicans already holding positions of trust are capable of holding this post, some of whom speak French.

However, it will be well not to ~~be too~~ sanguine, recalling the Administration's failure to name envoys to other newly emergent non-white nations.

18a 1959

French Technicians Returning to Guinea

Conakry 18a

CONAKRY, ~~Republic of~~ Guinea—The recent official resumption of Franco-Guinean accord will return certain acutely needed technicians to the new African republic, but it will do little to change the unofficial picture of Franco-Guinean relations since France recognized Guinea's independence Sept. 30.

Pittsburgh Press

Sept 27-59

P. 10

Although France, in a flurry of emotion, withdrew some 400 civil servants, hundreds of Frenchmen remained at their posts, and some others moved into the vacuum created by the sudden mass evacuation.

Virtually every major department of government here includes French people among its staff, and French workers are liberally sprinkled among the small army scurrying about the offices and halls of the executive mansion.

■

THE TWO busy interpreters in President Sekou Toure's office are Frenchwomen, and his press attache is a Frenchman. The private secretary and chief aide to the Minister of Information, Alausanne Diop, are both French.

Most French teachers returned almost immediately to their posts and others were recruited to fill outstanding vacancies. One of the new ones is Madame Nicole Decoster, wife of an executive of FRIA, the leading company exploiting Guinea's rich deposits of bauxite.

Madame Decoster, who lived and worked in America for nine years as an interpreter, consented to teach English in an intermediate school after the flight of the regular teachers.

"Almost everyone became panicky and assumed the worst would happen," she said.

"Many businessmen just closed up and left. Some of them have since come back. I suppose they realized the world hadn't come to an end just because the French were no longer in control. Actually, there was no need for panic. The changeover was miraculously smooth."

GHANAIAN UNIONS SEEK VARIED TIES

Times New York

May Join Neutralist African Group, but Stay in Body With Anti-Red Units

Sun. 5-3-59

P. 12

Special to The New York Times.

CONAKRY, Guinea, May 1—The Trades Union Congress of Ghana appears likely to become a link between the neutralist General Union of Workers of Black Africa and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

High officials of Ghana and Guinea have indicated for the first time that the Ghanaian organization may hold memberships in the African General Union of Workers and the International Confederation at the same time.

It is now expected that the Ghanaian labor organization will join the African General Union without withdrawing from the International Confederation, to which the American labor movement adheres. The Confederation is composed of non-Communist or anti-Communist national unions. Its Communist counterpart is the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The development would be significant because it would mark the first breach of the principle of rigorous neutralism on which the African General Union was founded. The breach would bring a trend toward the non-Communist world.

Sekou Touré, President of Guinea and president of the African General Union, said in a written statement in reply to a question, however, that there would be no change in the neutralist position of the African General Union.

"The ties the Ghana Trades Union Conference may have with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions cannot have any repercussions on our central organization," he said. "Such ties are considered purely internal ties of the T. U. C. in which we have entire confidence."

He also said that national unions belonging to the African General Union were absolutely autonomous, but that the central organization was "opposed to any affiliation."

His comment followed a declaration by Ako Adjei, Ghana's Minister Resident here, that he saw "no incompatibility" in membership in both the African General Union and the International Confederation, to which the Ghana T. U. C. has traditionally adhered.

The compromise appears to be the price the African General Union would pay for Ghanaian adherence to what has hitherto been an organization confined to French-speaking Africa.

Some observers feel that allowing the T. U. C. to join both organizations will open the way toward affiliation with the Communist World Federation of Trade Unions by those labor groups that previously had renounced Communist ties to form the strictly African federation.

The African General Union was established to unite the French-African labor movement, which had previously been attached to metropolitan French labor organizations, both Communist and non-Communist.

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NEW AFRICA UNION HOPES TO EXPAND

Times New York

Ghana-Guinea Federation May Be Rallying Center for Nationalists

Sun. 5-3-59

P. 12

By THOMAS F. BRADY

Special to The New York Times.

CONAKRY, Guinea, May 2—The new union of independent African states started here last night by Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah and President Sekou Touré of Guinea appears likely to become the rallying center for militant or extreme African nationalism in the next few years.

18a

The new union is a loose one, specifically leaving to its members their own armies and their own diplomatic affairs and leaving any other delegation of sovereignty for future decision.

However, the list of basic principles provides for a Union Economic Council, to be composed of equal representation from each member and for a Union Bank to "issue and bank the respective currencies of member states."

The heads of the states "will determine common policy on matters of defense."

Ratification Seems Sure

Technically, the union does not yet exist because the document signed at a gala reception last night has not yet been ratified by the parliaments of the two nations, but such ratification is hardly more than a formality in view of the effective rule in Ghana and Guinea.

The Nkrumah Touré statement declared the project would be submitted to the governments of all independent states of Africa and of those countries soon to achieve national independence.

This means that Nigeria, the largest African nation, with a population of 34,000,000, is the prize in view for the Accra Conakry axis. The Nigerian federation will become independent in October, 1960, and its political tendencies are far more conservative than those of Ghana and Guinea.

But Nigerian adherence to the union may become a political issue in the federation if, as some observers expect, its cause is espoused by the extreme nationalist party of Nnamdi Azikiwe, which has its major strength in eastern Nigeria.

Other Possible Prizes

Two other possible prizes are French Togoland and the French Cameroons, trust territories that will also become independent next year. Another hoped-for adherent is Liberia, which, however, has been more cautious in its espousal of Pan-Africanism than Ghana and Guinea. Nevertheless, cordial relations prevail between President Touré and Liberian President William V. S. Tubman.

The new French African Community, which Guinea rejected in favor of independence last fall, is the apparent object of the statement in the Touré-Nkrumah declaration condemning "every community based upon a system in which colonized territories are subject to colonizing states."

Although the territories of the community have internal autonomy, the community itself is dominated by France. In a recent written response to a question President Touré said:

"We have no possibility of direct accords with any of the territories of the French Community. The French Community, which claimed originally to be a French-African community is an entity in which all prerogatives of sovereignty in international law are retained solely by the Government of the French Republic."

It may be assumed, however, that any separatist tendency **within the French Community, such as that which is said to exist in the Sudan, would be welcomed and encouraged by President Touré and Prime Minister Nkrumah.**

The independent Sudan republic (the former British-Egyptian Sudan, which has no connection with the Sudan of the French Community) has thus far practiced a policy of isolation, probably derived from fear of Egyptian domination.

Speculation on Bank Plan

The joint bank of issue called for in the draft agreement signed last night by President Touré and Dr. Nkrumah is the aspect of the new Union of Independent African States that has caused the most speculation here.

The text says the "task" of the bank "will be to issue and back the respective currencies of the different states or federations that are members of the union."

Since Ghana and Guinea, which form the nucleus of the union, belong respectively to the sterling and French franc zones, the terms suggest there will continue to be separate currencies for the two countries with extremely limited interchangability.

Dr. Nkrumah said the draft agreement would not have any effect on Ghana's membership in the British Commonwealth. Presumably also Ghana will remain attached to the sterling pool, at least to the same degree as India.

The position of Guinea is clear. Guinea signed a protocol with France in January under which she was to remain in the **Franc zone and issue her own currency based on the French Franc and therefore controlled by the franc pool.**

The protocol was to be implemented by precise conventions. Uegotiation of these conventions has thus far been deadlocked because Guinea wants to keep control of her own gold and hard currency reserves and earnings. France demands that they go into the pool of reserves.

Guinea says she is not bound by the protocol unless the conventions are signed; France says the protocol is binding in any event. Since Guinea has no reserves of her own and is still using the currency of the French African colonies on a temporary basis, she could hardly issue her own money without outside backing.

British observers here feel, however, that Ghana might be sufficiently rich to back a Guinea currency related to the franc on the basis of limited convertability. Ghana also has a technical staff of bankers in her own bank of issue qualified to handle such an affair.

Rising Red Influences in Guinea Stir U.S. Concern About Africa

18a

By JACK RAYMOND

Special to The New York Times.

New York Times

New York, N.Y.

Sat. 4-4-59

p. 7

WASHINGTON, April 3 — United States officials are concerned about growing Communist influence in Guinea, the new West African republic that voted itself out of the French Community last Sept. 28.

Officials here have noted that the East Europeans have been pouring in arms and warming up diplomatic relations with the Government of President Sekou Touré.

A Polish ship last Friday delivered a second ship load of small arms and military vehicles to Guinea. The arms were from Czechoslovakia, as was the first shipload a week earlier. The quantities of arms involved are understood to be unusually large for the present size of the Guinea forces, said to number fewer than 2,000 men.

Since some of the equipment includes bazookas, machine-guns and radio communications instruments, the East Europeans have sent along instructors and other aides, officials here noted.

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Czechoslovakia, for example, now has an eighteen-man mission in Conakry, the capital of Guinea. The mission is headed by a general. His rank is certain to impress the Guinea Government, it was said here. Several trade missions from East Germany and Bulgaria have arrived in the West African country. The East Germans, Bulgarians, Czechs and Poles have undertaken diplomatic relations and have sizeable staffs in Conakry — the Bulgarians headed by an ambassador. The Soviet Union has merely indicated plans to recognize the new state.

The United States, Britain, France and West Germany also have diplomatic relations with the new republic. However, in each case it appears that the missions are headed now by Chargé d'affaires only.

Earlier fears that the Guinea regime had Communist overtones appear to have been reinforced here. But Washington authorities add that the evidence is by no means so great that the Western powers ought to neglect relations with Guinea as a hopeless case.

Mining Interests Noted

For one thing, it has been underscored that the United States and France have substantial bauxite mining and alumina production interests in Guinea.

18a

Officials appear worried about the possibility that the European Communists may succeed in establishing a base for operations in Guinea that would extend throughout West Africa.

Both at the Pentagon and in the State Department there are experts who wish some new initiative in West Africa could be developed soon, particularly in view of the Guinea situation. Experts in several branches are studying developments.

However, United States military officials have not dealt with the subject as a matter for immediate action. There have been no meetings in the staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff nor any Pentagon-State Department consultations in this respect.

But one official said he thought the West had been "caught napping." He said it was quite possible, although it had not been ascertained, that the arrangements for the arms deliveries to Guinea were made before the referendum by which Guinea decided to break French ties.

U. N. Delegate Protests

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATION'S, N. Y., April 3—Guinea's chief delegate complained today that "diplomatic circles of the colonial powers" were bent on discrediting his Government by distorting Guinea's recent acceptance of armaments from Czechoslovakia.

Diallo Telli, Guinea's ambassador here, called a news conference to protest what he termed a widespread "whispering campaign" and radio and press reports that he charged were aimed at creating the idea that Guinea had been taken over by communism. Attesting to Guinea's avowed neutrality and friendship for "all peoples," M. Diallo appealed for support and understanding from all states and particularly the United States.

M. Diallo's protest appeared aimed primarily at French sources, although he avoided saying so. Guinea voted last September for independence rather than a place in the new French Community and was promptly cut off from French economic aid by the Government of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Confirmed the recent arrival in Guinea of shipments of Czechoslovak military equipment, M. Diallo maintained that the arms were a "gift" and only one of several made to the newly-independent African state.

The Guinea representative said he had no details as to size or nature of the armaments. However, he disputed one United States newspaper report that they included 8,000 rifles together with 150,000 tons of ammunition and other equipment.

Whereas many other presents were received by Guinea without comment, M. Diallo complained, the Czech "gift" produced "the most provocative remarks in diplomatic circles of the colonial powers." What strikes Guinea is the exaggerated interpretation made of this event, he said.

Back of these remarks, he said, is an effort to create the impression that the removal of colonialism inevitably opens the way to infiltration from outside, which he implied meant communism.

In a prepared statement, M. Diallo complained that those who excited public opinion about Czechoslovakia's "generous gesture" had ignored the aid from Ghana and West Germany and other such gifts as agricultural equipment.

"Concerned solely with resolving our national problems, the Government of Guinea firmly refuses to participate in the quarrels of rival nations," he said, "and it denounces the distorted use made of the ties of friendship linking Guinea to other nations in the world."

Declaring that Guinea's needs are immense and her hopes broad, M. Diallo appealed to all friendly states to help. He said Guinea needed 10,000 tractors, 50,000 ploughs and 1,000 transport vehicles.

Guinea's Chief Bids For United States Of Africa

Chicago Defender

CONAKRY, Guinea — (UPI) — Premier Sekou Toure of the newly-formed Republic of Guinea said today the only way to solve the Dark Continent's complex problems was complete independence for every African state and formation of a "United States of Africa."

18a

Toure, a 37-year-old former trade union leader who rose in 10 years to become the head of the interview that Africans must run their own affairs.

Chicago, Ill.

"Whether you like it or not," he said, "all African states which grew up under colonialism have the same problems, the same interests and the same goals.

Sat. 3-28-59

"Their political differences are minor matters which cannot stand in the way of full independence and unity."

world's newest nation, said in an

He said that in the "wider picture" he and other African leaders were "seeking a United States of Africa which will be completely independent."

p. 3

Toure himself intends to be in the forefront of the African nationalist movement.

The premier, who has attended schools in Moscow and other Communist capitals, led Guinea to independence last Oct. 28 in Gen. Charles De Gaulle's French referendum.

It was the only one of the French African possessions to vote for independence. The others remained as republics in a commonwealth-style "french community."

Toure received this correspondent in the white building which had been the residence of the French governor of Guinea. Now it is his home and the nerve center of the struggle to build a prosperous nation.

Unlike neighboring Ghana, where Britain prepared a territory for independence and then granted it in a smooth transition, Guinea must learn from scratch.

More than 3,500 French civil servants walked out of their jobs in Guinea last fall. Bitter citizens charged they took with them everything from government-issued fountain pens to the plan for Conakry's sewers.

Now Negro Guineans have replaced the Frenchmen, struggling with jobs they have had to learn without assistance.

Long lines form at the airport where one Guinean stamps passports—a job once done by three French men. Downtown, three men try to run a government office formerly staffed by 12 Frenchmen.

Yet, Toure said proudly that Guinea was learning rapidly and held no ill-wind toward France.

"We have nothing against French now that we are completely free, and we have normal diplomatic relations with them." he said.

He said the recently announced "federation" of Guinea and Ghana was logical and perfectly compatible with his declared intention of remaining within the Franc trading zone.

"Sooner or later we shall achieve complete economic and cultural unity with Ghana," he said.

Toure insisted that the trade links he has forged with Russia and the Communist Eastern European nations could not affect Guinea's sovereignty, and were made on "a basis of liberty and equality."

18a

PREMIER SEKOU Toure, of the newly-formed Republic of Guinea, says the only way to solve Africa's complex problems is complete independence for every African state and formation of a "United States of Africa." Toure said in an interview that Africans must run their own affairs.

UPI Telephoto

Masters Of Our Fate'... Mboya

African leader -lks to U. S.

NAIROBI, Kenya — "We must not only have an effective voice in the government but become masters of our fate.

That was the answer of Tom Mboya, 28 - year-old member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, and a recent visitor to the United States to one of four questions asked most by Americans during his tour of the country.

Afro American

The four questions were: Are Africans ready for self government?

P. 19

Is the African independence movement democratic?

Does the policy of non-alignment adopted by the Africans mean that they are falling victim to Communist propaganda?

What is the future of white settlers in Africa?

Baltimore

About African self government Mboya said many of his questioners assumed that the colonial powers were primarily concerned with the education of the African people.

"In fact," he pointed out, "Colonial systems give priority to and are based upon such activities as permit or promote the human and material exploitation of the people, and territories concerned.

"Effort is concentrated on extractive industries and quick profits. In every case, investment in education, public health, and other social development programs lags behind."

* * *

"GHANA'S RECENT history clearly illustrates what I mean. When the All - African Cabinet took over the Government about 20 percent of the country's children were in school.

"In five years, this government has raised the figure to 35 percent and continues to open a new school every other day. There had been nothing to equal this in eighty years of colonial rule."

"In Africa, Britain has adopted various formulas of qualitative franchise not based on any training program for independence, but aimed at preserving the position of the white settlers.

Sat. 7-11-59

In so - called multi - racial areas, representation in the legislatures is based upon communal divisions — i.e. fourteen elected members for 60,000 Europeans and an equal number for 6,000,000 Africans in Kenya.

"It is ten elected members for 20,000 Europeans and ten members for 8,000,000 Africans in Tangyyika.

"In Kenya, the per capita expenditure on the education of a European child amounts to 32 pounds a year, while that for an African child is five pounds.

"This then is my answer to those who ask us to wait until we are prepared by colonial powers for self government.

"While we are appreciative of the benefits we have derived from our contacts with Europe and other parts of the World—especially in the post war period — we are convinced that if we are to meet the technological and scientific challenges of the twentieth century, we must not only have an effective voice in the government of our countries, but become masters of our own fate.

* * *

ON AFRICAN independence, Mboya says that African nations, like all others, enjoy the right to experiment, and above all the right to make mistakes.

"It is true," he points out, "that a lot depends on the personality of the leadership, especially during the early days of independence. There does not seem to be, however, any alternative to this period of youth and adventure.

"To think that continued colonial rule would offer a solution is not only to be unrealistic, but to indulge in the highest degree of wishful thinking.

In answer to the question or the policy of non-alignment by the African and their falling into the folds of communism he states that:

"In so far as the African struggle is one against colonial rule, and since all leaders have publicly committed themselves to freedom and universal suffrage, Africa is essentially committed to the democratic principle. In this common identity the free world has a position of advantage over the communists.

* * *

"THE WEST," he continues, "has friendly embraces for the Union of South Africa, despite her racist policies and denial of human rights, to 11,000,000 non - white people.

"Why, our people ask, doesn't the West put South Africa in the same category with the Soviet Union?

"Why is Porgugal's use of slave labor not classified with Siberia's slave labor camps. France uses NATO arms supplied by the United States against the Algerians.

"The British shoot more than fifty unarmed demonstrators in Nyasaland and their agents beat to death eleven Kenyans in their Hola detention camp. The free world raises not a finger.

"Contrast this to the reaction to Hungary and Tibet. The Africans wonder why double standards are used where human rights are involved, and naturally suspect the motives of some of the nations of the free world.

* * *

IT SHOULD be understood that we feel a special kinship to colored Americans, and that we see our struggle as closely related. "Segregation robs the United States of the moral standing that she will need if she is to give effective leadership to the free world.

"All the good that she does — even the existence of Supreme Court judgments and other efforts to secure integration—is hardly noticed, whereas Little Rock or a Mississippi lynching receives front page publicity."

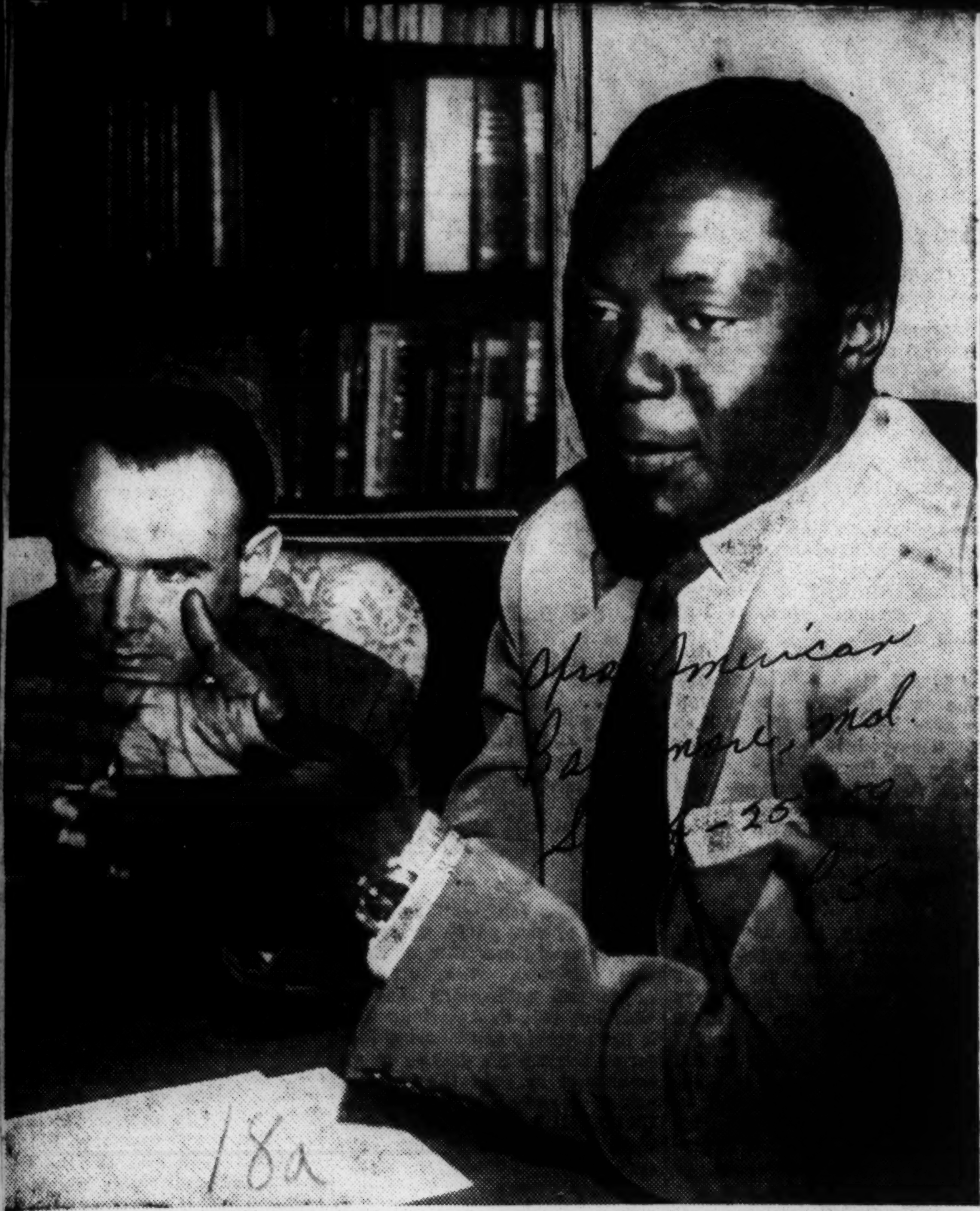
About the future of the white settlers in Africa, Mboya tells the world:

"The problem really is one for the immigrants themselves. They have come to regard as a right the position of privilege and domination they have always enjoyed. They refuse to adapt themselves to change, and regard equality for all as injustice.

"When Europeans emigrate to America they are content to be called Americans; equally they are content to be called Canadians whey they go to Canada. They insist on democratic equality there. But in Africa, they are ashamed to be called Africans. How then can we solve the problem for them?"

* * *

IN CONCLUSION, Mboya emphasized the fact that "no country can afford to ignore the emergence of the new nations in Africa." And above all, he pointed up strongly, "it must be recognized that emergent Africa must not only claim, but assert her right to interpret and speak for herself."



Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 4-25-59

18a

AFRICA'S DETERMINATION for freedom is emphasized in gesture by Tom Mboya, member of Kenya Legislative Council and general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor. Mr. Mboya, who is visiting this country, makes a point at a Washington press conference.

African leader urges U.S. to live 'ideals it preaches'

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 4-25-59

By **EDWARD PEEKS**

WASHINGTON

"We would like to see this country take positive steps in line with principles and ideals which it preaches — to stand for democracy, human dignity and self determination."

That's the guideline offered for American aid to Africa by Tom Mboya, leader from Kenya visiting this country.

"At times we are disappointed when your government takes a stand that betrays this great sense of expectation and hope," Mr. Mboya said Monday at a press conference at Robert R. Nathan Associates, 1218 16th St., NW.

He cited U.S. "silence over use of arms by France in Algeria" and recent action by the British in Nyasaland where more than 50 Africans were killed.

* * *

"THESE THINGS are giving the impression, despite our hope and expectation, that the United States is giving priority to the interests of her allies rather than to human struggle in Africa," Mr. Mboys said.

"We want to see better relations with your people and country, because we seriously believe that we stand for the same thing."

He said individual Americans can help the cause of freedom in Africa and prevent more bloodshed through the activities of such organizations as the American Committee on Africa.

This group and others help defendants on trial in South Africa, women and children who are victimized. "In every situation where we have injustices, there are innocent people who fall victims," he said.

* * *

"WE ARE determined to free ourselves from European domination," Mr. Mboya stated. "It is not our intention to victimize the immigrant community in our country. They have a future in our country."

He said, "Unfortunately, some feel the privilege they have enjoyed for the last 60 years should be regarded as a right. We cannot accept that.

"They will enjoy equal rights if they accept and adapt themselves to our society and country.

"I don't see why they shouldn't if they choose to make it their home," he added.

* * *

MR. MBOYA said the Accra Conference ruled out violence as a means of obtaining independence, but noted that the non-violent road to independence isn't left entirely to Africans.

"Continued injustice and provocations could easily lead to violent resistance by some of our more impatient and more unrestrained people," he warned.

He stated that "the attitude of the American Labor movment is one of cooperation and support of our efforts."

* * *

HE SAID he had a talk Monday with President George Meany of AFL-CIO and had appointments with congressmen and government officials for more conferences on aid and cooperation.

Mr. Mboya, 28, who serves a dual role in politics and labor in his country, said the AFL-CIO contributed $35,000 for the construction of a labor building in Nairobi since his last visit here in 1956.

Members of the American Committee on Africa include Author John Gunther, honorary chairman; Rt. Rev. James A. Pike, vice chairman.

Dr. George E. Haynes, treasurer; A. Phillip Randolph, Jackie Robinson, Dr. Ira De A. Reid, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dr. Rayford Logan, Mark Van Doren, Judge J. Waites Waring and Dr. Channing Tobias.

Mau Mau Strike Defended As Part Of Freedom Drive

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.

Mon. 7-6-59

Dr. Julius Kiano, a member of the legislative council of the British Colony ~~Kenya,~~ in British, West Africa, gave an inside report on the Mau Mau uprising and other movements in Africa in an address at Tullibody Auditorium, Alabama State College, Thursday.

p. 4-B

Dr. Kiano, who holds the Ph.D. degree in politics and economics from the University of California, is in this country as a result of an invitation from the American Academy of African culture. During his two-day stay in Montgomery he spoke to classes on the campus and to the student body Thursday.

Dr. L. D. Reddick, chairman of the department of history at Alabama State College, introduced the speaker.

Dr. Kiano stated that the biggest aim of the African people is to be free. This desire for freedom, according to Dr. Kiano, is a result of strong tribal pride. "Many people feel that this desire for freedom is new with my people," stated Dr. Kiano," but this is not true, we have always wanted freedom."

In other sections of Africa the struggle for freedom is more complete than in East Africa, stated Dr. Kiano. Nigeria, which is in another portion of Africa, is scheduled to become free next year. In the Congo many natural resources are available and therefore the Belgiums are more reluctant to leave.

The Mau Mau uprising was started to show the strength and concern of the native African for economic and political freedom. The people rioted, according to Dr. Kiano, not with the idea to kill but to show their intolerance fo rpeople who felt superior to them. The Mau Mau movement was successful in that it resulted in certain promises for freedom later, he said.

"All over Africa the people have a deep concern for freedom," stated Dr. Kiano, "and the feeling has resulted in unity among my people." Last year a drive was started to build a permanent secretartriat to collect and send out information to all parts of Africa: assemble funds and plan ways of mutual assistance. The organization which started the drive will convene again early next year.

AFRICAN LEGISLATOR

Dr. Julius Kiano, member of Legislative Council, British Colony Kenya, as he addressed the assembly Thursday at Alabama State College.

Dr. Kiano stated that many Americans could help in the drive for independence by sponsoring African students in American schools so that when independence is gained the people will be able to perform the services demanded of them. According to him about 100 from Kenya are now studying in American schools

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POLITICAL ACTION MOUNTS IN KENYA

Times

New Moderate Group States Aims—Its Leader Holds Parley With Mboya

New York

Sun 7-5-59

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 2—Kenya is at a stage of intense political activity related to the prospective constitutional talks in London early next year.

The scene is dominated by two men, Tom Mboya on the African side and Michael Blundell on behalf of the New Kenya Group.

p. 17

The New Kenya Group came into being three months ago when Mr. Blundell resigned as Minister of Agriculture to head a new movement of moderates.

At its first open meeting today the group asserted that its aim was the creation of a "self-governing country within the Commonwealth here in Kenya."

Two Leaders Confer

The meeting took place after a much-heralded private conversation last night between Mr. Mboya and Mr. Blundell at the latter's home. Of their talk, both men said separately today that they had agreed that there was a very wide area of disagreement between them.

No further conversations are planned, but on Sunday Mr. Mboya will tell an African meeting what he thinks of the New Kenya Group's statement.

In that statement—written by Mr. Blundell—the new organization said it was determined that all men and women regardless of race shall play a part in the future of the country.

"We are equally determined to oppose smash-and-grab methods on constitutional changes," the statement continued, "and shall stand firm for the orderly and progressive evolution of the country to our eventual goal."

The Blundell group originally included forty-two other members of the multi-racial legislative council. One of these was Musa Amalemba, African Minister of Housing. He said in London June 30 that any African majority in Kenya should be based on the ability to shoulder responsibility rather than color of skin.

One African was present today. He was Gibson Ngone, member of the Legislative Council from Mombasa. He said it was up to the Africans to safeguard the rights of minorities here just as African rights were safeguarded in London.

2 Conservatives Attend

Among those present as participants but not as members of the group—and who heard Mr. Ngone use the word "intermarriage," which is a sensitive one here—were two of the most conservative whites.

These were Group Captain Leslie Briggs, regarded as the most responsible spokesman for the conservatives, and E. L. Howard Williams, an extremist.

A few months ago the government suppressed Mr. Williams' independent weekly, which not only had treated Africans with contempt but had regularly attacked United States Missions here.

In a surprisingly mild mood, Mr. Williams declared that the problem of Kenya was really the problem of all East Africa.

Mr. Blundell is 52 years old and has been in Kenya since he was 18.

AFRICAN LEADER: Tom Mboya, dominant figure on the African side in the political life of Kenya.

WHITES CRITICIZE U.S. IN EAST AFRICA

Americans Said to Lack Understanding of Realities of Nationalist Strife

By MILTON BRACKER

New York

Special to The New York Times.

MOMBASA, Kenya, March 1—The serious disorders and the threat of more in Nyasaland and Rhodesias ~~have raised~~ widespread criticism of the United States throughout European circles in East Africa.

Times

This criticism has been latent for many months, having in fact paralleled growing African nationalist sentiment.

New York

But until recently it has been generally kept from public utterance. Nevertheless, as one Briton here with strong American ties put it, "It has become increasingly harder to defend one's American friends."

Misunderstanding Alleged

Mon.

Critics concentrate on the idea that Americans insist on applying Western standards of "democracy" and "freedom" with little or no misunderstanding of African realities.

3-2-59

Moreover, it is often suggested that every African nationalist leader who visits the United States is regarded as a hero, while every white settler in Kenya, for example, is considered a Victorian era colonialist seeking to make time stand still.

p. 30

Friday in Nairobi David Rockefeller, New York banker, was subjected to some sharp questioning about American attitudes toward Kenya.

Mr. Rockefeller, who was en route home from Johannesburg, told reporters individual opinions expressed in the United States should not be considered as official views of the Government or allowed to strain

Africans Viewed as Unready

"You chaps in America are putting us under pressure which is unlikely to improve the position," a merchant banker from London with many years experience in Africa said recently.

He felt that the British position in Africa could hardly be helped by firther invitations to African Leaders and what he considered an unwillingness in the United States to recognize the vast unreadiness of the great majority of Africans for self-government.

A Kenyan settler whose father started as an ostrich farmer sixty years ago has a 22,000-acre dairy farm fifty miles form Nairobi.

He and his wife kept urging a visitor to come to their farm and "see for yourself."

An American asked what was the single aspect of their life as settlers that they most desired him to see.

"How we get on with our africans," replied the wife.

The severest critics of the United States are referred to by the more moderate as the "lunatic fringe." E. L. Howard-Williams, editor of The Independent, a Nairobi weekly, recurrently attacks United States policy and consular representatives as individuals. He has demanded the consular staff in Nairobi be cut down.

The Kenya Government is seeeking to tone down Mr. Howard-Williams without infringing traditional freedoms.

Still another level of criticism is that of a newspaper like The East African Standard, which represents a strongly European point of view but is far more balanced than the editor of The Independent.

Editorial Is Quoted

Last week when the Nyasaland crisis was perturbing all Kenya The Standard commented:

"A New York paper whose readers are probably hearing about Nyasaland for the first time yesterday solemnly warned that the riots proved that 'violence never lies far below the veneer of colonial rule.'

"It then did a masterly somersault by asserting that the white man would need 'above patience and wisdom in guiding the Dark Continent into its light new age.'

"This, of course, is in line with a lot of cant that emanates from American and other sources. It illustrates, however, the muddled thinking that makes the restoration of peace a little more difficult and confuses world opinion."

Tom Mboya is curbed

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

NAIROBI, Kenya ( ) — "Kenya's European community must face a complete revolution in its thinking."

Sat. 7-25-59

Tom Mboya, restricted nationalist leader of Kenya, said this in a speech to 3,000 Africans. Mboya is not allowed to make speeches outside of Nairobi.

p. 9

The government has also confined the political activities of the "Peoples Convention" to Nairobi. Mr. Mboya is head of the organization.

The whites here contend that to give Mr. Mboya a free hand would lead to revolution. They charge that his speeches are provocative.

* * *

MR. MBOYA'S attempts to organize party neighborhood or district committees within Nairobi are restricted. He was required by the government, which controls the multi-racial population, to get permission to hold meetings of the Labor Federation.

He is an officer of the Federation. The group was not allowed to discuss politics.

In spite of the restrictions, Mboya's public meetings are heavily attended by the Africans. His office is crowded daily with Africans seeking help with personal and civic problems.

* * *

THE YOUNG nationalist leader was detained for several hours at the Nairobi Airport after returning from the U.S. recently. He was suspected of possessing banned literature. No such papers were found.

Reporting on a meeting with Michael Blundell, leader of the multi - racial new Kenya Group, Mboya said that he found no common ground with Blundell's contention of a compromise among all races.

"Kenya is primarily an African country," he said.

18a 1959

KENYA

Mboya Cautions Against Whites

Development of Africa British Responsibility

18a Kenya

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh Pa

Sat. 4-18-59

P. 2

NEW YORK — Tom Mboya, member of the Kenya Legislative Council, said Britain must bear full responsibility for developments for Central Africa if she surrenders to the policies of the politically dominant white minority.

Mr. Mboya, also a member of the Kenya Federation of Labor, arrived in New York for an African Freedom Day observance and spoke at a news conference at the Carnegie International Center after his arrival from London. There he revealed he discussed the recent riots in the Central African Federation, a unit of the British Commonwealth.

He complained that until recently opposition to the Federation was non-violent but that Sir Roy Wolensky, the Federation's Prime Minister, had made "extravagant statements" that are making it increasingly difficult to find a peaceful solution.

Mboya said that 50 Africans had been slain in disorders. Not one European settler was attacked, he said. He said Britain must bear the responsibility for what happens if she surrenders her authority.

■

AFRICANS CANNOT stand by and allow Africa's apartheid or race segregation policy to "creep north" and make them permanently servants of the Europeans.

On Kenya, Mboya stated that he was often misinterpreted and that he continued to believe that there was room in Kenya for those whites who desire to make Kenya their home. The country must, however, be run on a democratic basis of "one man, one vote" and not as at present, with the 62,000 whites maintaining political control over 6,000,000 Africans, he said.

■

IN LONDON, Mboya said he sought to get a judicial inquiry into the 1953 trial of Jomo Kenyatta, convicted in 1953 of organizing the anti-white Mau Mau terrorists in Kenya. Mboya said that unless an investigation was made into charges of the bribing of witnesses, Britain would lose the confidence of the people.

Mboya said he believes the political situation in Kenya is changing and that the former unanimity of the white European settlers shows evidence of breaking down although restrictions on the Africans' freedoms persist.

TOM MBOYA

. . . cautions Britain

George Rowen

AFRICAN LEADER: Tom Mboya, widely regarded as leading spokesman for African nationalism, at news conference here yesterday.

MBOYA OF KENYA CAUTIONS BRITAIN

Times

African Labor Leader, Here for Talks, Says Continent's Peace Is Up to London

18a

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

New York

Thurs

4-9-59

P. 10-C

Tom Mboya of Kenya, an African nationalist leader, arrived here yesterday for a scheduled African Freedom Day observance next Wednesday.

He declared that Britain must bear full responsibility for developments in strife-torn Central Africa if she surrendered to the policies of the politically dominant white minority.

Mr. Mboya, who is general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor and head of the Kenya African Congress, will be the principal speaker Wednesday at a meeting in Carnegie Hall. The meeting is sponsored by the American Committee on Africa; it is intended to arouse interest in the African independence movement and to raise a "freedom fund."

April 15 marks the first anniversary of a conference in Ghana of independent African states, which agreed to hold annual celebrations.

The 29-year-old Mr. Mboya spoke at a news conference at the Carnegie International Center, 345 East Forty-sixth Street, soon after his arrival from London. There, he said, he discussed the recent riots in the Central African Federation, a unit of the British Commonwealth.

Issue of the Federation

The disorders were touched off by the persist opposition of the predominently African population of the protectorate of Nyasaland to having been federated in 1953 to Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

In essence, Mr. Mboy's argument was that until recently opposition to the federation was non-violent, but that Sir Roy Welensky, the federation's Prime Minister, had made "extravagant statements" that are making it increasingly difficult to find a peaceful solution.

He protested that forty to fifty Africans had been slain in the disorders. Not a single European settler was attacked, he said. Britain must bear responsibility for what happens, he declared, if she surrenders her authority to Sir Roy.

He said the Africans could not stand by and allow South Africa's apartheid, or race-segregation policy, to "creep north" and make them permanently servants of the Europeans.

On Kenya, Mr. Mboya complained that he was often misinterpreted and said that he continued to believe that there was room in Kenya for those whites who wanted to make Kenya their home. However, he declared that the country must be run on a democratic basis of "one man, one vote," and not as at present, with the 62,000 whites maintaining political control over the 6,000,000 Africans.

He States Kings Position

Mr. Mboya ranged far and wide in his comments on Africa, as he sat occasionally turning a ring bearing a miniature silhouette of Africa. This is the insignia of the All-Africa People's Conference, held in Accra last December, of which he was chairman. He made these other points:

¶In London he sought to get a judicial inquiry into the 1953 trial of Jomo Kenyatta, convicted in 1953 of organizing the anti-white Mau Mau terrorists in Kenya. Mr. Mboya said that unless an investigation was made into charges of the bribing of witnesses, Britain would lose the confidence of the people.

¶He believes that the political situation in Kenya is changing and that the former unanimity of the European white settlers shows evidence of breaking down although restrictions on the Africans' freedoms persist.

¶There is no Communist party in Kenya, legal or illegal.

¶The Cairo radio beams its messages to eCntral Africa and has many listeners.

Witness in Kenyatta trial goes to prison

Afro-American

Baltimore Md

Sat. 4-18-59

P. 3

NAIROBI, Kenya (NNPA)— Rawson Mbogwa Macharia, a key witness in the trial of Jomo Kenyatta in 1952, was jailed for 21 months here Saturday. He was found guilty of perjury in making a false affidavit.

In the affidavit, Macharia charged that the Government had promised him further education, a job and protection for giving false testimony against Kenyatta, who was sent to prison as the alleged leader of the Mau Mau, a secret society pledged to rid Kenya of white settlers.

The Government produced evidence designed to show that Macharia had approached the authorities on his own initiative and offered to testify against Kenyatta. Macharia's trial lasted more than two months.

African leader arrested by Kenya police

18a

Afro-American

Baltimore Md

Sat. 4-11-59

P. 1

NAIROBI, Kenya (NNPA)— Kenya police Sunday arrested J. M. Oyangi, acting secretary of the Nairobi Convention People's party, as he arrived at Nairobi airport from a visit to Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia.

The police are investigating the banned K. K. M. (People's Assembly), regarded as successor to the Mau Mau, a secret society which sought unsuccessfully to frighten white settlers into leaving Kenya.

Mr. Oyangi was appointed acting general secretary after several party leaders were arrested early in March. K. K. M. was banned early in January, 1958, when the Government charged that members were taking Mau Mau-type oaths and plotting to drive out Kenya's whites.

THE PARTY said in a statement that it would carry on its struggle "despite the persecutions it is being subjected to by Kenya's settler-dominated Government.

In a statement which he signed as chairman of the All-Africa People's Conference, Tom Mboya, chairman of the Nairobi party, said Sunday that he would launch a world-wide Freedom Fund in New York on April 15 during his six-week American tour. The day would be celebrated as Africa Freedom Day.

18a Kenya

Mau Mau Leader Released: Accuser Lands In Prison

NAIROBI, Kenya — (ANP) — Jomo Kenyatta, alleged Mau Mau leader, and four lieutenants of the anti-white terrorist movement were released from prison Tuesday. Earlier in the month, Rawson Mgobwa Macharia was sentenced to 21 months imprisonment for swearing a false affidavit about the trial of Kenyatta.

Kenyatta was sentenced in 1953 to spend seven years in prison for managing the Mau Mau organization. Macharia said the government promised him a college education, a job and protection for giving false evidence against Kenyatta.

The Mau, Mau, a secret society declared subversive by the British government in the early '40's erupted violently in anti-European activities in 1952. The avowed aim of the Mau Mau was to drive the white man from Kenya.

STATE OF EMERGENCY

In October, 1952, a state of emergency was declared. Five months later, Kenyatta known as the "Burning Spear", and others, Bil(dad Kaggia, Fred Kuba, Paul Ngei and Kugu Karumba, were arrested. They were imprisoned for being the ringleaders of the illegal society.

During Kenyatta's trial at Kapenguria, Macharia, a key witness, testified that he witnessed an initiation ceremony March 16, 1950, implicating Kenyatta. In an affidavit sworn last November, Macharia stated there was no such meeting or ceremony and that Kenyatta had not participated in or been present at the meeting. The affidavit was presented to the colonial secretary by Tom Mboya, an African elected member of the Kenya Legislative Council, asking for an "impartial, judicial and public inquiry."

TURNED ON MACHARIA

Instead the Kenya government chose to put Macharia on trial for swearing a false affilavit.

In November 1956, the British government announced the end of military operations against the Mau Mau and lifted some restrictions in subsequent months.

AFRICAN LEADER ASKS DEMOCRACY

Mboya of Kenya, in Address Here, Urges World Fight on Want and Ignorance

New York Times

By CLAYTON KNOWLES

Tom Mboya of Kenya, chairman of the All-African Peoples' Conference, called last night for an "internationalism of democracy" dedicated to freedom, independence and the elimination of disease, poverty and ignorance all over the world.

He keyed his plea to freedom for Africa but said the course he charted would "match the internationalism of communism" and deliver a death blow to the root causes of most of the 'isms' that currently bedevil the world."

4-16-57

Deriding concern about the "risk of communism" that some see in African freedom, the Kenya political and labor leader declared that if those who talked this way "spent all their efforts in practicing the democracy that they preach they would have nothing to fear from communism."

Michigan Governor Speaks

Here for a five-week stay, Mr. Mboya shared speaking honors at an Africa Freedom Day rally at Carnigie Hall with Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan.

Harry Belafonte, Eartha Kitt and others participated before a capacity crowd at the rally, sponsored by the American Committee on Africa.

Africa Freedom Day was designated a year ago at the Accra Conference of Independent African States. The holiday was marked by a number of other events in the city, including a community celebration in Harlem at Refuge Temple at night and a cocktail party at the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, sponsored by the nine independent African states.

A number of prominent Americans, invited to the latter event, did not accept after it became known that Israel's representatives at the United Nations were not invited as all other delegations were.

Mayor Wagner told a reporter there should be "no reception which bars Israel." Others pleaded previous engagements.

Henry Cabot Lodge, United States representative at the United Nations, did put in an apperance, however, at the affair.

In addressing himself to Africa's aspirations, Mr. Mboya warned that Africans want "the same peace, stability, security and well-being that all decent people seek the world over and we are unwilling to be used willy-nilly as pawns in a great power struggle."

"For this reason," he said, "we adamantly oppose the use of any Afriean territory, even the most desolate wastes of the Sahara, as a testing ground by non-Africans of their new and ever more devilish instruments of destruction."

Mr. Mboya apparently alluded to expected tests of nuclear weapons by France in the Sahara.

Treaty Reappraisal Foreseen

He declared military agreements negotiated with colonial powers would become subject to re-examination when African people gained independence.

Governor Williams asked in his speech that the United States "declare its full recognition of the principle of African majority rule * * * initiate through the United Nations an economic aid program [of] as much as $1,500,000,000 yearly as Africa becomes able to absorb it usefully and * * * exert leadership against the policy of apartheid or racism in any form."

The Carnegie Hall event, arranged bya committee headed by Theodore W. Kheel of New York, was the principal event of the celebration, but the Starlight Roof cocktail party caused the greatest stir because of the slight to Israel. Governors Williams, Rockefeller of New York and Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut were not present.

Representatives of many countries at the United Nations did attend, however. Frederick H. Boland of Ireland and Arkady A. Sobolev of the Soviet Union, interviewed while in conversation, agreed that "on this we are neutral." Other guests commented, however, at the fact that Israel was shut out while the Union of South Africa, which practices apartheid, was invited.

Frederick S. Arkhurst, First Secretary of the Ghanaian delegation, confirmed that no invitation had been extended to Israel, he noted that Ghana was "only one of the nine nations in our block." The other nations are Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, the Sudan, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic.

End of Bias in Africa Urged

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. April 15—Nine African states called today for the removal of racial discrimination and segregation from Africa.

These policies have become an element of such explosiveness that "they may well engulf the continent in violence," they warned in a resolution.

They also deplored the continuation of hostilities in Algeria and decried France's refusal to grant the Algerians independence.

The statement by the nine was issued as part of a series of events arranged in celebration of Africa Freedom Day. It was signed by Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Libya, Liberia, Morocco, the Sudan, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic.

The same countries sponsored a diplomatic reception this evening at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to which all United Nations members except Israel were invited. Israel was left off the guest list at the insistence of the Arab countries and protested to the other African sponsors.

Several invited guests, Mayor Wagner among them, canceled plans to attend the function because of the rebuff to Israel.

UNITED NATIONS REPORT

African leader returns home after U.S. visit

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Tom Mboya, 28 year-old na~~tionalist leader~~ from Africa, flew back into New York last week, to start on his journey back to his home in Kenya, after spending five weeks touring the United States.

In a press conference held in the Shelton Hotel here, Mboya in discussing his trip to this country, said, that his purpose in coming to the United States was, "to try and explain and interpret the situation in Africa, as it affects American Foreign Policy."

In this connection he said, "there is no reason why the United States should fraternize with South Africa. South Africa should be treated as any other country— Communist country— that has no regard for the 'democratic process.'"

Further he stated, that he had had an opportunity to meet with much of the colored leadership in the United States. That the problem of the colored American here is similar, in part, to the problem of the colored man in Africa. That colored Americans are welcome in Africa as, "we feel a particular kinship to the colored American and have a particular interest in the solutions of their problems."

* * *

Baltimore

AS PRESIDENT of the Kenya Federation of Labor he was glad while here to meet with several of the key labor leaders of this country, including George Meany, president of AFL-CIO; Walter Ruther, head of the Automobile Workers; John L. Lewis, president of the Coal Miners; Dave McDonald, head of the Steel Workers and many others.

His interest in education and African youth had led him to visit many of the universities and colleges in the South where he had met many African students studying in this country.

Reporting on his extended visit with Vice President Nixon, he said he had urged upon the Vice President the necessity for an increase in economic aid and social grants to Africa, and was encouraged over the Vice President's agreemnt as to the need in these areas.

In this connection he stated, "that there is hope for the Free World because I believe that America still stands for the things which she has always stood for."

He was in Washington, D.C., at the "Youth Rally for School Integration."

* * *

IN DISCUSSING what he expects upon his return to Kenya he said, "I will take my seat in the Legislative Council for the first time since last October.' Further, he said, "We will not compromise on the question of freedom in Kenya."

"We expect to set up a real democracy and the white population must decide to be Africans or Aliens." The Constitutional Conference is the next step. He would not go further in detail as to how a democracy is going to be set up in Kenya.

However, he did express his disagreement with the proposed 'British Plan" for Kenya. He said, "the African must organize and put on pressure for his freedom. He wants freedom for Kenya now.'

Mboya was high in his praise of the American Committee for Africa, which group sponsored his American trip, and he urged donations through the American Committee, for the defense of the Africans now on trial in South Africa, and their families.

Mr. Mboya's trip, his second to this country, took him into the South and as far west as the West Coast. He left by plane for London last Thursday night from Idlewild Airport, N.Y.

Imprisoned 'Mau Mau'

Afro-American

on strike

p. 5

NAIROBI, Kenya (NNPA)—More than ~~100~~ so-called "'hard-core' Mau Mau detainees" had been on hunger strike since May 12 at Hola Camp, where 11 "detainees' died from beatings in March, a Kenya Government spokesman announced last week.

The spokesman said a senior prisons' officer, who visited Hola, reported that 144 "detainees" went on hunger strike on May 12. Later, 35 of them abandoned the strike.

Sat. 5-30-59

THE KENYA Government also announced Monday that it was considering the question of compensating the dependents of the "detainees" who died at Hola. A decision is expected in the next few days.

The commandant of the camp, Michael Sullivan, and the deputy commandant, Alexander Coutts, who have been suspended from duty, are to be charged under the Colonial regulation as a result of the Hola deaths.

Baltimore

A full-scale inquiry into the future of Kenya's four detention camps was ordered earlier this month after a Mombasa coroner found that the 11 "detainees" died from beatings, some inflicted "lawfully" and others "unlawfully."

10 red-shirted

Afro-American

Africans jailed

p. 5

NAIROBI, Kenya (NNPA)—Ten Africans wearing red shirts were arrested at Nairobi airport Sunday as a crowd of 1,000 people welcomed Tom Mboya, nationalist leader, when he arrived from a six-week tour of the United States.

Baltimore Md

A police spokesman said the Africans would be charged with wearing uniforms illegally.

Sat. 5-30-59

Mr. Mboya said: "I approve of my followers wearing red shirts because a man should be allowed to wear any colored shirt if he wants to. The police action in arresting them is [illegible] and pointless."

Kenyatta Free At Last

THE REV. STAFANO MOSTIN

SPECIAL TO AFRO

NAIROBI, Kenya — "The Burning Spear of Kenya," ailing at 60, but loved and revered by 5,000,000 East Africans, is a free man again, expected to resume his fight for African liberty.

18a

He is Jomo Kenyatta, English-educated anthropologist, but devout African nationalist, who spent five years in prison after being convicted as a leader of the anti-white Mau Mau society.

Found guilty of being the master planner of the society dedicated to drive whites from African shores, Kenyatta served five of his seven-year sentence.

* * *

HIS RELEASE from prison was seen due to continued pressure on authorities from the people of Kenya and the fact that he has been ill for several months with a painful skin disease developed in prison.

East Africans are rejoicing at Kenyatta's freedom. Britons are expressing signs of apprehension, so much so that they have put him under curfew, banned him from political and organizational activity and placed censorships on his mail.

Still, the hopes of Africans flamed anew this week with the news of his release and feeling ran high for his leadership in Kenya, a British East African colony.

It was there that a state of emergency was declared in October, 1952, when the Mau Mau cult, more than 10,000 strong, spearheaded its drive to chase whites from Kenya.

* * *

THE CAMPAIGN did not relent until late in 1955 when spear-tossing Africans encountered British tanks, guns and soldiers in a fight to the death.

By the fall of 1957, the British Colonial Office announced that 10,000 Mau Mau had been killed and "the back of terrorism broken."

Thousands of Mau Mau were hauled off to detention camps, others scattered and assembled into small bands to continue resistance.

Kenyatta, grandson of an African medicine man who educated himself by working as a kitchen boy, carpenter, water-works employee and Kikuyu tribe newspaper publisher, was arrested in 1952 with four other Africans.

* * *

THE THEN president of the 100,000 member Kenya African Union, stood undaunted before District Magistrate Ransley Thacker in April, 1953, who sentenced him to seven years at hard labor for instigating and leading the Mau Mau.

Never accepting the findings of the court, the proud African leader appealed the sentenced all the way up to the Privy Council in London, highest court in the British Commonwealth.

For 58 days, Mr. Kenyatta's trial wore on following the original conviction. Meanwhile, scattered Mau Mau groups, embittered at his arrest, were creating havoc in guerilla ambush bands throughout Kenya.

Counsel for the "Burning Spear," as he is called by his followers, D. N. Pritt, denied that evidence produced in court during the trial warranted a conviction.

Mr. Pritt also argued that the trial was illegal and the magistrate (Mr. Thacker) had no jurisdiction to try the case in the absence of specific instructions from the Governor of Kenya.

* * *

THE LENGTHY trial included 21 days of prosecution testimony, before Mr. Pritt, who incurred the wrath of whites for defending Kenyatta, asked for dismissal of the case.

The defense charged that the prosecution "had proved the existence of the Mau Mau, but scarcely anything more."

He contended the prosecution was attempting to convict the Kenya African Union for having as its militant wing the forbidden terriorist organization.

The Kenya Supreme Court ordered a retrial for Mr. Kenyatta and his chieftains following his conviction by Magistrate Thacker.

* * *

THE KENYA high court ruled, as Mr. Pritt charged, that the government had not formally appointed Magistrate Thacker to the district in which the trial was held.

But litigation ended with Kenyatta going to prison along with the four other African leaders.

And even in prison, he never retreated from his position of constantly rejecting white domination. He advocated the rule of Africa by Africans.

His name threw fear into white settlers in Kenya almost from the time he returned to East Africa in 1946 after spending 13 years in England, visiting Moscow and marrying an English school teacher.

* * *

MR. KENYATTA'S trial stirred such influential circles as the British Parliament in Westminster, and is regarded as the largest court action in British colonial history.

And now, all eyes turn again to Mr. Kenyatta — aged five more years — but still fierce in his determination for African freedom.

Though released in exile to a remote northern Kenya frontier, his name is expected to illumine again in Kenya's freedom struggle.

At any rate, there is marked optimism among East Africans — "the Burning Spear of Kenya" has been released.

Chicagoans fete retiring newsman

CHICAGO — Enoc P. Waters Jr., Chicago Defender executive editor and veteran of 24 years with the newspaper, was feted at an "appreciation dinner" in the Blue Room of the Parkway ballroom, when he retired from active newspaper service recently.

The dinner was sponsored by a "committee of friends," which included Frayser T Lane, Chicago Urban League; Jewel Stradford Roberts, secretary, National Bar association; Albert G. Barnett, Associated Negro Press; Theodor Charles Stone, columnist; Mattie Smith Colin, and the Rev Richard A. Keller.

The Philadelphia-born journalist, whose colorful career during World War II brought him fame, resigned from the Defender last month. He has been credited with writing many of the top stories in the U.S. during recent years.

Mboya, New

Afro-American

Kenya group head disagree

Baltimore Md.

Sat. 7-18-59

NAIROBI, Kenya — Tom Mboya and Michael Blundell, opposing figures of the intense Kenya political scene, are not in agreement.

p. 3

The New Kenya group was born three months ago. Blundell resigned as minister of agriculture to head the new movement of moderates.

18a

After a private conversation, both Mboya and Blundell said that "there was a very wide area of disagreement between them."

At its first open meeting the new group said that its aim was "a self governing country within the Commonwealth of Kenya." And that men and women regardless of race shall play a part in the future of the country.

Mboya, it is reported, will tell an African group what he thinks of the new Kenya group's stand in a future meeting.

KENYA OFFICIAL IS FORCED TO QUIT

Times

Head of Settlement Board Saw Lack of Confidence for Investment

New York N.Y.

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 11—A controversy rooted in the dilemma of the white settler in Kenya—as elsewhere in Africa—led to the resignation this week of the head of an important agency. The controversy emphasized the doubts and fears, as well as the determination, of various sections of the white population.

18a

p. 7

The episode was touched off Tuesday when J. F. Lipscomb, chairman of the European (white) Agricultural settlement Board, declared for publication that a lack of confidence was deterring farm investment here by possible investors in Britain. It culminated in Mr. Lipscomb's resignation, at Government request.

Sun. 7-12-59

The colony is still technically under the state of emergency declared in October, 1952, during the rebellion by the Mau Mau, a terrorist African secret society. Moreover, Kenya now has an African nationalist movement headed by Tom Mboya, one of the most influential Africans on the continent.

Whites in Small Minority

Inevitably the future of white settlement in Kenya has come into question. The whites number rarely 60,000 out of 6,000,000 and operate about 3,000 farms, mostly on the so-called white highlands.

Mr. Lipscomb told The East African Standard that some Briton who had looked into the situation here had been advised by farmers and business men to "hold off" for a while.

The Agricultural Settlement Board is a statutory semi-official body of eight members and an executive officer besides the chairman. The members are influential farmers with interests here going back several decades.

The Board maintains a representative in London. The objective of the London office is to promote farm investment in Kenya.

London Official Protests

The effect of the chairman's statement, according to those whom it shocked, was to "undercut" his own London office. Charles Fernandes, head of the London office, speaking by radio-telephone with Minister of Agriculture Bruce McKenzie Thursday, said he had been "terribly upset" by Mr. Lipscomb's words.

Before that telephone call, Mr. McKenzie and Gov. Sir Evelyn Baring had already talked with Mr. Lipscomb. The result was official statement saying:

"Mr. Lipscomb was informed that the Government disassociates itself from the implications of his statement and deplores the fact that he made it without prior consultation with the Government.

"At the request of the Governor, Mr. Lipscomb tendered his resignation as chairman of the European, Agricultural Settlement Board."

Assurances Voiced

Since then there has been an outpouring of assurances from many quarters that everything is fine and that all that is needed is confidence.

A key fact about Mr. Lipscomb's pessimism is that it was expressed publicly. Similar opinions have been voiced privately by many responsible Kenyans.

To settle in Kenya under a Government plan providing "pound for pound" aid, an investor requires about £10,000 ($28,000). Thus the potential investors sought by the board have recently been sons of well-to-do British farmers. They are hardheaded and realistic, and a statement like that of Mr. Lipscomb would inevitably cause them to think twice about Kenya.

New Group Affected

The spreading waves of the controversy swiftly touched Michael Blundell, a former Minister of Agriculture. He now heads the New Kenya Group which advocates a more moderate approach to the Africans.

Mr. Lipscomb said Mr. Blundell knew six months ago of [illegible] decision not to replace the London representative of the board when Mr. Fernandes' tenure ended this month. Mr. Blundell retorted that he knew of the decision but had disagreed with it and had assumed the board would consider Mr. Fernandes' own view that the post should be maintained.

One Kenyan, not involved in the present dispute, held that Mr. Lipscomb's move reflected conservative resentment of Mr. Blundell's new group. He held that it was intended say, in effect, that "if you sell out the whites already here to Africans you can not expect more whites with money to invest in the country."

DENTAL-SCHOOL PARLEY

Educators From Seven Nations Will Convene at Harvard

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 11—The Harvard School of Dental Medicine will be host to the International Conference on Advanced Education for the Dentist, Sept. 8-10.

Representatives from dental schools in Britain, New Zealand, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany and the United States are scheduled to speak. The conference has been scheduled to precede the centennial celebration of the American Dental Association in New York, Sept. 14-18.

Dr. Reidar F. Sognnaes, acting dean of the Harvard School of Dental Medicine, will be chairman of the conference.

New Kenya Party Born Sans Mboya

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 8-8-59

p. 6

Courier

NAIROBI, Kenya — Formation of the Kenya National party, a new non-racial organization, has strong support in both African and Asian groups within the Kenya Legislative Council.

Party policy calls for such controversial steps, for this part of the world, as a common voters' roll, integrated schools and equality of economic opportunity.

The policy of the new party closely parallels the aims of of Tom Mboya, African Nationalist leader, whose activities have been confined to Nairobi as a result of restrictions imposed by the government.

■

MR. MBOYA expressed interest in the objectives of the new party, but declared he believed organization should have been delayed until the scheduled revision of the Kenya Constitution is completed. The revision is expected to be perfected by the end of 1959.

Nine of 14 Africans elected to seats in the Legislative Council are supporting the new party. Mr. Mboya and four others expressed determination not to affiliate with the movement at this time, preferring to continue for the present with their own groups.

KENYA IS HAVING UNEASY PEACE

Times-Picayune

Under 100 Terrorists Are Still at Large

New Orleans, La.

WASHINGTON — With the end of the Mau Mau war—officially called the "Emergency" by the British—an uneasy peace has returned to Kenya.

p. 16-I

In this Texas - sized British Crown Colony on Africa's east coast live people of several races. Some 60,000 Europeans share the country with 185,000 Asians and Arabs, and six million Africans, the National Geographic Society says.

Sat. 8-1-59

Less than a hundred terrorists of the Kikuyu tribe remain at large, and their energies are apparently focused on simply staying alive. They are unarmed and refuse to surrender. Many are alone; the surviving groups seldom exceed two or three men.

LURKS IN FOREST

They hide by day in the cold, wet forests on Mount Kenya and the Aberdare Range, trapping small animals for food and using the skins for clothing. At night, they emerge to steal vegetables from European and African farms.

Of the 80,000 Mau Mau once held in detention camps, fewer than 5000 persons are reported still behind barbed wire. Under the terms of a government rehabilitation program, many former Mau Mau have been persuaded to resume constructive lives on the Kikuyu reserve.

"The main thing is to give these people a goal—something to make them see that there's hope for them to get back on their feet," said T. G. Askwith, commissioner for community development and rehabilitation.

Heartily tired of bloodshed, many former Mau Mau have embraced Christianity, education, and new farming methods. Near Embu they have irrigated a large stretch of dry plains for rice growing. This scheme will draw many Kikuyu settlers from the overcrowded land in the reserve.

Much is being done to improve the lot of the African in Kenya, but the land problem—the root cause of the Mau Mau movement—still remains. More than a million Kikuyu are packed into the relatively small reserve, an area of fertile plateau country surrounded by waterless plains and bush. There is no place for the excess population to go.

POLITICAL ISSUE

A political issue was made of the fact that 12,000 square miles of highlands are owned by European settlers. Most of the region was ranch country obtained by treaty from the pastoral Masai who moved elsewhere. But Kikuyu leaders told their people that the settlers had stolen their land.

When Mau Mau was launched, its basic aim was to drive the Europeans from Kenya, regain the lost lands, and restore the ancient tribal traditions which missionary influence had broken down.

Mau Mau failed because its brutality alienated the majority of the Kikuyu tribe. When terrorists tried to recruit in his area, Chief Njiri rallied his clan and marched into the Aberdare forest, where the Mau Mau were strongest. He sent for the biggest Union Jack available, hoisted it on a 60-foot flagpole, and resisted all attacks.

In the extremely fertile Kikuyu reserve, British agricultural experts have taught the people to terrace the hillsides and improve their living standards by growing cash crops like coffee, tea, and pineapples. An extensive reforestation program is conserving soil and water. A once classic example of land abuse is now a model of proper land usage.

8

18a 1959 KENYA

Times 18a
New York
Thurs 9-10-59
P. 8

The New York Times

TO STUDY IN U. S.: Among eighty-one students from Kenya who arrived here yesterday to attend American universities are, from left, Samuel Mutisya, Frank H. Nabutete and Geoffrey M. Ole Maloy. Mr. Mutisya and Mr. Nabutete will study at Philander Smith College in Little Rock, Ark. Mr. Maloy will attend Central College in Pella, Iowa.

81 IN FROM KENYA TO GO TO COLLEGE

Times

3 Heading for Little Rock—Cobra-Killer Says Father Won't Let Him at Lions

New York

By GAY TALESE

Eighty-one African students from Kenya arrived yesterday to begin studies in American universities, including twenty women, one cobra-killer from the Masai tribe and three students headed for Little Rock.

Thurs 9-10-59

"But why Little Rock?" reporters asked.

"Because I want to experience what is there," said one of the [illegible] Frank H. Nabutete. "[illegible] are not in Little Rock along, but the trouble in Little Rock might give me better experience for when I return to Kenya."

Mr. Nabutete, 24 years old, together with Samuel Mutisya, 24, and Ellistone Kiwinda, 21, will leave New York tomorrow for Philander Smith College, a Methodist institution for Negroes.

The other Kenyans, most of whom have scholarships, will be distributed among thirty-nine other colleges. The Masai tribesman, Geoffrey M. Ole Maloy, a tall, lithe youth, will attend Central College in Pella, Iowa.

Status-seekers in Mr. Maloy's tribe attempt to kill lions. "This is how one becomes an elder," Mr. Maloy explained in a clipped British accent at the Martinique Hotel after a news confernece yesterday.

Just Hold Lion's Tail

"I have killed four cobras, two antelopes and a rhinoceros, but my father does not wish that I participate in the tribe's Eunoto ceremony. In the Eunoto ceremony a dozen or so boys, wishing to become elders in the tribe, try to kill a lion that the medicine man has selected.

"The boys use spears, swords or wooden clubs. If you are the first to hit the lion, and hang on to its tail while it is still alive, you will be allowed to wear the skin as a headdress during the Eunoto ceremony.

"Although my father killed a lion in his youth," he said, "he has become somewhat involved in Western civilization, and no longer takes part in the Eunoto."

The Kenyan's special plane and scholarships were arranged by the nationalist leader, Tom Mboya, through the African-American Students Foundation. Mr. Mboya was a recent visitor here under the auspices of the American Committee on Africa.

Eight of the Kenyans here are pre-medical students, twenty-eight are in liberal arts, and Mr. Maloy plans to be a veterinarian. Many more students, including those going to Little Rock, will study economics and business administration.

"When I told my friends I was going to Little Rock to study," said Mr. Nabutete, "I got quite a bit of criticism. They all said I might fall in danger there.

"But there is not really much difference between Little Rock and Kenya. In schools in Kenya we do not have Africans learning together with Europeans. And the average African in Kenya would not go into a European hotel. The main trouble in Kenya is that the three races—the whites, Asians and Africans—can not work together."

AFRICAN PROJECT REDUCES MALARIA

Times

British Team Finds Spraying Twice a Year Will Give Adequate Protection

New York

Special to The New York Times.

18a P.28

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 27—Five years of field work by a research team of the East Africa High Commission has proved that malaria can be almost eliminated in infected areas by spraying powerful insecticides twice a year.

The High Commission, which has its headquarters here, is a government agency that provides a variety of public services in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Its malarial control project was completed at the end of June.

Sun. 8-2-59

The research was conducted by two British experts, Dr. Christopher Draper, 37 years old, and Dr. Alec Smith, 38. With their wives and children they liced and worked for five years on the side of the South Pare Mountains overlooking the village of Gonja in northeast Tanganyika near the Kenya border.

Hodses and a laboratory were built on a plateau 300 feet above Gonja. The nearest telephone and railway were thirty-five miles away.

120,000 Africans Involved

The researchers operated in an area of 100,000 square miles and their work involved 120,000 Africans. The project cost $352,800 and was paid for by contributions from Britain's colonial development and welfare fund, the governments of East Africa and the United Nations Children's Fund. The latter provided the insecticide, dieldrin, with which 15,000 grass-roofed huts were sprayed twice a year.

One difficulty was to persuade suspicious African tribesmen to submit to the taking of regular mlood samples and periodic medical examinations. In all, 6,000 blood samples each year were required by the researchers.

Dr. Drayer made studies of how much malaria there was in the area, where it was, how harmful it was and whether Africans developed a resistance to it. Dr. Smith, an entomologist, assessed the life-cycle of malaria-bearing mosquitos, their living and feeding habits and whether they could develop a resistance to dieldrin.

Many Statistics Compiled

The two specialists traveled from village to village to reach a 10 per cent sample of the population. At six-month intervals Dr. Draper did follow-up medical checks, pricking fingers for blood smears and feeling stomachs for enlarged spleens, which are indicative of malaria. He examined 200 to 300 persons every day.

Vital statistics on 10,000 persons in the area were compiled. Regular examinations were carried out on 2,500 persons. Weight, height, hemoglobin and fat content of the blood, and general health were recorded.

Dr. Smith dissected mosquitos in the laboratory to find whether they carried malaria before the spraying of dieldrin was started.

It was found that mosquitos that rested on the walls of huts sprayed with dieldrin died. The walls remained impregnated with insecticide for months after spraying.

Summing up, Dr. Draper said: "In the beginning when I examined the spleen and parasite rates of children I found almost 90 per cent malaria infection. Four years later the rate among them had fallen to around 1 or 2 per cent, entirely due to spraying of dieldrin."

He described other effects of the project.

"After spraying, in the first year the birth rate was 40 per thousand," he said. "At the end of the third year it was 50 per thousand. The fertility rate jumped from 160 per thousand in the first year to 200 per thousand in the third. The death rate dropped from 40 per thousand to 12 per thousand. Infant mortality, which was 165 per thousand when spraying began, well to 80 per thousand."

Emergency Bans Lifted, But

The Pittsburg Courier

No Clemency for Kenyatta

Pittsburg Pa.

Sept 19 59

NAIROBI, Kenya—The lifting of emergency regulations which have been in force in Kenya for the last seven years, has been announced by the new British Colonial Secretary, Ian MacLead, in the House of Commons, and by Sir Patrick Renison, the British Governor, in the Kenya Legislative Council in Nairobi.

p. 3

The new laws will leave many of the provisions of the emergency regulations up to the discretion of the governor, should another emergency occur. Although political amnesty will be granted to many former members of the Mau Mau, some of whom will be transferred from prison to detention for rehabilitation treatment, clemency will not apply to Jomo Kenyatta, who was convicted in 1954, of having organized the Mau Mau movement.

After Kenyatta had served his original sentence, he was restricted on recommendation of the convicting court, and so is held under ordinary statutory powers and not under emergency powers.

■

KENYATTA WAS banished to the remote northern frontier district and, possibly, could (under a 1949 ordinance) spend the rest of his life, with four other convicted men, similarly situated, in the isolation of the hutted village, paradoxically called "Freetown, at Lodwar."

Tom Mboya, given permission to hold meetings outside of Nairobi, under the new rules, has demanded Kenyatta's freedom. Mboya, leader of the nationalist movement, who has been campaigning for permission to form an African political organization throughout Kenya, but has been denied, heretofore, is one of the delegates to the Kenya constitutional conference which starts Jan. 18, in London. All elected members of the Legislative Council, the governor and several others will attend.

● Mboya says: "We want Kenyatta to attend the talks on the Constitution in London next year. Kenyatta still is the most popular figure and symbol of independence for all Kenya Africans. We shall demand he be allowed his freedom."

TOM MBOYA

JOMO KENYATTA

The Afro-American

Kenya throng asks Kenyatta's release

Baltimore, Md.

10-11-59

NAIROBI, Kenya — Africa rallied, last week, in support of Tom Mboya, nationalist leader, who was in court to explain why he should not be stopped from supporting just such a demonstration.

The crux of the matter was the deservance of the seventh anniversary of the state of emergency here because of the Mau Mau uprising.

The Nairobi People's Convention, which Mr. Mboya heads, advocated the release of Jomo Kenyatta from prison. Kenyatta was coivicted as a Mau Mau leader.

The organization recommended a day of fasting and a one-day boycott of public transportation facilities.

* * *

MR. MBOYA had planned to carry a petition for Kenyatta's release to Acting Governor Walter F. Coutts. To forestall a procession that would accompany the Mboya delegation, the police summoned him and his five colleagues to court.

They were to show cause why they should not be required to post bond to guarantee that there would be no violent demonstration.

As the court recessed for lunch, Mr. Mboya led a cheering throng of an estimated 1,000 supporters from the court house to his office.

They carried signs advocating freedom of speech and assembly, both of which were severely curtailed after the Mau Mau emergency.

Police broke up the demonstration with threats to use force if the crowd did not disperse.

ALSO PROTESTED in the demonstration was the action, last week, of the Kenya Government which dealt with land laws.

The racially restricted "white highlands" were under discussion in the [illegible] government announced a policy of refusing to empower the African Land Boards to discriminate in authorizing land transactions.

Mr. Mboya and D. T. Moi interpreted the government's ruling as actually strengthening the position of the white farmers.

They pointed out that whereas the Land Boards could not use race as a factor, they were not limited in using other considerations in order to deny Africans access to the highlands.

Mr. Mboya accused the government for embarking on a conspiracy to entrench even more firmly the position of the white farmers.

Gov't Restrictions Don't Worry Mboya

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 8-15-59
p. 8

By TOM MBOYA

NAIROBI, Kenya, East Africa —There are significant political developments taking place in Kenya today, and a deliberate attempt is being made to restrict me and to isolate me from my colleagues.

The government also wants to isolate me from my people in order to deal with me more effectively.

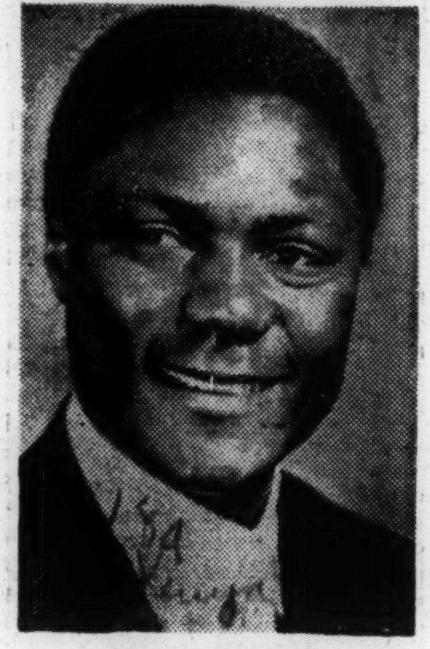
I am not unduly worried about these attempts although, of course, I am very vigilant and constantly keep myself fully and effectively informed about the measures the government takes.

YOU HAVE perhaps heard that two weeks ago, the government temporarily succeeded in getting 10 of my colleagues to sign a statement of policy relating to the formation of a new party, the Kenya National Party. I, Dr. Kiano and two other members of the legislative council refrained from signing this so-called policy statement.

I hope our friends in the United States will not be worried about this development, for the 10 people and the statement do not carry any weight with our people.

For the time being, we still hold the stronger card; namely, the people are with us and we have no doubt at all that in the end we are bound to succeed. In fact, I highly doubt whether this new party is going to last more than a couple of months.

The party is united only in its professions about "non-racialism." It is not united nor does it have any common idea about the solution of our various urgent problems.



TOM MBOYA
. . . "I'm not worried"

Africa Debate In Commons Irks Whites

Herald Tribune
New York
Wed. 8-5-59

Settlers Fear It Will Bolster Nationalism

By A. T. Steele p. 7

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 4.—White settlers in East and Central Africa take a glum view of the recent debate on Africa in the British House of Commons. Many of them assert that the rehashing of the Nyasaland and Hola Camp tragedies will serve no purpose other than to give further encouragement to African nationalism at the expense of the white position in Africa.

A. T. Steele

18a

Naturally, the settlers are thinking of the coming general elections in Britain and the possibility—some would call it the danger—of a Labor victory. This is a nightmarish thought to those settlers who have come to think of the Laborites as the main support behind black nationalism in British Africa.

Politically, these are difficult times for the whites, and the strain is beginning to show. The Nyasaland uproar, which seriously set back plans for early dominion status for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was but one of a series of developments which have slowly undermined the settlers' political position.

Must Come to Terms

White settlers in East Africa and to a lesser extent in the Federation are coming more and more to realize that they must come to terms with African political leaders if in the long run they are to retain an important place in the political scheme of things. But they have not yet solved the problem of how to do it without pain. In such territories as Nyasaland, Uganda and Tanganyika, where the white settler element is small, the white population is pretty much resigned to the inevitability of African political predominance in the not too distant future. In Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Kenya, white settler influences are still strongly rooted, though uncertain of their future.

End of British Rule in Kenya Believed Near

The Sunday Star
Washington D.C.
Sun. 11-29-59
p. 6-B

By SIDNEY LENS

North American Newspaper Alliance

NAIROBI, Nov. 28.—Few whites here believe that Kenya can be kept as a British colony for more than 10 years. Most will tell you, off the record, that five "is about the longest we can hold out."

This is a measure of the transformation of Kenya initiated—at least partially—by the infamous Mau Mau revolt. The Mau Mau movement is smashed today, but it gained sizeable concessions from the British.

The United Kingdom has poured more than $100 million into the country, both for development and security. This is reflected in the rise of national income from $250 million in 1950 to twice that amount last year.

Economic Benefits Cited

It is also reflected in the number of economic benefits for Africans. The government has spent $16 million on African farming alone. This is not adequate, say critics, but it is far more than was done in the past.

And this, in turn, adds to the self-confidence of the African. Talk to any of his leaders and you get a new feeling of confidence. Such men as Tom Mboya, chairman of the first All-African peoples conference (FAAPC) last year, are arranging for hundreds of African youth to be sent to various countries for university schooling. One hundred are coming to the United States alone this year.

The Kikuyu, who educated more than 40,000 children, are pressuring for more schools, more students. Political agitation is insistent that the rich white highlands be opened to the African.

Mboya and most of his fellow leaders are relatively moderate, but the fear of a recurrence of Mau Mau forces the settler community, and beyond them, the British Foreign Office, to yield more each year. 18a

Mau Mau Defeat Analyzed

It is agreed today that Mau Mau was defeated primarily because it provoked opposition in the African community itself. The turning point seems to have been a Mau Mau massacre of villagers at Lari. This created such a division in the Kikuyu that the British were able to recruit sizable home-guard forces from among them.

It was the home guard, more than anyone else, that put down the uprising, which started in 1952 and did not end until three years ago. The cost? The lives of 32 whites, 26 Asians and 1,812 African Negroes—all killed by Mau Mau terrorists.

In the counteroffensive by British and, ultimately, by the home guard, 10,354 were killed in battle, 80,000 alleged sympathizers were put in detention camps, 1,068 were executed and hundreds of thousands were uprooted to emergency villages where the government could keep an eye on them.

African Colonies' Bid for Freedom Troubles British

New York World Telegram
New York
Sat. 11-7-59

By RENE MacCOLL,

London Express Staff Writer.

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 7.—Africa is a continent in explosion, roaring excitedly but bemusedly out of her Stone Age sleep, her people everywhere mainly interested in two things—nationalism and independence.

p. 5

18a

Unfortunately, the two often add up to trouble. And there is plenty of that in Africa today—actual and potential.

Practically wherever you care to glance the possibilities for bad news are numerous and daunting.

Politically Illiterate.

That goes for the hitherto British territories the same as elsewhere.

The big question now is: Can we once again turn the trick of bestowing independence on people who come to it largely illiterate politically and often given to hysteria?

Nobody knows the answer. It is to try to discover what may be the answer that a stream of high-level visitors, led by Britain's new Colonial Secretary, Iain Macleod, is expected in this part of the world very soon.

But their job is not going to be easy.

Want to Go It Alone.

Just to the west of here, in Uganda, there is bad trouble. There King Freddie wants to take his kingdom of Buganda and go it alone.

Down south—more trouble, this time in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Dr. Hastings Banda (educated in London, Scotland and Chicago), at present under lock and key, is determined to take Nyasaland out of the federation, to protect Africans from the threat of "apartheid" policies imported by the whites of the Rhodesias from the Union of South Africa.

And right here in Kenya there is trouble—big trouble.

I took a look at these now disputed White Highlands the other day and—considerably traveled though I am—I can assure you that I have rarely seen such gloriously captivating country.

Non-White Farmers.

The land was like a flower show—arum lilies, roses, the mauve blossoming jacaranda trees, bougainvillaea, oleanders, almond trees in full bloom.

By the terms of the new proposal, certain to become law, these glorious Highlands are to be made available to non-white farmers.

This move has created the utmost fury and dismay among the White Highlanders, who see themselves as brutally and callously be-

New York World Telegram
New York
Sat. 11-7-59
P. 3

18a
Kenya

United Press International Photo.

Th modern city of Nairobi, a symbol of the new shape of Africa.

trayed, with solemn pledges cynically broken.

Many of them have worked extremely hard to make their farms paying propositions, and if they really think that values are going to drop soon through no fault of their own it is a tough outlook.

Whites Divided.

It was significant, though, to come across a white farmer who revealed divisions among the Highlanders themselves.

He was a rough and ready type who had no use at all for the "gentleman farmers who lounge around in suede shoes and tell other people how to do the work."

It is true that there is a proportion of old school tie types up there and I do not suppose many of us shed tears over the characters who decided to duck postwar austerity in Britain for the sake of a place in the sun.

And in their heart of hearts I think that even the most backs-to-the-wall of them knows that this is one clock you can't turn back.

But aside from the Highlands, what is the general outlook?

Sir Patrick Renison, the brand-new governor announces: "I am not a stranger to frustrations and disappointments and man's inhumanity to man. But I shall never believe that the Commonwealth purpose is impossible of achievement here in Kenya."

Mboya Key Figure.

Sir Patrick is reputedly a man of energy and good will; but he must be well aware that one of the main frustrations looming right in his path as he strives to handle this country of six million people (including 30,000 whites and 100,000 Asians) is a glisteningly handsome, button-bright and vain little chap named Tom Mboya.

Tantalizing Tom is a splendid speaker, can ham it up with the best of them and sway an emotional African crowd in practically any direction he wants to. And I don't think Sir Patrick is going to get very far with that Commonwealth angle with Tom.

TOM MBOYA.

Knows what he wants.

What Tom wants—and he says it loud and clear—is independence. Says he on the touchy race question: "I reject multi-racialism as a solution to our problems because I reject everything short of full democracy founded on equality. One man—one vote."

And Mboya adds: "We do not demand that everything should happen overnight but we say that any change that is made must be in the direction of full democracy. I will negotiate—but not unless the people on the other side agree on the ultimate objective."

WHITES VOICE ANGER AT KENYA CHANGES

The New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

New York
Thurs 11-5-59
P. 5

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 4—The bitterness felt by some whites in Kenya over African progress received a fresh airing here last night.

But the issue did not attract as large a crowd as was expected. Fewer than half of the 900 seats in Nairobi's new City Hall auditorium were taken for discussion of the question "What does the future hold for Europeans in Kenya?" A possible reason was that it was a rainy night.

The mass meeting was called by Kenya's United party. It announced that the gathering was "for all Europeans," which is what white-skinned persons are called in East Africa. However, about twenty Africans and as many Asians also came to listen and to ask some questions.

The United party is the most Right-wing one in Kenya politics and its members have become greatly aroused by the British colonial government's proposal to open 10,365,000 acres of Kenya's most fertile land to African farmers.

The area is known as "the white highlands" because under present law only white farmers have been permitted to lease or own land there.

At least one speaker attempted to fix the blame for current events in Africa that are bringing Africans closer to self-determination. He was Maj. B. P. Roberts, a veteran, who said: "We British people are sick and tired of Americans meddling in African affairs." This remark received the heaviest applause of the evening.

18a 1959 KENYA

Tom Mboya Calls For U. S. Lead On Policy Favorable To Africa In Impressive Atlanta Address

Says Africans Seek Their Place Among World Nations

By WILLIAM FOWLKES
(Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World)

Birmingham Ala

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) —

America was cautioned Wednesday night to lead western nations with a foreign policy which will recognize the aspirations of under-developed nations of Africa.

The caution and plea came from Tom Mboya, young African leader, who is ending a five-week tour of the United States following a speech in Miami, Fla. May 14.

Before a brilliant gathering at Atlanta University Wednesday night, Mr. Mboya, leader of Kenya and coordinator of the Accra conference, thrilled those who came to hear and see the man prophetically destined to become the most important personage of Africa.

5-16-59

Pointing out that Africans are not begging, but merely want to take their place and make a contribution in the world of nations, Mboya noted the struggle for propaganda and arms supremacy between the East and the West.

"Could it be that the free world needs to re-dedicate itself to democracy?" Mboya asked. He said he did not believe that the Soviet Union has a better propaganda machine than the West, but noted that the latter nation's including the United States, approach the nations they wish to win with apologies for what goes on within their own borders.

"How can the United States explain the different attitudes here? Is it not time South Africa was placed in the category where she belongs?" the speaker asked.

Mboya declared that the answer for peace and security will not come from nations building nuclear weapons, but from the new nations which are now striving non-violently to guarantee one square meal a day, a pair of shoes and decent clothing and shelter to millions of disadvantaged peoples.

Pointing out that the United States and the free world found itself in a position of defending inconsistencies within their own borders, in Algeria, Nyasaland and other countries now opposed of self-determination of people, he warned that the struggle against the false concept of white supremacy must continue "until we free some people from sins of racism and segregation."

The African leader also called upon colored peoples to "conquer ourselves." He lashed those who lack initiative and self-repect, as well as those of greed and self-ambition.

Rev. M. L. King, Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which sponsored Mboya's Atlanta appearance, noted the great social revolution now going on in the South, declared it was a part of the world struggle and that Mboya was the symbol of the longings of oppressed peoples.

Mboya was presented copies of books by Drs. Horace Mann Bond, Lawrence D. Reddick and M. L. King Jr., to carry back to Africa. Rev. Samuel W. Williams made the presentation.

Other program participants included: Dr. Frank Cunningham, president of Morris Brown who presided; Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, chairman of the executive board of the Montgomery Improvement Association; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University; George Houser, chairman of the America Committee for Africa, a co-sponsor of the visitor's tour, and Miss Marian Watson, Spelman College singer.

No Compromise On Fight For Equality--Mboya

Atlanta World

By JOHN BRITTON

Atlanta, Ga.

The youthful "Voice of Africa" spoke in a quiet, dignified manner when he arrived at the Atlanta Municipal Airport Wednesday afternoon but his voice is one that reportedly carries the weight and sentiment of over 200 million people on each word.

Thur. 5-14-59

Young Tom Mboya descended the steps of an airplane Wednesday and immediately grasped the hand of another young leader who has been the symbol of the Negroes fight for democracy in this county. Twenty-Nine-year-old Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., was among the first to greet his African counterpart.

It was the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, an organization headed by Rev. King, that brought 28-year-old Mboya to Atlanta for an appearance in connection with the African Freedom Dinner held at Atlanta University last night.

In a brief press conference, cut short by the late arrival of the flight Mbyca occupied, the young African leader proclaimed that as chairman of the First All-African Peoples' Conference "I speak for all of the 200 million people who occupy the African continent."

In further discourse the African "Voice declared that his visit to Atlanta and to the United States has been to explain the current developments in Africa to people of this country "so that they may understand better the surge of Africans towards self-determination and self-rule."

Mboya compared the Africans fight for "human dignity and equality" to the "Negro's struggle in America for full citizenship and human diginity."

He said Africa feels very strongly about the problems of segregation in America "due to the kinship and close affinity we have with American Negroes."

Another reason for Africa's interest in the segregation pattern of America was listed by Mboya as "our concern over the fact that the Negro problem in the United States has robbed the free world of the moral strength and leadership potential throughout the world."

When asked if, when finally self-governed, Africa will support the East or the West, Mboya stated flatly that he believes a free Africa will support neither of the two presently established powers.

Mboya pointed out, however, that a free Africa would wholeheartedly support democracy and democratic principles. He noted that neither the East nor the West were strict adherers to the form of "democracy for all" that his country would support without reservation and without question.

A constant argument against a free Africa has been that "Africa is not ready for independence," Mboya said. As a partial answer, the African leader granted that a new nation will naturally make mistakes and "when there is not room for mistakes any longer, then a democracy has ceased to exist."

Mboya scolded those opponents who seemingly want a guarantee that an independent Africa will operate to perfection. "What moral right have they got to ask us to guarantee perfection when they operate governments imperfectly?" Mboya asked, citing the "imperfections" of Atlanta and the South as examples.

"There will be no compromise on our determination to reduce to equality all African citizens. There will be no segregation when Africans do rise to power. It is not now a question of will Africa be free, but rather a question of when and how," the leader asserted.

HUMAN RIGHTS

"We are totally committed to democracy, to respect and recognize human rights and we will take nonviolente, but positive action towards reaching our independent and democratic goal," Mboya said.

On voting, Mboya said he and his countrymen understand the desire of Negroes in America for proper ballot representation. He enumerated the many likenesses in voter restrictions in Africa that were surprisingly similar to some "restrictions" imposed on Negro voters in some parts of the United States.

He spoke of the literacy qualifications in Africa, the qualification connected with annual salary and several other European imposed tests that prospective African voters must endure in Africa.

Mboya said the European rulers in many Afriian lands explained that the vote restrictions will eventually lead to a status where all are equal. But the dynamic African leader noted that the restrictions are also apparently designed to lead to a status where "some are more equal than others."

"There is no reason why African people should have to justify or explain their right to self-government and human diginity," Mboya said. "But we will continue to explain and let it be known that we will not stop until we have attained our independence from Colonial rule."

AT AIRPORT

Mboya began his statements to the press at Municipal Airport, but due to a tight schedule was whisked away within minutes after his arrival to prepare for a conocation address at Spelman College shortly afterwards. It was there that the bulk of his statements were heard.

To his list of credits, Mboya, in addition to being chairman of the All-African People's Conference, is also chairman of the Nairobi Peoples Convention Party, general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor and a member of the Kenya Legislative Council.

His rise to power in Africa has been watched on all fronts of the world and he is now considered by many observers to be the second ranking leader on the African continent-second only to Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana, the spearhead of the present surge toward African independence.

Shortly before Mboya's arrival, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., held the limelight as he explained that Mboya's visit to the United States was to inspre American Negroes, "who are participants in the world-wide struggle for human dignity and freedom."

In an appraisal of Atlanta, his hometown, King noted that this city is one of the more encouraging communities of the South. He said the officials of Atlanta have taken a "reasonable attitude" towards the stated laws of the land.

King aded that Atlanta is blessed by the leadership of good ministers white and Negro, and he said he hopes that "state officials will follow the noble example set by local oficials" in their attempts to comply with the laws.

Mboya was featured again last night at Atlanta University where he participated in the Afrcan Freedom Dinner.

ALL-AFRICAN CONFERENCE LEADER Tom Mboya (center) is greeted at the Atlanta Airport by Montgomery, Alabama's, Ralph Abernathy; Atlanta University's Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Atlanta University President Dr. Rufus E. Clement. The African political leader closed out a five-week United States tour with an address in Atlanta. (World Photo by Perry)

Mboya Back Home from Tour of U.S.

Courier p. 11

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat 5-30-59

NAIROBI, Kenya—Ten Africans wearing red shirts were arrested at Nairobi Airport where 3,000 people turned out to welcome labor leader Tom Mboya, returning from a six-week tour of the United States.

Mboya, 28, secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor and chairman of the All Africa Peoples Conference, called for an "international new deal," and urged that the United States take the leadership in such an undertaking.

"We would see emerge in the United States a new vision, a vision of a world in which all the freedom-loving countries work together jointly on programs aimed at the improvement and raising of human standards throughout the world," he said.

The chief "weakness" of the United States is racism,' Mboya said. He called it a "moral weakness because it deprives the United States of the moral advantage that is necessary to be able to face up to her friends and allies and tell them to practice democracy."

Says Africans Seek Their Place Among World Nations

By WILLIAM FOWLKES

(Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World)

Atlanta World

Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs 5-14-59

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Kenya

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Mboya Says U. S. Policy 'Depressing'

18a Kenya

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa
4-25-59

WASHINGTON, (ANP) — Africa is "depressed and disappointed" by a number of the United States foreign policy positions, declared Tom Mboya, a member of the Kenya Legislative Council and general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor.

"Africa is struggling for independence and for social and economic development. People all over the world should try to understand that," he emphasized.

"African people are conscientiously and continually studying the United States foreign policy because of her background and history.

"The people of Africa have great expectations of the people of the United States. But it seems that the United States is giving preference to their allies rather than to the human struggle of the Africans," he said.

■

HE EXPRESSED hope of seeing better relationship between the people of this country and the people of his country because "we believe in the same things and will fight for the same things."

Mboya mentioned the vigor with which this country condemned Russia during the Hungarian revolt, but she didn't follow it up with equal vigor when France invaded Algeria and the British moved into Nyasaland. These things are giving the impression that in spite of our hopes and expectations America is giving priority to colonial powers.

The 28-year-old African is visiting this country under the auspices of the American Committee on Africa, Inc.

He talked with a group of Washington newsmen Monday following a conference with George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO. He said American labor is supporting their efforts to gain independence.

■

MBOYA, WHO was chairman of the First All-African Peoples Conference held in Accra, Ghana, last December, said black Africa hopes to gain independence without violence. "But the situation is not entirely in our hands," he added.

Continuous injustice and unnecessary provocation, he said, might lead to violence by the less patient ones and the less restrained ones.

If this situation continues in Nyasaland, Africans can't be responsible for what will happen. "It is not only unreasonable, but inconceivable to think that Africans are going to sit around and allow the violence to continue in Nyasaland," he concluded.

MBOYA AFFIRMS AN 'OPEN' AFRICA

18a

Ousting of Colonialism, Not Europeans, Is Aim, Kenya Leader Says

~~New York~~
New York, N.Y.
Times
4-13-59
P. C15

Tom Mboya, Kenya labor leader, said yesterday that the African goal was to remove European colonialism, not Europeans as individuals, from the continent.

Appearing on "Meet the Press," a nationally televised program of the National Broadcasting Company, Mr. Mboya indicated that Europeans who wished to make Africa their home had nothing to fear from the independence movements now stirring.

He defended the slogan "Africa for Africans" as pertaining to all Africans "regardless of color." Then he added:

"I want to submit that when Europeans emigrate to Australia they call themselves Australians. When they emigrate to Canada they are quite content to be called Canadians.

"I see no reason why they should be ashamed to be called Africans."

Mr. Mboya, general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor and also head of Kenya's branch of the African Congress, a political grouping, said that he is "quite certain" that Kenya will soon have self-government.

"At the moment our view is that we should remain within the British Commonwealth," he added.

He stated that the long-term objective of the All-African People's Conference in Accra, Ghana, last December, was "the possibility of a United States of Africa."

Mr. Mboya asserted that such a federation might be expanded later to include the Arab nations in the northern part of Africa.

The 28-year-old Kenyan came to the United States to raise money for the African Freedom Fund. He said African leaders intend to use the funds to finance a "nonviolent but positive" campaign for freedom.

He also declared that the Western powers "must bear full responsibility" if the African nations seeking independence fall to the Communists. He and other leaders recognize the dangers of Communism, he said.

But unless the leaders of the African people "deliver the goods"—in terms of better living conditions as well as freedom — Communist opportunists may take over, he added.

African Leader Mboya Guest Of City Wednesday

18a Kenya

Atlanta
World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun 5-10-59
P. 1

Tom Mboya, the dynamic political and labor leader from Kenya, Africa, will be honored at an Africa Freedom Dinner, Wednesday, May 13, at 6 p. m. The event originally had been set for 7 p. m., but was changed to 6 p. m., due to a change in tight scheduling for the African leader who has been in America for several weeks, conferring with the nation's leadership.

Dinner reservations for the Mboya affair, to be held in the Atlanta University Dining Hall, are still being received by the committee. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, co-ordinating the event, may be reached at JAckson 5-1763.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays and Dr. Horace Mann Bond are co-chairmen of the Africa Freedom Dinner Committee.

Mr. Mboya is chairman of the Nairobi Peoples' Convention Party and served as general chairman of the All - African Peoples Conference in Accra, Ghana, last December. He is a member of the Kenya Legislative Council and general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor.

The committee co - chairmen
to defend him at the expected
point out in the invitation to the public to attend the dinner:

World
Sun 5-10-59

"Recent events in Africa have captured headlines throughout the world and emphasize the new birth of freedom in that vast continent. It is fitting that Americans should note and salute the African peoples' aspirations toward independence. For, as Mr. Mboya has said, 'The African people have great expectations from the United States Government, and feel that if they have to look for an ally in their struggle, they should expect to find one in the United States."

African Freedom Fighter On Tour Of United States

18a Kenya

Daily World
Atlanta
Ga.
Fri 4-24-59
P1

DETROIT — (ANP) — Tom Mboya, 28-year-old secretary-general, Kenya Federation of Labor, and one of Africa's leading political figures, arrived Wednesday from Pittsburgh for a four-day visit as part of a nation-wide lecture tour.

Mboya's visit is sponsored by 19 local organizations which includes the National Council of Negro Women, Michigan AFL-CIO/UAW, Catholic Interracial Council of Detroit, Coordinating on Human Relations, and the Urban League.

Next stop on his itinerary is Chicago, April 26.

A member of Kenya's legislative council, Mboya first achieved international recognition when he was instrumental in settling the 1955 Mombassa Dock strike. He was named chairman last year of the International Confederation of Free Trade Union's East, Central and South African sub-regional organization.

A member of the Luo tribe, Kenya's second largest, Mboya was educated in mission schools, attended Holy Ghost College, Jeans School, and in 1955, studied industrial relations and political institutions at Ruskin College, Oxford, England.

This is his second trip to the U. S., the first being in 1956. In addition, he has travelled widely in Africa, Europe and Asia.

The Kenya leader described the hopes which attend the growing "strive-toward-freedom" in Africa on the part of Africans, and their determination to end colonialism and demand equality for all people on the continent, regardless of race.

SEEK UNDILUTED DEMOCRACY

He insisted that the political goal be "undiluted democracy" for Kenya's 6.2 million people — six million Africans, 150,00 Asians and 55,000 Europeans.

"Everyone shall be equal before the law," he asserted, "and future political and constitutional changes in Kenya must be in the direction of democracy!"

Life Mon. 4-27-59
Chicago Ill.
P42

A PLEA FOR FREEDOM

In native smock and hat East Africa's most articulate nationalist addressed an Africa Freedom Day rally in New York. Tom Mboya, 28-year-old labor leader in Kenya, is in the U.S. to stir up support for his movement. His goal: Kenya's independence in five years—or less.

Tom Mboya Declares:

America's Color Problem Disease Of Free World

Courier
Pittsburgh
Pa.
Sat 5-23-59
P.4

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A Howard University audience, including foreign Ambassadors and Embassy officials, heard Kenyan Legislator Tom Mboya diagnose the cause of America's ineffective moral leadership in the world as a domestic disease.

"The fate of the free world," he said, "may be jeopardized by the color problem in this country."

■ **The struggle of the American Negro for civil rights is the same struggle of the African to end colonization," he said. "We feel we have a common enemy on a common front."**

Mr. Mboya said the worst enemy of democracy is the Christian or Democrat who preaches so much and fails to live by the standards he preaches.

■ **Andrew Rankin Chapel, where he spoke, held a standing-room crowd. Students unable to enter heard Mr. Mboya's message on a public address speaker as they stood on the lawn outside the chapel.**

The meeting, which was sponsored by the student chapter of the NAACP, was delayed 45 minutes while Mr. Mboya conferred with Vice President Nixon about United States' assistance to African countries.

Kenya

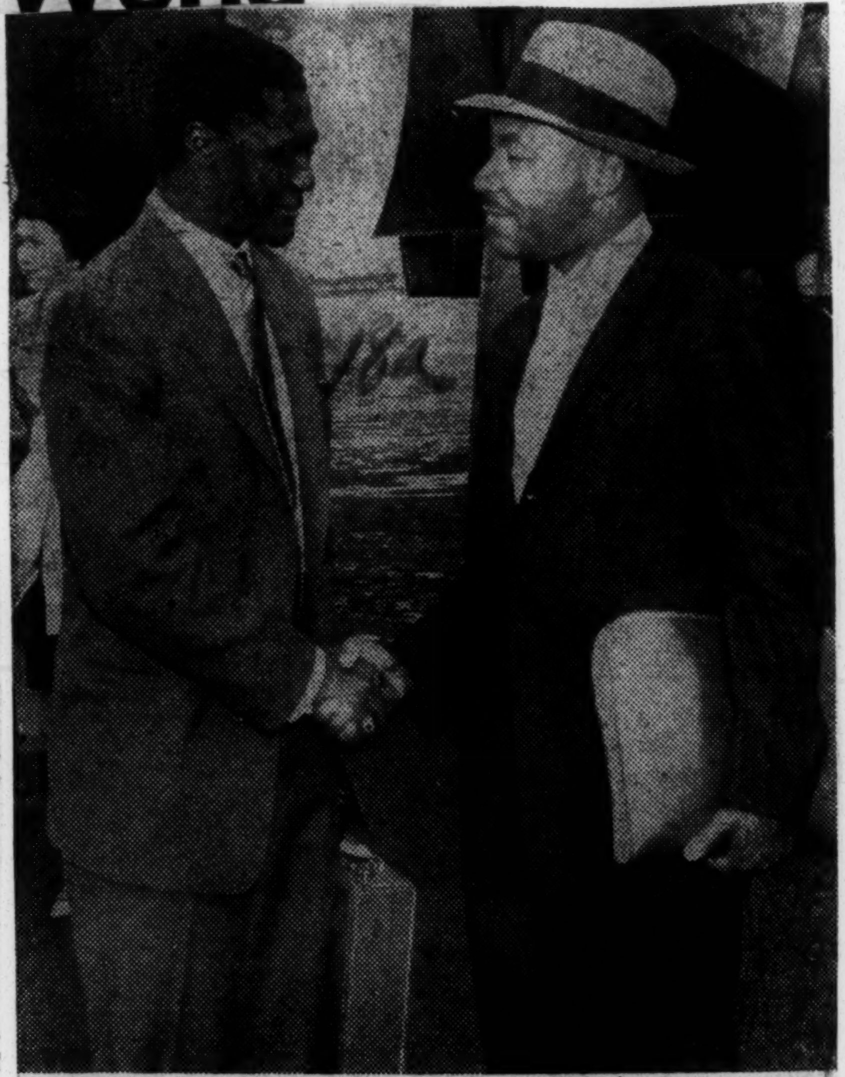
■

MR. MBOYA called upon the United States to reappraise her foreign policy toward Africa in the areas of foreign aid, technical assistance and general economic programs.

"The developments in Africa," he told the Howard audience, "are as significant or more significant than developments in Europe."

With the yearly growth in numbers of African member-nations of the United Nations, there will be "an African position and an African identity of interests," he said.

The 28-year-old chairman of the African All-People's Conference has ended his five-week tour of the United States.



Leaders Meet— Tom Mboya, African leader, is greeted at the Atlanta Airport by Dr. M. L. King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, as he arrived in Atlanta for Freedom Dinner speech, sponsored by SCLC.—A. L. Adams Photo.

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa
Sat 5-

18a 1959

KENYA

Kenya Nationalist Vows to Burn Identity Cards of the Africans

All in Colony Must Carry Passes, but Negroes View Them as Imposition

18a

By MILTON BRACKER
Special to The New York Times.

N.Y. Times
New York
Mon 2-16-59

NAIROBI, Kenya, Feb. 15—The youthful leader of Kenya's nationalists promised 800 cheering members of the People's Convention party this afternoon that the day would come when "we'll ask all of you to bring in your identity cards and we'll burn them."

All Kenyans have identity cards, but Africans feel that only they are are ever asked to show them.

Tom Moya, the nationalist leader, declared Africans wanted to live "harmoniously" with "any immigrant community"—that is, Europeans or Asians—"so long as they accept democracy in its true sense."

Democracy Is Urged

Africans have nothing against anyone who believes in democracy in the true sense, he continued. But he asked Britain to "stop preaching Christianity and democracy and start practicing a little of it."

The occasion was officially not a political meeting or even a meeting. Such meetings have been banned since January.

But the Convention party has taken an idea from Tammany Hall to the extent of demonstrating that a clambake or a boatride are more fun and far more effective politically than mere speeches.

Today's program was the third of its kind since the meeting ban. It was in honor of John Stonehouse, a British Laborite member of Parliament, who arrived today. Another guest was I. J. Bahadur Singh, Indian Commissioner for East Africa and the Belgian Congo.

Billed as a "dance festival," the program was held in a hall built by the Nairobi County Council in the African quparter. Pictures of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip were on display.

The theme of the gathering was "freedom," pronounced in distince syllables with the accent of the second. There was also wide use of Sir Winston Churchill's V-for-victory sign.

Kikuyu Dances Performed

The dances were Kikuyu. Painted and feathered men and women executed slow, stamping steps around the hall while the watchers uttered shril cries.

Each dancer had flattened tin cans attached to the knees or ankles, with rattling stones or bottletops inside. Others had anklets made of pierced bottletops and one had a flapping afterskirt made of a Coca-Coala poster.

Chants in Swahili hailed Mr. Mboya and Jomo Kenyatta, who was jailed in 1953 for organizing Mau Mau, the African terrorist movement. One line of chant went "When Jomo came from abroad he told us to be ready to fight for freedom * * *."

Mr. Mboya, wearing the beaded cap of an elder and swishing a flywhisk, smilingly told the crowd, "You know we're allowed make no speeches."

"I am not going to say anything," he added, "except that this country—to whom does it belong? And the answer is that even God knows it belongs to us."

Speaking in Swahili, which was translated simultaneously for the correspondent by a Mboya aide, the leader noted that seven party members were "rotting in prison" because of failure to show identity cards. The promise to see all such cards destroyed followed.

Africans Called Confident

Introducing Mr .Stonehouse, Mr. Mboya switched to English. He reiterated that the occasion could not be considered a "public meeting."

"If we were allowed public meetings," he continued, "we would have shown them something bigger than this."

Mr. Mboya referred to the boycott of Queen Mother Elizabeth's current visit by ten of the fourteen African elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council, including himself.

He took cognizance of the fact that the boycott was deemed generally unsuccessful, and added:

"But to those who think the African is not supporting his leaders, all we say is wait and see."

Mr. Mboya said Africans were confident of eventual success, but were "determined that our struggle be peaceable and nonviolent and that's what the P. C. P. is dedicated to."

Mr. Stonehouse responded by citing the "great fund of goodwill" for Kenyans in the British Labor movement.

At one point in a song the singers flexed their knees and intoned in Swahili, "So long as there is God, Africa will redeem itself."

There was no sign of police supervision or surveillance.

Tom Mboya

KENYATTA ISSUE REVIVED IN KENYA

N. Y. Times

Interest in Mau Mau Leader Stirred by Perjury Trial of Witness Against Him

18a

By MILTON BRACKER
Special to The New York Times.

New York
Wed 2-18-59

NAIROBI, Kenya, Feb. 17—Kenya's Government officially took notice today of the fact that although Jomo Kenyatta is in jail about 500 miles from the capital he has once again become a sensitive issue here.

Kenyatta was convicted in April, 1953, of having organized the terrorist Mau Mau movement. He is serving a seven-year term at Lokitaung, near the Sudanese border. With time off, his earliest release date would be this April.

What has made Kenyatta a renewed center of interest and concern is the trial of another man. The trial began Jan. 26 and by a curious combination of circumstances it has tended to reopen the Kenyatta case.

Venue May Be Changed

PHC

A Government action, published in the Official Gazette this evening, empowers the Governor "if necessary in the interest of security" to order the whole or any part of a judicial proceeding to be held elsewhere than in the place of orignal jurisdiction.

This is taken to apply to the trial of Rawson Mbogwa Macharia, who was a key crown witness against Kenyatta. Mr. Macharia is charged with perjury. He is alleged to have

the same man who defended Kenyatta is defending Mr. Macharia. He is D. N. Pritt, a Queen's Counsel who previously defended Gerhart Eisler in London. Herr Eisler is a German Communist who jumped bail in the United States, was held in Britain, but with Mr. Pritt's aid withstood extradition proceedings.

The case against Mr. Macharia is due to wind up next week. Mr. Pritt has indicated that he may call sevnteen witnesses and that Kenyatta may be among them. The big question is whether he will include Kenyatta and if he will press for a personal appearance rather than testimony by deposition.

A ruling would up to Presiding Magistrate Isaac Rosen. The general impression here is that under British law it would hard to prevent defense counsel from using any witness he felt essential to his client's case.

Some responsible Kenyans have felt on the basis of Magistrate Rosen's rulings in the trial so far that he has tended to permit the broadening of the issue so as to take in Kenyatta rather than to limit it strictly to Mr. Macharia.

Others concede that once Mr. Macharia was charged with perjury, the Kenyatta case was bound to be reopened, however indirectly.

The government today was, in effect, serving notice that should Kenyatta be called he certainly would not be per-

signed an affidavit to the effect that he and other Government witnesses were bribed and suborned in the Kenyatta case.

An acquittal would cast doubt on the verdict against Kenyatta and thus build renewed African support for him.

Kenyatta Counsel Involved

Ever since his imprisonment the repute of the Moscow-educated Kenyatta has tended to grow among the Kikuyu tribesmen. At a "dance program" Sunday Kenyatta's name figured in chants that recalled he had told the Kikuyu to prepare to fight for freedom.

Another pertinent fact is that mitted to appear in race-conscious Nairobi.

A change of venue would be ordered. This might very well happen even if Kenyatta testified only by deposition. For the moment Mr. Pritt, has not submitted a list of those he plans to call.

N. A. N. A.

AGAIN AN ISSUE: Jomo Kenyatta, Mau Mau leader in prison in Kenya. His trial of 1953 may be reopened as consequence of another trial in Nairobi.

AFRICANS PERSIST IN KENYA BOYCOTT

18a

14 of Council Absent When It Reconvenes in Shadow of Old Mau Mau Case

New York

By MILTON BRACKER

Times
New York N.Y.
Thurs 2-19-59

NAIROBI, Kenya, Feb. 18—The Legislative Council reconvened today with the African-elected members continuing the boycott they began when the session opened in November.

At the same time the position of the Government became increasingly difficult in terms of the perjury trial of Rawson Mbogwa Macharia.

It was learned that Jomo Kenyatta's name was on the list of prospective defense witnesses and that his testimony would be taken in person, not by deposition, and the trial will be moved out of Nairobi.

Mau Mau Head Convicted

Ironically, a defeat for the Government in the Macharia case would forestall the greater embarrassment of a new courtroom appearance after nearly six years by the convicted organizer of the Mau Mau, African terrorist organization in Kenya.

Kenyatta was found guilty in April, 1953, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

PHC

If Mr. Macharia should be acquitted on a motion of defense counsel when the Crown ends its case next week, Kenyatta's appearance would be unnecessary.

On the other hand, acquittal of Mr. Macharia would in effect proclaim that Kenyatta, trained in Moscow, was convicted on suborned testimony. Mr. Macharia is charged with perjury in signing an affidavit that he and other witnesses against Kenyatta were bribed. Thus, either way, the Government position is unhappy.

Although Kenyans at every level are concerned about the Macharia-Kenyatta case, none of the strain showed as the Legislative Council reopened with traditional pomp.

The fourteen elected African members remained away, but this was hardly a surprise. The African boycott was based on the Government's refusal to consider a round-table conference to consider a new constitution.

Kenya's present constitution became effective last April. The Government, while willing to negotiate with the African leadership within the constitutional framework, does not want to be in the position of "having a new constitution every year," as one official put it.

Complex Organization

The Legislative Council is modeled on the British Parliament. Its composition is complex from an American point of view.

The Governor and his Ministers are ex officio members of the Council. Some other members are appointed and others are elected, either by individual racial communities or by the rest of the Council.

The opening session thus combines the pomp of an opening of Parliament in Westminster, with an ivory and gold mace symboliginz the authority of the bewigged Speaker, and the racially diverse background of Kenya's people.

There were Europeans and Indians in business suits, a Sikh with white turban and flowing beard, and a Moslem wearing a fez.

One item of business was the swearing in of four new appointed members, including a Somali. He wore a saffron turban, blue jacket and white skirt.

Africans Spur Kenya Unrest

Difficulties Over Constitution Claimed

By GARVEN HUDGINS

18a

LONDON (AP)—A new unrest grips Kenya today — just four years after Mau Mau terrorism was smashed in the grassy highlands of Britain's rich, East Africa colony.

The Africans want independence in 10 years. The Europeans there insist that is dangerously fast.

The new disquiet stirs among the ranks of the present legitimate African membership in Kenya's Legislative Council as other Africans try to exploit difficulties over a constitution imposed by the British in 1957.

It stirs among the restless and the militant who are uncompromisingly sworn to African nationalism.

2-3-59

It manifests itself in speeches and statements by African political leaders outside Kenya supporting more power for themselves, less for Europeans.

QUESTIONS RAISED

It raises the questions: Is Mau Mau dead forever? Will there be more bloodshed in Kenya?

A majority of European settlers do not think the bloody terror that stalked the country at the beginning of the decade will be repeated.

45

But many settlers—along with Colonial Office experts here in London—recognize that Kenya is evolving politically at a rate faster than at any time since the British East Africa Company began to open up the territory in the late 1880s.

The trouble comes in trying to get Africans, Asians and Europeans in Kenya to agree on what direction this evolution is to take—and where it is to end.

One focus of the current struggle is the Legislative Council which functions under a British governor acting as chief executive. Fourteen seats on the 34-seat council were allotted to Africans. An important group of Africans, led by Tom Mboya, demand 23 seats. Mboya is not considered the most extreme of the African politicians.

VOTING QUALIFICATIONS

His group bases its demands on ward universal suffrage and independence.

Mboya believes he can achieve all this within 10 years.

The British think it will take longer.

Along with many Europeans in Kenya, the British realize the white man will not necessarily remain in control forever.

But the British are convinced a the preponderance of Africans in Kenya's population, made up of six million Africans, 150,000 Asians, 50,000 Europeans and 30,000 Arabs.

They also want to throw out property and literacy voting qualifications and to move faster to-change must be approached gradually under a stable constitutional government which will afford the best opportunities for racial co-operation.

CONSTITUTION BACKED

The British position means the Europeans will be in control for the foreseeable future in Kenya and that Britain will protect their interests against what it considers irresponsible challenges from Africans.

All of this is spelled out in the constitution Britain imposed in Kenya in 1957.

The new constitution raised African representation in the Legislative Council and provided for 12 special seats to be filled by the council from candidates among the European, African and Asian populations.

This was an attempt to get started on a truly multi-racial representation. Mboya and his followers rejected the entire constitution.

Nevertheless, elections were held last May for the six extra seats in the council granted to Africans under the constitution—and Mboya's nominees won them all easily.

PROGRAM PREPARED

Mboya says: "We recognize the constitution made some advances. But we reject it because it strengthens the political power of the settlers."

What would Mboya prefer to the present constitution?

"We have prepared a detailed program of our aims, showing how we could achieve a democratic society in Kenya over a period of years," he says.

"This policy recognizes the legitimate suspicions, fears and aspirations of the whites and other minorities. It accepts the principle of the government being in the hands of representatives of all the racial communities, subject to the ultimate establishment of a democracy based on individual equality."

Mboya says this policy was proposed as a basis for discussion.

BRITISH STAND PAT

"All we demanded was the right to negotiage. The colonial secretary (Allan Lennox-Boyd) has ruled out any idea of negotiation except on his own terms."

In London, British Colonial Office officials concede the new constitution has not achieved the quick success its more optimistic advocates hoped for.

But the British believe the constitution they have laid down in Kenya sets fair ground rules for all at this point.

The situation in Kenya now has reached the stage of a tug-of-war between the British government and moderate settler opinion on one hand and organized African nationalism on the other.

SHADOW OF MAU MAU

In the background is the shadow of Mau Mau.

A state of emergency still exists in Kenya growing out of the bitter struggle against Mau Mau terrorism.

But the British are pushing ahead with a giant rehabilitation program for the Kikuyu tribe which spearheaded the Mau Mau troubles. So far the results have been encouraging, with many former Mau Mau adherents taking their places as useful citizens once more.

In remote areas of the country Mau Mau-like activities, such as bloody oath-taking and tribal recruitment drives, occasionally show up today. But they are on a small scale.

The British believe they have adequate forces and powers to deal with any new outbreak of terrorism.

British in Trouble

Kenyatta 'Frame' Enigma for Kenya

Courier

By CECIL GREGORY

(Special to The Courier)

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NAIROBI, Kenya—Some smart legal maneuvering on the part of Queen's Counsel D. N. Pritt has once again revived the issue of Jomo Kenyatta, nationalist leader who has been in prison since 1953.

Sensational disclosures by one Rawson Mbogwa Macharia, a key witness against Kenyatta has resulted in the former's being brought to trial for charges of perjury.

Mr. Macharia is said to have signed an affidavit which purports that he and other witnesses against Kenyatta were "bribed."

2-21-59

MR. PRITT has presented the colonial government with something to think about in the future with respect to the fact that he plans to call up 17 witnesses and Mr. Kenyatta might be among that number.

On the other hand the government, afraid of repercussions which may ensue if Kenyatta were to appear in Nairobi, have indicated that they would not, under any circumstances, permit him to appear here for trial.

As a last resort the government would ask for a change of venue in order to avoid such a circumstance.

At any rate, the disclosures of Mr. Macharia have cast a suspicious glare upon the entire proceedings of the Kenyatta affair and could end up with the British suffering an irreparable loss of "face."

18a 1959

KENYA

NATIONALISM IRKS AFRICAN ZOO MEN

They Fear Neglect of Game Parks Under a Change in Governmental Status

New York Times

By MILTON BRACKER
Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Feb. 23—The surge of nationalism over Africa has affected even the great game parks—to the extent that their custodians are wondering about the possible effect on them of a change in governmental status.

Just five miles outside this colonial capital, for instance, the Nairobi Royal National Park brings forty square miles of unspoiled game land within fifteen minutes of the heart of the city.

More than 120,000 visitors a year drive to the park. Invariably they stop at the gate to inquire "Wapi simba?"—"Where are the lions?"—before heading inside.

They are almost sure to see the lions. And rhinoceros and giraffe are fairly common. As for the less spectacular—but no less interesting — wildebeeste, hartbeeste, zebra, eland, impala, Grant's and Thompson's gazelles, warthog, maribou stork and snake-hunting secretary bird—they are as common as gray squirrels on the lawns of Central Park.

U. N. Interest Is Asked

One of the most experienced officials in the game park administration has urged that the United Nations be asked to take an official interest in the long-range preservation of the game parks.

Some of his colleagues are wary of such a request on the ground that any United Nations action might carry with it some measure of control.

Meanwhile a recent initiative of the New York Zoological Society has been welcomed here. On Jan. 13 the society, which operates the Bronx Zoo and the Aquarium, announced establishment of an African Wild Life Fund. Contributions have been ruled income-tax deductible. Noel M. Simon, chairman of the Kenya Wildlife Society, was in New York for the winter meeting of the New York group.

Fears as to possible neglect of the game parks under a new nationalist administration relate to the moving in of land-hungry Kikuyu tribesmen, the increase of the never-absent threat of poaching by the Wakamba and the inattention to the need of scientifically maintaining the pasturage and the watering facilities in an area often subject to harrowing dry spells.

Although everything said in Kenya these days has an at least indirect political motivation, what the park administrators and wardens have to say about the future relates far more to their feeling for game than to any strong personal resistance to the nationalist movements.

Many of the men were born to the outdoors and have a natural abhorrence for both desk work and politics. They have an affection and a respect for the creatures in their care.

Poaching Is a Drain

And they can demonstrate readily that poaching—either by Wakamba who find a ready ivory market with unscrupulous middlemen, or by young Masai, born to the tradition of blooding their spears—remains a drain on the continent's already diminished game population.

In his last annual report, Maj. Mervyn Cowie, director of the Royal National Parks of Kenya, described the "greatest slaughter of elephants that has ever been recorded in such a small area in Africa."

New Role Is Seen for Kenya Women

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 26—The only African woman on Kenya's Legislative Council predicted today that women would play a leading role in pushing economic and social reforms throughout Africa.

Mrs. Thoiya Gacago flew home to Kenya tonight, impressed by what she had seen in the United States of women's efforts to work along with government authorities in improving education and extending welfare work.

3-27-59

In Kenya as in the rest of Africa, she said, women recognize that they must be more active.

"We women realize that we may not have had the chance for an education but we want our children to be schooled," she remarked.

Mrs. Gacago crowded a hurried visit to the United Nations into her one-day visit to New York.

The New York Times

Mrs. Thoiya Gecago

INDIANS INVOLVED IN AFRICA CHANGE

Large Minorities in East Go Along With Nationalism, but May Alter Stand

By MILTON BRACKER
Special to The New York Times.

New York Times

MOMBASA, Kenya, March 2—The large Indian minorities in East Africa are deeply involved in the swift currents of change sweeping the continent.

Their involvement is indirect to the extent that they have not been parties to any of the violence. But they are intimately concerned with the course of events as African nationalism comes up against colonial regimes from Kenya to the Rhodesias.

Wed. 3-4-59

There are 250,000 Indians in British East Africa—Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. The forebears of many of them crossed the Indian Ocean in the Eighteen Nineties to work on the railroad linking Uganda to Mombasa.

P C 7

Indians Became Middlemen

But Indian association with East Africa goes back to the trading days of the fifteenth century and before. Under British administration the Indians gradually developed into a large commercial community, in effect the middlemen between the ruling Europeans and the long-submerged Africans.

Indian predominance in commerce lends a strong Asian tone to the cities of Nairobi, Kampala and above all to this port. In a population of 125,000, more than half are African, nearly 40,000 are Indians and 20,000 are Arabs.

The commercial dominance of the Indians tends to make streets like Kilindini Road one long Indian bazaar.

Real Estate Restricted

While the Indians have prospered materially, they have encountered discrimination, including restricted real estate areas. They say they have had to pay more for land than a European would have paid for the same tract.

While there has been a superficial mingling of Europeans and Asians at Rotary clubs and chambers of commerce, the lines have always been drawn, however finely.

Now, with the upsurge of African nationalism, the Indians feel the pressure from both sides. Their attitude in general has been to go along with the Africans.

This is primarily because they feel the Africans are bound to emerge in a stronger long-range position and it is to their own interest to gain African goodwill.

In Kenya, the Indian Congress has been pressing for increased representation in the Legislative Council like the Africans. Moreover, four Indian elected members decided to boycott the sessions even before Tom Mboya and thirteen other Africans walked out.

Governor Sir Evelyn Baring, who recently received the African bloc privately, has informed the Indian Congress he will be glad to receive a deputation early this month.

At the same time, I. J. Bahadur Singh, Indian Commissioner for East Africa, is emphasizing the example of India herself, where people of many races are working in reasonable harmony in a post-colonial independent state.

Rivalries Beset Indians

The Indian community is about 60 per cent Hindu. There are also Sikhs, Goan Christians and many subdivisions of principal sects. Internal rivalries have long plagued the community.

Far-seeing Indians seem to agree they must face competition in trade and white-collar jobs from Africans in the near future. The Indians' leaders are warning them privately to be prepared to cut their margin of profit, which in some businesses has been high.

But despite cooperation with the African nationalists, many Indians recognize that eventually they may be forced to side with the Europeans.

Once the Africans are dominant, they feel, old resentments may overshadow the present gratitude for the cooperation.

A possibly significant manifestation occurred at the border point of Mbeya, where the northern tip of Nyasaland meets the southern tip of Tanganyika. Of those reaching Mbeya from Nyasaland during the first days of the crisis, nearly every person was Asian.

U. S. Policy Disappoints Africans, Mboya Says

Post

Washington D.C.

4/14/59

Tom Mboya, member of the Kenya Legislative Council and general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor, told a press conference here yesterday that Africans are "depressed and disappointed" by a number of United States foreign policy positions.

He singled out for criticism the country's policies with relation to Algeria and Portuguese Africa and its failure to criticize recent British actions in Nyasaland.

"These things give the impression the United States Government is giving priority to the interests of its allies rather than to the human struggle taking place in Africa," Mboya said.

The goal of the black African is independence without violence, he explained. European settlers will not be victimized, he said, but "the situation is not entirely in our hands.

"Continued injustice and unnecessary provocation could lead to violent resistance by some of our more unrestrained people," Mboya warned.

The 28-year-old African is visiting the United States under the auspices of the American Committee on Africa, Inc. He was chairman of the First All-African People's Conference in Accra, Ghana, last December.

He conferred with George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, yesterday. He said American labor "supports our efforts."

Mboya said the only way to avoid violence in South Africa is for free countries to persuade the South African government it cannot any longer abuse human rights. He said all free countries should "participate to free the South African government from its present policies."

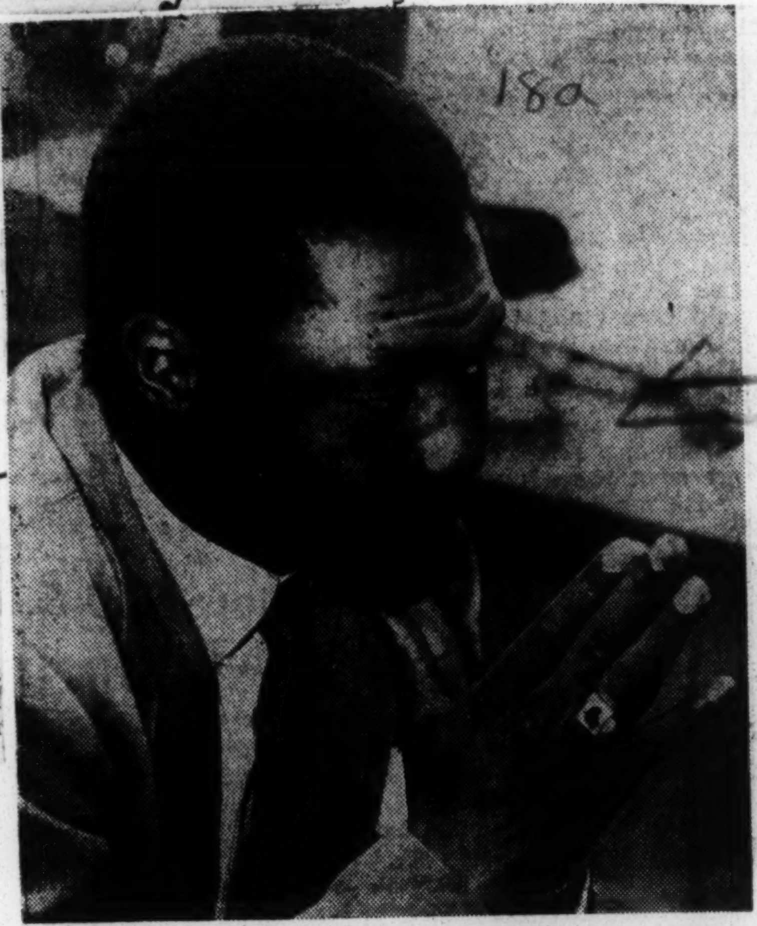
Asked whether the newly-independent African nations would be one-party, monolithic states, he said that depended upon future developments in the countries. It is too early, he argued, to draw any conclusions on the basis of the brief history of independence in Africa.

Mboya said that the African independence movement "is not only an African struggle but a world struggle." The main topic in Africa is "the struggle for independence—political and economic—and social development and advancement," he said.

"Our urgent hope in this struggle is that the United States will not only understand but help and contribute toward the attainment of our objectives," he said.

In Kenya, he explained, "we are determined to free ourselves from colonial rule and European domination. We believe in establishing a democracy, and we will not compromise.

"For the time being, most of us believe Kenya should be an independent country in the British Commonwealth."



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Photos by Jim McNamara, Staff Photographer

Kenya

Tom Mboya, member of Kenay's Legislative Council, ponders a question during his press conference here yesterday.

KENYA AIDE RESIGNS TO FIGHT RACE BIAS

New York

Times

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 2 (Reuters)—Michael Blundell resigned today as Kenya's Agriculture Minister to lead a moderate movement aimed at giving Africans "a full share in the decisions" for the colony's future.

New York

In a statement to be published in this British colony tomorrow, Mr. Blundell, a Liberal, said racism must be attacked wherever it appeared, for "unless we do so, racialism may destroy our country before it has even had time to seek a place in the world."

Meanwhile, Tom Mboya, African political leader, prepared to leave for the United States to begin a world-wide Africa Freedom Fund campaign in New York April 15.

In a farewell to his People's Convention party, Mr. Mboya declared: "In their last days, colonial powers are resorting to arbitrary arrests, detentions and jail. This is the test of our determination."

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, April 2 (Reuters)—The Southern Rhodesian Parliament decided today by a vote of 17 to 6 to open the civil service to nonwhites.

MAU MAU LEADER ENDS PRISON TERM

18a

But Kenyatta and 4 Aides Must Live in a Remote Kenya Desert Area

New York

Dispatch of The Times, London.

Times

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 14—Jomo Kenyatta, leader of the Mau Mau rebellion in 1952, was released from prison today after serving five years of a seven-year sentence.

New York

On release from Lokitaung Prison, Kenyatta and four other Mau Mau convicts were served with orders restricting them to live at Lodwar in the Northern Province of Kenya.

Kenyatta was convicted in April, 1953, of directing the unlawful society, Mau Mau.

Wed.

Bildad Kaggia, Fred Kubai, Paul Ngei and Kungu Karumba each received a similar sentence for assisting in the management of the Mau Mau. Their appeal to the Privy Council was dismissed and the sentences took effect from Jan. 15, 1954. All five earned one-third reduction of sentence.

Remote Region Assigned

Lodwar is the capital of the Turkana district, center of a vast volcanic desert area between Lake Rudolf and the borders of Ethiopia, the Sudan and Uganda. It is the most inaccessible area of Kenya.

A Kenya Government spokesman said Kenyatta and those released with him would be alowed to move around in the major part of Lodwar administrative station, but would be subject to a curfew between 7 P. M. and 6:30 A. M. They must live in houses provided by Government and report daily to the district commissioner or other Government officers.

The men would be at liberty to visit one another and to go to any shop in their location. Their mail would be subject to censorship.

Kenyatta and the others are permitted to receive local visitors with written permission from the district commissioner, but could have outside visitors only with permission from the Minister for External Security. They would not be permitted to address a public meeting or to take part in any organization society or association.

Three African organizations appealed to the Kenya Government today to release Kenyatta unconditionally. They were the Nairobi People's Convention party, of which Tom Mboya, now visiting the United States, is President; the Nairobi African District Congress and the Pan African Freedom Movement for East and Central Africa, which is holding a conference in Zanzibar.

Mau Mau Ravaged Colony

NAIROBI, April 14 (Reuters)—The Mau Mau terrorist organization was mainly restricted to Kenya's Kikuyu tribe and pledged to drive the whites out of this colony.

A state of emergency declared in October, 1952, to deal with the Mau Mau terror still stands, though the guerrilla organization has been crushed.

At its height between 1952 and 1955, the cult, which initiated members with ritualistic tribal oaths, created fear and havoc across Kenya, burning and pillaging farms and ambushing white settlers.

When he was arrested in 1952, Kenyatta, an English-educated anthropologist who was then president of the 100,000-member Kenya African Union, denied any connection with the Mau Mau.

Last week Rawson Mbogwa Macharia was sentenced in Nairobi to twenty-one months' imprisonment for having sworn falsely that he had lied during testimony against Kenyatta in his trial as a Mau Mau leader.

A court ruled false an allegation made by Macharia, a key witnessat Kenatta's trial, to the effect that the Governmen had promised him a college educaion, a job and protection for giving untrue evidence. The Crown charged that Macharia had volunteeredto give evidence.

18a

Associated Press

Jomo Kenyatta

18a 1959 LIBERIA

A GROUP of CHICAGO civic and business leaders interested in the development of Liberia were recent guests of Walter C. Hasselhorn, president of Cook Electric company in Morton Grove. The firm has been granted a $3 million contract to install a communications system there. Shown at the office are, left to right, Gerald C. Cannon of Cook's; Albert Barnett; William A. Jones, Liberia consul; Hasselhorn; Lew Daniel; Norman Simon, Exchange National Bank; Eteria, Spencer; Charles Thompson; Jerome Morgan, Midway TV Institute; Stephen Evans, radio specialist, and C. C. Lott of the Southside bank.

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African Leaders Conter

Key topic on agenda was unity

18a

MONROVIA, Liberia —The leaders of Africa's three independent nations put their heads together in a hush-hush conference last weekend, but results were not known at press time.

Afro-American

Unity of Africa reportedly was the key topic of President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia, President Sekou Toure of Guinea and Premier Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana at secluded Sanoquelli, a site some 20 miles north of here.

The three also were scheduled to thrash out the African problem in general, with particular emphasis on West Africa; France's atomic tests in the Sahara, the Ghana-Guinea union and the whole problem of independence.

* * *

SEVERAL MONTHS ago Ghana and Guinea entered pact favoring the establishment of a United States of Africa, with the two newly independent republics forming the nucleus for such a unity.

Dr. Nkrumah, who was educated in America, favors a tight unity in which each member nation would give up some of its sovereignty.

He and the Guinea president differ somewhat on this phase. Mr. Toure favors unity but has not expressed just what type of "union" he would like.

7-25-59

* * *

THE GHANA and Guinea leaders have twice conferred with respect to the problem—once in November when the pact was signed and again in April.

It was at the April meeting, it is believed, that Nkrumah and Toure decided to confer with Tubman before trying for an immediate United States of Africa.

President Tubman has been cool to the idea of a United States of Africa. He is in favor of what he describes as a "loose" unity or "association" without surrender of sovereignty.

The Ghana and Guinea leaders decided to meet with Tubman on Liberian soil after Tubman refused to go to Ghana for talks because he had just visited the country only last year.

* * *

OBSERVERS SAY that President Tubman has deliberately refused to enter into any pact similar to the Ghana - Guinea declaration because he believes the creation of an "association" should be delayed until Nigeria, Togoland and the Cameroons can become charter members.

Nigeria, which is larger and more economically powerful than Ghana, Guinea and Liberia put together, is scheduled to receive independence in 1960.

The same holds true for the Togoland the Cameroons.

Dr. Nkrumah has been accused of trying to set himself up as a "dictator" for the proposed African states.

His accusers say that if he is successful in getting a United States of Africa now, he stands more than a good chance on being elected the leader of all Africa.

A delay, they say, will cause him to fall a step or two down the ladder.

P.19

Afro-American

SEKOU TOURE

Baltimore, Md.

KWAME NKRUMAH

7-25-59

WM. S. TUBMAN

3 AFRICAN NATIONS PLAN UNITY TALKS

Times

Liberia, Guinea and Ghana Ask Parley of Free States

New York, N.Y.
Mon. 7-20-59

By Reuters

SANOQUELLI, Liberia, July 19 — The three independent states of West Africa proposed today that a conference be held next year to set up a "community of African States."

p 1

The proposal came in a joint declaration made public at the end of a four-day meeting here of President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia, President Sekou Touré of Guinea and Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana. The conference would be attended by independent African states and others with dates fixed for achieving independence.

A communiqué also issued here today said the three West African countries would "consider" recognition of the Algerian Provisional Government at a conference of foreign ministers of independent African states in Liberia next month.

The Algerian Provisional Government, set up in Cairo last fall, directs the Moslem rebellion against French rule in the North African territory.

Times

Tubman's Views Prevail

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

N.Y.
7-20-59

SANOQUELLI, July 19—The leaders of Liberia, Guinea and Ghana apparently have decided to delay practical steps toward unification until three more territories of this region gain independence next year.

p 36

According to conference sources, President Tubman's go-slow approach has carried the day over the "union now" concept of Dr. Nkrumah. The final declaration was expected to stress the close ties between the three countries and contain a strong but general pledge for continued efforts toward African unity.

18a

The conference outcome appears to represent a bitter disappointment for the Ghanaian Prime Minister, who had hoped to weld the three countries immediately into a close union in which each would surrender a significan part of its sovereignty.

Dr. Nkrumah envisaged this "union" as the nucleus for a future "United States of Africa." Other African territories were to join upon achieving independence later on, according to his plan.

This would have established Dr. Nkrumah, and to a lesser extent President Tubman and President Touré, as a dominant personality in West Africa before the balance of power in the region undergoes drastic

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p 3

Afro American
Baltimore, Md
Sat. 5-30-59

LEGISLATOR FROM LIBERIA — The Honorable Richard A. Henries, Speaker of the House of Liberia, with his wife arrived at N.Y. International airport recently from London. The lawyer holds the rank of Grand Master in the Masons and came to New York to address a Masonic meeting last week at the Abyssinian Baptist Church.

Sat. 5-30-59

Ambassador Returns

18a

Liberia

Lib.
Sat. 9-5-59
Defender
Chicago, Ill.

18a

LEAVING PLANE are Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Richard "Dick" Jones and son, Richard III, as they arrived from Liberia where they have lived for the past five years. Gen. Jones was recently retired as U. S. ambassador to Liberia. He went to Liberia in 1953 as chief of Foreign Aid Mission to that country and was nominated as ambassador in 1955.

The "Silent Servant Of Africa"

Liberia Seen Aiding African Freedom

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri
4-3-59
P1

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of two articles on the role of Liberia in African affairs. Liberia was formed by American Negroes who established a new nation on the African continent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of Africa's leading daily newspapers, Nigeria's West African Pilot, has featured an article which called Liberia is the "silent servant of Africa."

Written by Mr. J. K. Ladipo, a prominent Nigerian civic leader and businessman, the article listed Liberia's contributions "to the emergence of struggling Africa" and called Liberia's record "impressive."

CONTRIBUTIONS LISTED

The article stated that Liberia "has made more tangible contributions towards African freedom than any other state can claim," and lamented that because Liberians have preferred to work in silence most of what they have done in aid of colonial peoples has gone 'unheralded and untold."

"It is a pity, therefore," the article continued, "that Liberia has remained a closed book to many of her brothers on this continent."

"Because of this she has been painted and placarded for the jest and humor of Western imperial powers by colonial administrators and stooges whose sole purpose has been to discredit her in the eyes of her fellow Africans so as to keep us apart for continued exploitation in perpetuation of the colonial slogan of 'divide and rule'."

Liberia's policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations was called a "cardinal principle which can be wantonly violated only at great peril to soverignty. And for small nations in particular, it can be disastrous."

"Because Liberia has insisted on this policy, she has been branded in some quarters as being disinterested in the fate of Africa and Africans," the article stated, continuing:

". . . Liberia's contributions to the emergence of struggling Africa is on record. And it is an impressive record.

SOBERS JUDGMENT

"If her peoples appear to make [illegible] slowly it is because their experiences in dealing with the nations of the world have taught them the value of caution. The suggestions, therefore, whenever made by their representatives in the shaping of the future of the continent, are based on sound experience and sober judgment.

"For Liberians have learned the hard way that rashness, impetuosity and excitement can be very expensive in many ways and often lead to great disappointments.

"In the first place, the struggles of the Liberian people to maintain their own soverignty despite great odds and discouraging difficulties placed in their way by more powerful nations have become the demonstrative proof that the African is capable of mastering the art of self-government, and this has been Liberia's destiny and mission.

FOREIGN INTRIGUES

"Without the paternalistic tutelage and material aid of any colonial power and with bare hands, Liberia has succeeded in the teeth of international intrigues and secret sanctions.

"Despite these preponderating odds, she has made more tanglible contributions towards African freedom than any other state can claim.

"Not only for nearly a century did she speak for the oppressed peoples of Africa, but also for many decades Liberia has been an asylum for her African brothers who escaped from colonial or other political persecutions from every continent on the earth.

GATEWAY FOR AFRICANS

She has also served as the gateway for many Africans denied the privilege of going directly from their own homes to study abroad because of colonial regulations.

World
Fri
4-3-59

"Liberian schools have also offered scholarships to African students from Central, East and West Africa and many are taking advantage of this opportunity even at the present time.

". . . As recently as November, 1958, Liberia was the only nation to direct world conscience to the fact that something must be done to help the Africans in South Africa."

This reference is to Liberia's appeal to the UNESCO session in Paris to make a special effort to help "the teeming millions of black South Africans now being isolated and discriminated against by a small minority of the population of South Africa under the legal subterfuge of 'apartheism'."

"It is needless to say," the article added, "that Liberia has always opposed South Africa's treatment of the Africans and has consistently voted against her policies at the United Nations.

FOUGHT FOR AFRICA

"But South Africans have not been the only interest of Liberia. She has done equally well for other African countries. Just to list a few:

"Liberia's vote in the UN won for Libya her independence.

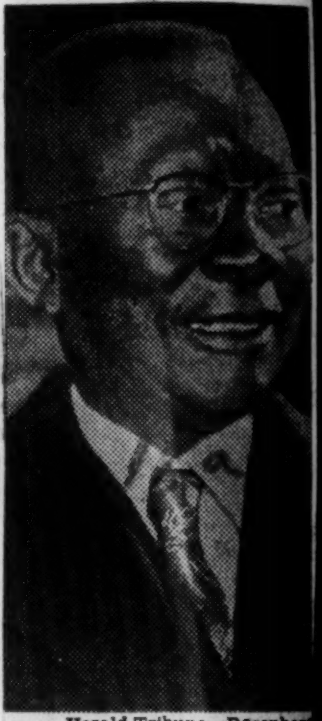
"Liberia's strong position taken on the Trusteeship Council hastened the day of independence for Somaliland and for the Cameroons.

"It was the Liberian delegation at UNESCO that worked hard for and secured a permanent seat on its Executive Board for Africans in Africa south of the Sahara against the strong opposition of the colonial powers.

"That Liberia has not only had the sympathy for African freedom movements but has gone far out to give active aid and moral support whenever possible."

Nation's Outstanding Politician

President Tubman Sure Of Fourth Liberia Term



Herald Tribune—Rosenber

William V.S. Tubman

New York Tribune
New York N.Y.
Sun
5-3-59
P7

By A. T. Steele

Special to the Herald Tribune

MONROVIA, Liberia, May 2.—Except for the ebb and flow of the tides, nothing can be predicted with more certainty in Liberia than this: that William V. S. Tubman will again be chosen president at the next general election, on May 5.

Steele

This is assured not only by the omnipresence of Mr. Tubman's political machine, the True Whig party, but also by the fact that he stands head and shoulders above other Liberian politicians in executive ability. It will be his fourth term in the presidency. He took office for the first time in 1944.

President Tubman is a controversial figure on the African political scene (he is taken less seriously abroad than at home). Though he and his party probably would welcome an opposition candidate if suitably weak, they have shown by their actions in the past that they will not tolerate the rise of any really strong opposition movement.

Economy Gains

Whatever his shortcomings, Mr. Tubman has earned the credit for two developments which have changed the face of Liberia in recent years. One is his unification policy, which has done much to break down the long-standing differences between the tribes of the interior and the so-called Americo-Liberians on the coast. The Other is his open-door policy, which, by encouraging foreign investment, has breathed life and vigor into the Liberian economy.

In other fields, the record has been considerably less impressive. Having enjoyed an unbroken monopoly of power since 1870, the True Whigs are past masters at the art of dispensing patronage with maximum political effect.

The spoils system flourishes. The giving and taking of "dash" (tips or bribes) is reputed to be commonplace. There is a great deal of deadwood in government offices. Administrative efficiency is low. Since most of the best jobs are either in the government or under its control, it is difficult for a conscientious official to bring about real reforms in the system except at the risk of his meal ticket.

Still, there have been some encouraging developments. The reactionary Old Guard, though still dominant, is under steadily increasing pressure from the better-educated younger element composed mostly of men schooled in the United States or Europe. Moreover a few persons of outstanding ability have risen to high positions—for example, Charles D. Sherman, the competent Secretary of the Treasury. And more are coming up. The government is giving financial aid to more than 400 Liberian students abroad: $865,000 was spent for this purpose last year.

It would be better, of course, if Liberia could produce a larger proportion of its leadership with its own school system. Unfortunately, educational standards at all levels, from primary school to university, are distressingly low—perhaps the lowest in any west African country.

Nathaniel V. Massaquoi, the progressively minded Secretary of Public Instruction, admits readily deficiencies of the mined to correct them. He told school system, and seems determined this correspondent there are 800 teachers in the country who should be dropped or given additional training to bring them up to standard.

Massaquoi discussed enthusiastically plans for a new teachers' training school soon to be established by the Liberian government with help from the United States' International Cooperation Administration.

"Our children need a grass-roots education adapted to African conditions," Mr. Massaquoi said. "American and European teaching methods can be applied only if they are altered to suit our needs."

Mr. Massaquoi agrees with a lot of other observers that Liberia—and Africa generally—needs doctors, engineers and agricultural specialists much more than it needs white-collar "intellectuals" of the type commonly found pushing papers about in government offices.

The "Silent Servant Of Africa"

Liberia Encouraged Many Africans To Seek Freedom

1.8a

World
Atlanta Ga.
18a
D
Sat
4-4-59

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of two articles on the role of Liberia in advancing the cause of Negroes in Africa. It is based on an article by Mr. J. K. Ladipo, a prominent Nigerian civic leader, and publisher in Nigeria's West African Pilot, a leading African daily newspaper)

ENCOURAGED AFRICAN LEADERS

"Liberia has always been the first to invite new and emerging leaders of Africa as a means of encouragement," Mr. Ladipo said. "In 1954 he invited Prime Minister Nkrumah of the then Gold Coast and encouraged him in his effort to achieve independence for his people. In 1954 Premier Nnamdi Azikiwe was also invited. He accepted the invitation but conditions in Nigeria prevented his going to Liberia at that time.

"In 1958 she invited and welcomed President Sekou Toure of Guinea as an indication of her keen interest in him and the welfare of the people of Guinea.

"While Dr. Nkrumah was grappling with the then Colonial Government in his freedom bid, in moral support of his efforts the Liberian delegation to the UN made such a vigorous attack on colonialism and imperialism at that world forum that the British Government took serious exceptions and lodged a protest to the Liberian Government in Monrovia.

"....It was Liberia which recommended and proposed Ghana for a seat at UNESCO and at the World Health Organization. And she is still ready, able and willing to propose other independent African states.

ONLY GOVERNMENT HEAD PRESENT

"Liberia's increasing interests in the general welfare of Africans has taken many concrete forms ,many of which remain untold. But let two instances suffice:

"At the recent Conference of Independent African States Liberia willingly agreed for her Chief of State to attend even though it was known in advance that no other Chief of State in Africa would be present.

"On the other hand, during the All-African Peoples Conference, Liberia was the only Government, apart from the host country (Ghana). to send a financial contribution, $5,000, to aid in the expense of the Conference.

World
Sat.
4-11-59

"Thus, Liberia's assistance to Africans has taken many forms for several decades. Africans, no matter from what territory they have come, have received Liberia patronage. None who have appealed to Liberia have ever gone away empty or unnoticed.

"....Finally, I must add a personal note. I first visited Liberia in 1948 and was impressed by the love of Liberians for anyone with a 'black skin' no matter from where he comes.

BLACK MAN'S FREE COUNTRY

"I was told by the ordinary Liberian I mixed with that Liberia is the Black Man's free country.

"Quite apart from the holiday which took me there, I wanted to observe how Africans governed themselves, and I was so inspired that on my return I joined up with Zik (Nigeria's Premier Nnamdi Azikiwe) and others of the same thoughts to fight against foreign rule in this country.

18a

"And twice again I have visiteed Liberia to enjoy that friendship, love and air of freedom.

"Lastly, I am eagerly looking forward to the day when, as the President (Liberia's President William V. S. Tubman) has said, there would be a strong association of African countries."

Courier p.9 Sat, 1-3-59 Pittsburgh, Pa.

$190,000 Loan—Detroit businessman Martin L. Bass signs a United States loan agreement for expansion of a lumber operation in Liberia. Sitting with him, from left, are attorneys for the Liberian parent company, with whom the Detroiters combined to form an operating subsidiary: Clarence L. Simpson, Liberia's Ambassador to Great Britain and former Ambassador to the United States, and Ambassador Dudley Lawrence, Liberia representative to France. Standing: Dr. Geoarge W. Biram, president of the Detroit company; Dempster McIntosh, managing director of the Development Loan Fund, and Atty. David N. Barus, who represented the Detroiters.—Cabell Photo.

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18a 1959 LIBERIA

Pres. Tubman A Man To Be Reckoned With As Africa Bestirs Itself And Looks To The Future

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va Sat. 8-22-59 P. 11

Speckal to Journal and Guide

MONROVIA, Liberia — Events during the past 30 days have demonstrated that President William V. S. Tubman's personal magnetism and political know - how probably will play a major role in shaping the type of cooperation independent African nations will develop among each other.

Too, there is strong possibility that his voice will be one of the strongest heard interpreting the national aspirations of African peoples of varying races, cultures and stages of social and economic development.

MR. TUBMAN HAD hardly concluded a conference with Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and President Sekou Toure of Guinea on the timing for organizing a community of independent West African states and planning the extent of their unity before he was welcoming a nine-nation session on Algeria.

At the first conference Mr. Tubman prevailed over Dr. Nkrumah, who wanted to form immediately the beginning of a szrong federation with authority to dtermine the develpment and general poplpicies of East African nations.

THE LIBERIAN president won out in his insistence that organizing should wait until 1960, when Nigeria, the largest West African country, becomes independent, along with the Cameroons and other territories.

On Aug. 4 Mr. Tubman welcomed foreign ministers from Ghana, Guinea, the United Republic, Ethiopia, Libya, Morocco, the Sudan and Tuni- along with a delegation the Algerian provisional ment to a joint effort to four - year - old war between France and the Algerians.

MR. TUBMAN brushed aside France's threat to withdraw diplomatic recognition from any country that recognizes the Algerian provisional government.

He said that Liberia has a profound interest in matters of common concern to all the peoples of Africa and the world and would not be moved by threats.

MR. TUBMAN noted that all peoples had been under national subjugation at some time, and asserted that none is content to remain under foreign domination.

He assailed the South African government for its policy of segregation and oppression of the non - white popuplation, but told the foreign ministers that they should be careful and painstaking because the "principal objective is to bring peace out of confusion, war, chaos and dissension.

HE ADVISED the delegates that "balance and serenity are the hallmarks of the statesmanship which Africa should give to a strife - torn world."

President of Liberia since 1944, Mr. Tubman has steered his countrys course during the most progressive period in its 112-year history, Descendant of immigrants from Georgia, the 63-year-old chief executive began his career in Monrovia as a lawyer.

HE HAS accumulated considerable real estate here in the capital, and owns a rubber plantation and cocoa holdings. A man who dresses well, carries an ebony cane, employs a French chef, enjoys Scotch, good wine, fine cars, his government-furnished air-conditioned mansion and yacht, he has never lost touch with the average Liberian. The "S" in his name is for Shadrach, and Liberians refer to him affectionately as "Uncle Shad."

Although he insists on strict formality on occassions of state he gathers with his friends at the Monrovia Saturday Afternoon club, which he established with a limit of 30 members, and joins in singing what are known in America as barbershop ballads. He knows more of the tunes than the other club members, and is not above soloing when their memories fail them.

MR. TUBMAN also has a strict rule that any Liberian who wants to talk with him about any matter may come right into the executive offices and do so without hindrance or permission from an army of officials and secretaries.

If there is to be a parade in Monrovia, Mr. Tubman is likely to be leading it. He led a torchlight procession through the streets earlier this year after announcing that he would be a candidate for president again.

HE GOES INTO the interior areas where tribal life still exists and holds fireside chats with the chiefs and their followers. These visits have been followed by road improvements, airports and other communication links. In Monrovia, the harbor, with its modern facilities, and other public works testify to his effectiveness in getting things done.

This also is evidenced in his administration's development of he country's rubber, iron ore and forest resources.

HE HAS encouraged the people in the interior to take advantage of all the education available to Liberians. He has encouraged them to participate in the Liberian legislature and other phases of government.

Mr. Tubman was active in seeing that women received the right to vote, and he has appointed them to high positions. He promoted a civil service system and he is the power to be reckoned with when a government official betrays the public trust.

A LAY minister of the Methodist church, Mr. Tubman was a member of the Senate and an associate justice of the Supreme Court before he became leader of the dominant True Whig party, which has elected its candidates for president for the past 75 years.

The president has been married three times and has five children. One of his sons attended Harvard university.

Many Liberians will tell you that "Uncle Shad" has the proper formula for the progress of their nation, and that he has a contribution to make to all of Africa.

This belief is shared by the leaders of some of the other independent African states. A few of them will say that much of his thinking on the aspirations of subjegated peoples should be bottled, exported, and used extensively outside the African continent.

UN Must Act To Aid Africa

Journal Guide

Liberian Diplomat Warns UN

Journal and Guide P. 1 Norfolk, Va.

Miss Angie Brooks Sees Violence Ahead In Troubled Africa

Sat. 11-28-59. P. 1.

RALEIGH, N. C. — Miss Angie Elizabeth Brooks, Liberian assistant secretary of state and a member of her country's United Nations delegation, was given an honorary degree of doctor of laws by Shaw university on Friday.

Norfolk, Va.
P. 1.

MISS ANGIE E. BROOKS
Receives Doctorate

A 1949 graduate of Shaw, the diplomat delivered the Founder's Day address at the university. She said that much of Africa may be involved in violence if the UN fails to play an important role in solving some of the continent's problems.

SHE STATED that the Central African Federation of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Ysaland, South West Africa, which the Union of South Africa administers, Portuguese Angola and Portuguese East Africa are areas where danger of serious outbreaks threatens.

Miss Brooks maintained that South Africa has no legal authority for controlling South West Africa, which once was under control of Germany.

Dr. William R. Strassner, Shaw president, presented distinguished service awards to the Rev. Alonzo T. Tuck of Sanford, N. C., and Dr. E. Corienne Brown Galvin of Ithaca, N. Y.

LEAVES FOR LIBERIA, AFRICA

BERIA, W. AFRICA

18a Liberia

Herbert Brewer, who received his law degree from Drake University last month left Monday for his homeland in Ca-Palmos, Liberia, Africa. Enroute he plans to visit in London with his father, George T. Brewer, jr., who is ambassador to England.

Above, Mr. Brewer is shown with his wife, the former Elizabeth Woods and their son, Herbert jr., after they were honored with a farewell dinner here Saturday evening, Sept. 5 given by Mrs. Elinor Robson, co-ordinator of the Iowa Board of International Education at her home, 3305 Easton blvd.

Mr. Brewer also received his B.A. degree at Drake where he had been a student for five years. Mrs. Brewer also from Liberia, studied at Drake.—**Photo courtesy of Des Moines Sunday Register.**

Bystander

P 1

Thurs

9-17-59

Des Moines, Iowa

18a 1959

LIBERIA

Tribune Los Angeles Calif.

U. S. Negro in consular service explains 'African attitude' to locals

Fri. 8-21-59

P3

A former "second secretary" in the U. S. consular service in Ghana, on his way from an American leave to a 'step up' as consul in Lahore, Pakistan, didn't allow his blood pressure to rise, as many an American Negro citizen did last week at the news that a white man had been appointed to the one ambassadorship in the U. S. consular service, held by an American Negro, at Liberia.

The 'diplomatic diplomat', Archie Lang, brother of Los Angeles attorney Xenophon Lang, said that his own relations with Africans had been "at least as good as most of my white colleagues, and better than most." There was "never any point" in his experience when "any African didn't show considerable enthusiasm" at finding him an American Negro, the former Louisianan, who is now a career employee of the U. S. State Department, told the Tribune.

The question raised by American Negroes with the news that the fifth Ambassadorship to Liberia had gone to a white man — "why", had, in effect, been asked by him of Africans, Lang admitted. . . why did they appear to prefer a white U. S. representative?

He summed up their reaction by saying the Africans appeared not "to appreciate having their diplomatic post treated as a political reward.

"All other things being equal, American Negroes would probably have a slight edge," so far as the Africans' favor was concerned, Lang comforted his compatriots'.

"WE LOOK DIFFERENTLY" HE REMINDS US

Adept at his profession, of diplomacy, the visitor made one point which apparently has occurred to few American Negroes, who expect the African to greet them as long-lost brothers.

"American Negroes differ (in appearance) from black Africans' concept of American Negroes."

Of olive complexion, himself, Lang said that "never at the out[illegible]" has he been thought of as an American Negro.

Africans think of the American Negroes they confront, excepting those who are very dark, as Arabs or Indians until told otherwise, the traveler pointed out.

The press was invited to meet the Negro career consular officer at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Celeste King, III. Later that evening, the visitor's brother gave a party for him at his own home.

REALITIES OF U.S. NEGRO'S STATUS POINTED OUT

"In the abstract," said Lang, Africans "have an enormous affinity for American Negroes." Apparently a realist, however, he considered it only logical that the Africans would dislike having Negroes inevitably assigned to them in intercultural relationships, considering the realities of the place accorded the Negro in the U.S.

Also militating against immediate harmony between American Negroes and African Negroes is the fact that the British educational system has incorporated an element of "superiority feeling" in some Africans.

The visitor came to the rescue of President William V. S. Tubman, of Liberia, whom he described as "much maligned". . . (Tribune note: Apparently in the American Negro press, principally the Tribune, since the American white press has for some time been embarked on a program of building Tubman as a "leader" to counteract the leadership of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, of Ghana and President Sekou Toure, of Guinea.)

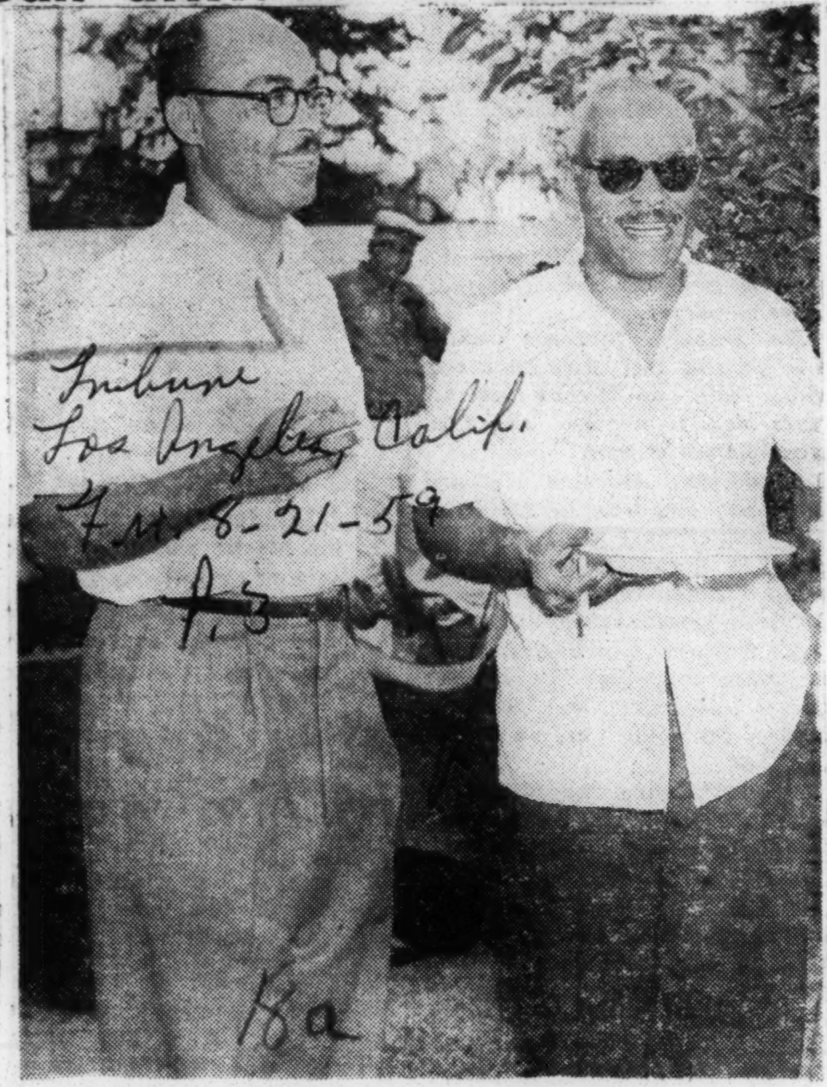
Lang described Tubman as a "good leader with lots of vision," who has "extended the vote to African natives" in his four (with a fifth coming up) terms in office.

Nkrumah and Toure, he characterized as "next generation leaders, impatient with patience."

Lang asserted that Nkrumah "inherited a prosperous country" from the British, "has as yet made no significant contribution to the economy."

At the same time, he said that Nkrumah wants to bridge "a 1000-year gap during his lifetime", and pointed out that the Ghana leader has raised the number of school children in the country from 30,000 in 1951 to over 300,000 today.

Somewhat contradictorily, the visitor who spent almost three years in the service in Ghana said Nkrumah is perhaps being "crucified by the press because he is a man in a hurry."



Tribune Los Angeles, Calif. Fri. 8-21-59 P.3

18a

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER — Archie Lang, at right, brother of local attorney Xenophon Lang, shown with him at a party last Saturday, met the Los Angeles press and defended the policies of President William V. S. Tubman, of Liberia, while shedding some light on controversial Kwame Nkrumah, of Ghana, and Sekou Toure of Guinea whom he chararterized as "men impatient with patience." Lang went on from Los Angeles to a promotion in Pakistan He had put in almost three years as a consular officer in Ghana (See story)

Liberia Is Finally Entering 20th Century as Its Income Soars

Iron Resources And Other Ores Being Tapped

By LYNN HEINZERLING
Associated Press Staff Writer

Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky.
5-17-59
p. 3

Monrovia, Liberia, May 13.—The 20th Century bypassed Liberia for nearly 50 years. Now it is coming in to the accompaniment of noisy bulldozers, pile drivers, and the crisp rustle of international money.

Rubber is still the main crop and money earner for this nation founded by repatriated slaves from America in 1822. But the richest iron ore in the world has been discovered here.

More money is in circulation, roads are being built and new buildings are going up.

The Liberian state budget, only $1,000,000 a year 15 years ago, now is more than $20,000,000 yearly.

Capital Getting Sophisticated

The capital, Monrovia, a town of 53,000 that only a few years ago had rivers of mud for streets and dirty iron shacks for tourists to gasp at, is taking on a slightly more sophisticated look.

There are still shacks and slums, some within a few blocks of the Presidential Mansion. But the old Monrovia is slowly disappearing.

There are new hotels and night clubs and a residential district that might do credit to many American cities.

Only a few years ago there were only nine miles of all-weather roads in the entire Ohio-size country. Now there are 700 miles of improved roads, built under guidance of United States highway engineers.

Cars Increase Rapidly

Cars have increased rapidly. A few years ago there were no taxis. Now there are hundreds. The latest American and European cars are much in evidence.

"This is the most maligned country in the world," said Dr. James Babcock, director of the U.S. operations mission administering the American aid program here under the International Co-operation Administration.

Babcock, who describes himself as an Iowa Farmer (New Hampton, Iowa), heads a staff of 80 American technicians here.

They have been trying to improve education and health, modernize agriculture and forestry, build roads and generally bring Liberia into the 20th Century.

In the past 16 years the United States has made available to Liberia, in the form of Lend-Lease, loans, and grants a total of $66,000,000.

The program for the current year includes $2,500,000 for technical assistance and $635,000 for special assistance in education, agriculture, and health. Malaria is a particularly serious problem.

More than a third of the U. S. funds spent here has gone into the construction of a railroad to Monrovia along with money from the Export-Import Bank.

Four million dollars went into theconstruction of a railroad to bring out the rich iron ore.

Liberia's income up to the end of World War II, mainly from the rubber plantation operated by the Firestone Rubber Company, was under $1,000,000 a year.

With the iron ore being exploited and other mineral resources being tapped, the Government revenue went up to $20,000,000 in 1957 and is expected to go up to $22,000,000 this year.

The gross national product is now placed at $100,000,000.

The economic upsurge should bring benefits to the Liberian worker, whose wages are very low. Unskilled workers earn 50 to 60 cents a day. A high school graduate (here are only about 300 a year in this nation of nearly 2,000,000) can make $75 to $150 a month.

About twice that amount is needed to live in Western style, which is what Liberians want.

Liberia Appoints New First Secretary, Adviser

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat, 6-13-59
p. 24

WASHINGTON — The Republic of Liberia has announced the appointment of a new first secretary and consul and a cultural attache and student adviser at its Washington Embassy.

Francis Alfonso Dennis, 32, former second secretary at Liberia's Paris Embassy, has been named First Secretary, succeeding John W. Grigsby, now Liberia's Ambassador to Ethiopia.

Mrs. Laura Wade Tucker, former director of elementary education in Monrovia for the Department of Public Instruction, has been named Cultural Attache and Student Advisor, succeeding David M. Thomas, now Consul General in New York.

A 1950 graduate of Liberia College, now the University of Liberia, Dennis has held the previous governmental positions of civil service examiner, administrative officer in the Department of State and city councilmna.

A KNIGHT

The First Secretary has been decorated a Knight Official in the Humane Order of African Redemption; an Etoile Noire officer, a French decoration translated as "Black Star;" and a Knight Commander in the Humane Order of African Redemption. The first and last of these are Liberian distinctions conferred by President William V. S. Tubman.

Mr. Dennis is married to the former Evangeline B. Morris and has two children Francis, Jr., 4, and Florence, 3. His father is Norwood Theodore Dennis, a lawyer of Careysburg, Liberia, and retired supervisor of schools. His mother, Catherine L. Dennis, is a retired school teacher.

Mrs. Tucker, the first Liberian lady to serve as the government's cultural attache, voiced gratitude to President Tubman for "the distinguished honor. . ." conferred upon her.

She has a bachelor's degree in elementary education from Tufts University in Medford, Mass., and a master's degree in elementary school administration from Boston university.

Formerly married to Charles H. Williams, who is District Commissioner of Gbarnga, Liberia, she has four children — Samuel, 14; Charlotte, 13; Horatio, 12 and Elizabeth, 8.

Liberia women want in on cabinet posts

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 5-9-59
p. 10
18a

WASHINGTON, D.C. —President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia received from the National Liberian Women's Social and Political Movement a five-point memorandum recently requesting, among other things, top level Governmental appointments for women.

The memorandum, presented in person to President Tubman by a representative delegation led by Mrs. Sarah Simpson - George, national president of the Movement, requested:

That the President support women of Liberia to become members of the National Legislature;

That he considers the appointment of a woman as head of a diplomatic mission abroad; abroad;

That he consider the appointment of a woman as a Cabinet member

That he consider the National Liberian Women's Social and Political Movement as the Women's Department of the True Whig Party, to which the President belongs:

That he consider and support a Liberian woman delegate on the Commission on Status of Women of the United Nations.

The delegation met President Tubman in the Executive Mansion. He acknowledged that Liberian women had come a long way since they were granted suffrage.

* * *

THE PRESIDENT was praised for having acted already on one of the Movement's proposals — The representation of women in the National Legislature. Mrs. Ellen Mills - Scarborough in a recent nominee.

In his acceptance speech last January as his party's 1959 Presidential nominee, President Tubman had said:

". . .We also wish to see our women constituents given greater recognition and better consideration by having them represented in the Legislature by one or more of their own sex."

* * *

IMPRESSED with their sincerity and persistence, the President said he believes that the women of Liberia have exemplified their capability for Cabinet posts and heads of diplomatic missions abroad.

Their proposal, he said, will be considered by the Government, and will be worked out in due time.

The memorandum was read by the Movement's national vice president, Mrs. Angie E. Brooks, who was appointed as Liberia's Assistant Secretary of State last month.

The first woman to hold this post, Mrs. Brooks is former Assistant Attorney General and, until her latest appointment, was a member of the Liberian delegation to the United Nations.

Ike Is Given Table Set From Liberian Exhibit

Call p. 24
Kansas City, Mo.
5-29-59

NEW YORK — (BY ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS) — The exhibit of Liberian products illustrating the African Republic's vast natural resources, closed last week after 12 successful days of showing at the annual United State World Trade Fair in New York Coliseum.

More than 700,000 commercial buyers and general visitors viewed the various Liberian products and services displayed at the fair.

Themed "Invest With Safety, Trade With Confidence," the Liberian exhibit included speciments of mineral, agricultural and industrial products displayed by the Liberian government and five Liberian companies.

Ike Receives Table

Center of considerable attraction at the fair was some modern furniture built from a new species of hardwood trees which abound plentifully in Liberia.

During President Eisenhower's visit to the Liberia pavilion, he was presented a drop-leaf coffee table and four chairs made of the prized new hardwood called, "Ekop," technically classified and registered as "tetraberlinia tubmaniana."

Displaying deep interest in the wood from which the furniture was made, President Eisenhower expressed appreciation for the gift and extended his deep regards and best wishes to Liberian President William V. S. Tubman, in whose honor the tree was named.

The presentation to the President was made in behalf of Liberia by the Republic's secretary of agriculture and commerce, John W. Cooper, chairman, Liberian delegation to the fair.

Anticipate Great Wealth From Liberia Iron Ore

Fri. 8-7-59

Kansas City, Mo.

Call

p. 24

18a

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Reports reaching the Associated Negro Press indicate that the government of Liberia stands to gain millions from mining operations in the country between 1959-'64.

The estimate is based upon reports and figures released in Liberia by Lamco—the Liberian American Swedish Mineral company—which has started mining operations in the Nimba range, an area where huge deposits of ore have been discovered.

Among other things, the company will invest 200 million dollars in the venture, build a 170-mile railway and construct a deep water harbor. It also plans to construct a technical school to meet the demand for skilled Liberian workers.

Construction In 1960

The company is to begin construction next year and start production in 1963. Ore output is to be an expected four million tons annually and will rise steadily to 10 million.

One of the company's geologists, Borje H. Nordlun, vice-president in charge of mine planning and development, Grangreberg company, Sweden—major controlling body in Lamco—is already in Liberia making studies and conducting experiments. The experiments are to determine the estimated annual yield from the huge operation. The results will be announcd after 18 months.

Some experts believe the Nimba range can yield six million or more tons of ore annually for many years. This indicates huge fortunes over a long period for the investors. "Operation No. 1" is to begin in 1960.

Result Of "Point IV"

One might technically say that Lamco is the outgrowth of the "Point IV" operation in Liberia. The company is headed by a middle-aged American visionary, who was a top administrator for Point IV and whose responsibilities including looking into the mineral resources of Liberia.

He is Johnston Avery, former North Carolina newspaperman who saw enough to convince him that the country is rich in mining ore. Avery is now out of government and in on the mining operation, one of the most lucrative launched in the area in years.

Knowing the country first hand, Avery quickly got the approval of the Liberian government which, although not an investor in the project, will get half of all profits through 50 per cent ownership of Lamco. It will also get taxes on the operation from Bethlehem Steel corporation. The firms owns huge shares in the company.

Other major stockholders are six big Swedish companies, including Grangesberg.

The mining operations will be managed jointly by an American corporation out of Delaware, called International African American corporation—the Grangesberg mining firm.

Important Polit'cally

The Lamco mine may have political importance also. The same Nimba mountain range runs from Liberia into neighboring Guinea. Guinea is willing for her share of the range to be exploited by whatever groups shows a desire and competence, because she needs the money to support her slender economy.

Guinea would have to build railroads, a harbor and go through a tremendous and costly operation to get the ore to market—a program which might take years.

That may be why, during the recent "Big Three" conference between Presidents Tubman of Liberia and Toure of Guinea, with Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana, that Toure seemed to swing closely to Tubman's conservative views on the formation of an Association of African States.

If Guinea's tie in with Liberia is close enough, she might join the Liberian-American group and turn the development of that project over to Lamco. That, plus Col. Lansdell Christie's Bomi Hills Republic mine in Liberia, would swing a lot of wealth to Liberia and West Africa.

Liberians Are Unmoved Over French Threats To Break Off Its Relations

Defender Louisville Ky.

p. 8

Thurs. 8-20-59

18a

MONROVIA, Liberia (ANP)—President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia said Tuesday that the Liberian Government and people are unmoved by French threats to break diplomatic relations with any country that recognizes the Algerian Provisional Government.

He was delivering the keynote address at the opening of the conference of foreign ministers of independent African states.

One of the problems facing the conference is that of finding means of ending the Algerian conflict.

Most of the nations represented there have already extended de facto recognition to the Algerian Provisional Government.

"Threats," he said, "are very weak substitutes for negotiations among nations for they have never been known to solve any problems permanently. The Liberian Government and people are irrevocably opposed to any form of threat from any source whatsoever and we shall not be moved by threats."

"We believe firmly," he continued, "that neither the breaking of diplomatic relations with any nation nor the recognition or non-recognition of the provisional Government of Algeria will resolve this question.

"Moreover, we do not believe that en bloc recognition of the Provisional Government of Algeria by African states is a solution. Neither do we believe that bloodshed, murder, battle and massache are capable of resolving the issue.

In welcoming the delegates, President Tubman said that the offer of Monrovia, Liberia's capital, as the conference site indicates Liberia's profound interest in matters of common concern to all peoples of Africa and the world. He told the conference he firmly believes that God meant for men to live in brotherhood, adding that scch is not the case with feuds erupting everywhere.

Africa's Wealth

Africa's wealth, the popular African leader continued, has instilled in some nations the incentive for exploration, exploitation and colonization.

Colonialism is not peculiar to Africa, Mr. Tubman continued, recalling that at some time all peoples have undergone national subjection.

But no nation is content to remain under foreign domination, he added. To the foreign ministeds, he said:

"Upon your deliberations are pinned the hopes and aspirations of millions the world over who are being systematically deprived of the opportunity and benefit of attaining their rights of self-determination and independence.

"Your responsibility is a rather onerous one for whatever you do say at this conference is bound to affect, for good or evil, the future of the continent and its relationship with the rest of the world for generations to come.

"Consequently, I fell that I am in accord with the correct attitude when I urge you to approach these grave matters in a spirit of balance and serenity for these are the hall marks of the statemanship which Africa should give to a strife-torn world."

Africans, Mr. Tubman stated, are neither blood-thirsty nor war mongers, but peace-loving people. The Algerian question, he said, requires serious consideration since its importance is far-reaching enough to become a threat to world peace.

Easing of Positions

Liberia believes that the solution must come from a mutual easing of the extreme positions held by both the French and the Algerians, coupled with a meeting between the two made possible by the intervention of friendly states or the United Nations.

Calling for peaceful settlement of the issue, President Tubman said Liberia disapproves of any obstruction to attainment of self-government by any dependent peoples.

Liberian tanker fleet now largest in world

Tribune

Los Angeles, Calif.

Fri. 8-7-59

p. 2

18a

MONROVIA — With over 386 vessels, the Liberian tanker fleet is now the largest in the world and accounts for 18.4 percent of the total world-tanker tonnage.

This fleet, combined with a sizeable group of dry cargo vessels, gives the Liberian merchant marine a capacity of nearly 10,900,000 gross tons and makes Liberia one of the leading maritime nations of the world, a report by the government of the African country said.

The growth of this fleet from 772 gross tons in 1948 to its present size has brought a corresponding growth in governmental agencies designed to handle it.

The Liberian Legislature has created a Bureau of Maritime Affairs which concerns itself with duties and services incidental to the administration of the merchant fleet.

'Colonialism and Imperiali
Must Leave Africa' - Tubman

Courier
P. 6
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 2-14-59

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a recent acceptance speech of his party's fourth-term presidential nomination, President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia said it is the duty and obligation of every African, as well as the colonial poweres themselves to assist in evicting from Africa the retreating vestiges of colonialism and imperialism.

•He cautioned, however, that Liberia was unwilling and felt it unnecessary to resort to extremes "in word or deed to evict a retreating and dying foe."

President Tubman said that the position of non-interference in the domestic affairs of other states taken by the True Whig party, which he heads, and by his administration does not mean silence and indifference "to the struggles and afflictions of our fellow Africans under the apartheid system of the South African Government or oppression and subjugation by colonialism and imperialism in other parts of Africa . . ."

THE AFRICAN leader continued: "We have consistently voted for and sponsored resolutions and measures in the United Nations condemning all such policies of foreign powers in Africa, even when Ethiopia and ourselves were the only two African-state members of the United Nations.

• "We sponsored resolutions for the libertion of Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, the Sudan and Ghana.

• 'We welcomed the Republic of Guinea recently into the comity of nations as well as the French Cameroons, the Ivory Coast and every other African state now independent and will ever stand four-square and above board against discrimination and deprivation of the inherent and inalienable rights of all men to freedom and independence," President Tubman said.

Referring to "the changing order" and "fundamental transition" taking place in Africa, he called this the age of reconstruction and reorganization, requiring "rational thinking; careful planning correct and cautious action and a sober approach to our problems."

Lawson Backs Liberia Movement

World
Sat 2-14-59
p. 4
Birmingham Ala.

NEW YORK—James R. Lawson President of the United African Nationalist Movement and the only official Delegate from the United States at the All-African People's Conference in Accra Ghana, December 5 to 13, said in his talk on African Affairs Sunday night before more than 150 members and friends of the Vanguard Division of the Universal Negro Improvement Association at the Cape Verdi Hall, 23 West 124th St., that "The United African Nationalist Movement, of which I am President, and the Greater New York Council of Black Nationalism, of which I am Chairman, fully indorse the proposal of the Government of Liberia, as put forward by President William V. S. Tubman for an 'Associated States of Africa.'"

Lawson said: " We are for this proposal because it is less likely to cause friction between the independent states of Africa and will help bring about the Freedom and Independence of all Africa in the short span of four (4) years."

The African Nationalist Leader was the guest of former President and Mrs. C. D. B. King in Monrovia, Liberia, from December 14 to 20, during which time he conferred with President Tubman, the Foreign Minister of Guinea and the Secretary of State of Liberia.

Liberia Proposes a Formation Of Associated African States

18a
Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 2-7-59
P. 6

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Government of Liberia has proposed the formation of a permanent organization to be known as "The Associated States of Africa," comprising Africa's independent states and dependent territories with fixed independence dates.

The disclosure was made by Liberian Ambassador to the U. S. George A. Padmore at an embassy dinner attended by assistant Secretary of State Joseph C. Satterthwaite and other senior members of the African Division of the U. S. State Department and their wives.

President William V. S. Tubman's administration issued the statement in Monrovia in the Government's Official Gazette.

The Government pronouncement said peoples of Africa can achieve close association and cooperation without prejudice to their national or international identities by avoiding superimposition of artificial unity upon their differing political allegiances, cultural backgrounds and social customs.

"In the United Nations and elsewhere," the statement read, "Liberia has sought every opportunity in a constructive manner to advocate the cause of African freedom and independence.

"Liberia has always maintained that Africa should not be half-slave and half-free. She has felt that Africa must be totally free so that her peoples might become masters of their own destinies. Thus, even at great risks to her own safety, Liberia has remained an asylum for the oppressed peoples of Africa.

"But the Liberian people are convinced that only friendly cooperation among all nations and races will ensure that degree of peace and prosperity necessary for universal progress.

Formed under a single convention, the association would permit other non-independent African states to join when free.

Liberia, Panama Denied Recognition in Shipping

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 1-31-59
P. 4

LONDON (ANP) — The Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, an affiliate of the United Nations, last week refused to recognize Liberia and Panama as leading shipping powers. The United States and Latin American countries protested the snub.

Liberia, with U. S. support, wants to test the legality of the decision, supported chiefly by Britain, by referring it to the International Court of Justice.

THE DECISION last Thursday against admitting Liberia and Panama to IMCO's maritime safety committee was regarded as an important manifestation of growing resistance in Britain and elsewhere in Europe to the liberal ship registration laws of Liberia and Panama.

IMCO turned its back on flag-tonnage listing of the authoritative Lloyd's Registry in denying that Liberia and Panama belong among the world's largest ship-owning nations.

To Renovate Telecommunications Facilities

$3 Million U. S. Loan to Liberia

WASHINGTON, D. C. — An agreement was signed by which the United States will lend up to $3 million to the Republic of Liberia to assist in the renovation, repair and extension of telecommunications facilities in Liberia.

Courier

The loan makes possible the installation of telephone, telegraph, teletype and other communications links between the capital city of Monrovia, and county and provincial centers. It also provides for telephone service between the interconnected communities.

P 4

Pittsburgh.

THE COUNTRY'S present facilities include four separate systems which are not interconnected. Three of these are private company services and the other a government system in Monrovia.

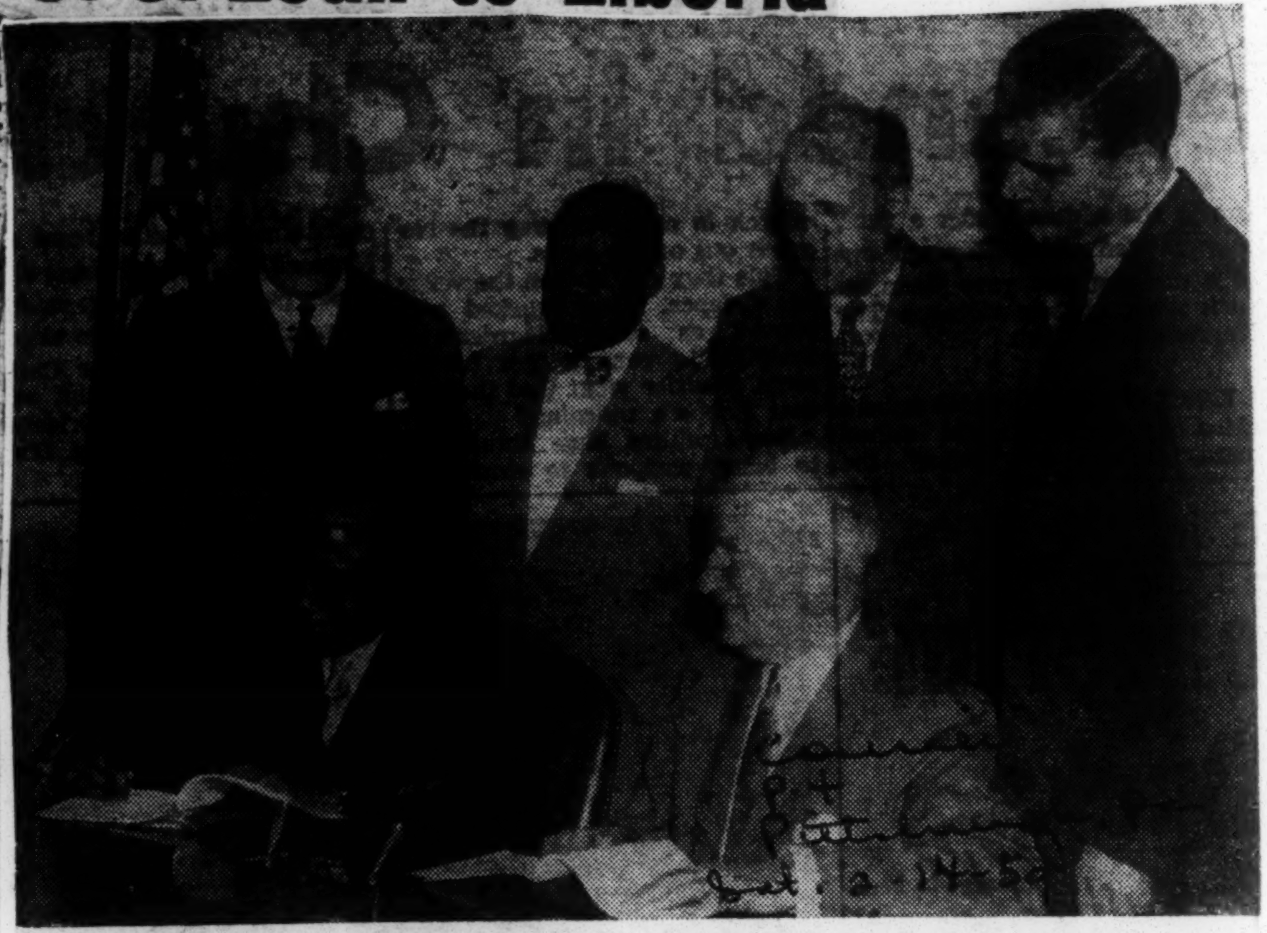
Sat. 2-14-59

A coordinated and expanded telecommunications system to meet the country's basic needs is contemplated. Planned also are improved and expanded international radio-telegraph and radio-telephone facilities, and possibly radio aids to aerial navigation.

Signing the agreement for Liberia was Ambassador to the United States George A. Padmore. Dempster McIntosh, managing director of the Development Loan Fund, signed for the United States.

POINTING TO Liberia's close relationship with the United States for more than a century, the Ambassador said it is unlikely that the equipment made possible by the loan will ever be used for the transmission of propaganda hostile to the United States or for the exchange of information between conceded enemies of the United States.

Others present at the ceremony included two Embassy of Liberia officials: First Secretary and Consul John W. Grigsby, who is Ambassador-designate to Ethiopia, and Financial Attache Magnus A. Jones.



Courier
P 4
Pittsburgh
Sat. 2-14-59

$3 Million Loan— Liberian Ambassador to the United States, George A. Padmore, left, signs agreement by which the United States will lend up to $3 million to the Republic of Liberia. Seated with him is Dempster McIntosh, who signed for the United States. Observing, left to right, are Robert B. Menapace, John K. Grigsby, James K. Penfield and Hart Perry, DLF's managing director for loan operations.

Courier
P 4 Pittsburgh Pa
Sat 2-14-59

U. of Liberia gets first native prexy

MONROVIA, (ANP) — The first Liberian to become president of the eight-year-old University of Liberia was formally inducted into office at ceremonies held recently in the university auditorium here.

He is Rochefort L. Weeks, a former assistant attorney general, who has represented Liberia at many conferences, including the Geneva and London Conferences of the Law and the Sea.

Officiating at the induction ceremonies was Dr. R. A. Henries, acting president of the university and chairman of its trustee board.

Afro-American
Sat 4-11-59
Baltimore
Md

Angie E. Brooks Named To State Post In Liberia

Call
p 3
Kansas City
Mo
Fri 4-10-59

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — Miss Angie E. Brooks, member of the Liberian delegation to the United Nations, has been appointed Liberia's assistant secretary of state, succeeding Arthur B. Cassell.

The first woman to hold this post, Miss Brooks is former assistant attorney general.

Other women holding similar positions under President William V. S. Tubman's administration include Mrs. Ellen Mills Scarborough, under-secretary of public instruction; Mrs. Etta Wright, assistant under secretary of defense, and Mrs. Edith E. Harris, assistant secretary of public works and utilities.

Miss Brooks is well known in international circles for her prominent work in the United Nations.

18a 1959 LIBERIA

Texan Shows Liberians Way To A Better Life

Teaches Modern Techniques

Chicago Defender

Chicago Ill.

Sept 7-59

P 11

MONROVIA, Liberia — Cedar A. Walton has recently retired from the International Cooperation Administration to operate his farm in Dallas County, Texas.

Walton has served with the US Mutual Security Program in Liberia for the past eight years, five of which were spent in the community of Voinjama, deep in the "high busy" country. His principal assignment during this time was to train Liberian assistants of the Government and clan aides selected from local tribes in agricultural extension.

Not long ago, Voinjama, which lies in the Western Province, was not accessible to the Central Province of this West African Republic. But the Liberian government with American assistance changed this situation by converting bush paths and "monkey" bridges" to a passable roadway linking the two provinces.

A trip to Voinjama from Monrovia in the past required the traveler to pass through the new Republic of Guinea to circuit impenetrable terrain. A comparable situation in the United States would have required a Texan to travel through Mexico to reach California. And a Texan, Walton, was one of the first American technicians to travel into this area and begin his work of assisting the isolated population.

FIRST THINGS FIRST

"I found that in order to get a foothold, I had to tackle the immediate problems first," Walton explained. "Of course, I didn't dare get bogged down meeting endless individual needs. I had to find common problems that we would solve together to bring help to the community."

Meat is a luxury item in Liberia, for little livestock is raised locally and in the populated areas exhaustive hunting has all but eradicated native deer which once served as an important source of meat.

Walton found that in Voinjama the infrequency of butchering was matched only by the wasteful and unsanitary methods of handling. The net result was an unreliable venture, satisfactory neither to the dealers in need of employment, nor the villagers in need of meat.

With his Liberian co - workers, Walton began to organize livestock slaughtering. The District Commissioner gave his approval and on market day public demonstrations were given on proper butchering methods. Natives soon learned the cuts of beef and found that there was a "poor man's meat" as well as choice cuts.

Two men were selected for training and the operations supervised regularly on market days. In a short time the dealers and newly skilled butchers established a steady trade and the technique was initiated in other villages.

In his community work, Walton found the use of visual aids an effective and popular educational approach. A sanitation drive was carried to outlying villages through the use of films on sanitation and clean water.

"I found that a local narration, either in Loma or Mandingo, the native dialects, far more effective than the regular sound track," Mr. Walton said. "Showings were scheduled on market days and crowds of 500 to 1,500 people were usual."

Working through the representatives of the local farmers' advisory committee and the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, a system of village rice farms was initiated. It was found that surplus rice could be grown and exported with a tax imposed to raise money for school construction. As the rice farms multiplied, the farmers found profit for their labor and production of the crops was planned, leading to the development of coffee, cocoa and citrus planting under Walton's guidance. The seedlings for these plantings were raised in government and tribal nurseries, more than 350 coffee seedlings being distributed annually.

The need for vegetables and fruits to balance the rice staple was met in part by the encouragement of raising "butter pears," or avocados, as well as citrus. All innovations were accompanied by an educational program.

Born in Somerville, Texas, Walton was graduated from Prairie View A&M college, where he received his B.S. degree. For almost 25 years he served as a county extension agent with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In 1951 he joined the Mutual Security Program and was assigned to Monrovia.

Walton is a member of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and New Hope Baptist church.

CEDAR A. WALTON and two Liberian aides check development of a young banana tree. Walton served with the U. S Mutual Security program in Liberia for the past eigh years.

18a
Liberia

TRIBAL WOMAN can be seen carrying youngster piggy-back with head load of greens and cassava, a starchy root crop from which Tapioca is derived.

Weekly.
P. 2
New Orleans La.
18a Sat.
2-28-59

DIPLOMAT AND FAMILY VISIT HERE -- John Grisby, first secretary of the Liberian Embassy and deputy chief of missions and his family pictured above, paid a four day visit to New Orleans this week enroute to his new post in Ethiopia where he will serve as first Liberian Ambassador to the Court of Haile Selassie, emperor of Ethiopia. While in New Orleans, he and his family were the guests of Mrs. W. M. Mitchell, Consul for Liberia. Mr. Gribsy is flanked on the left by his charming wife and on the right are his two children. (PORTER PHOTO)

Detroit Business Men Obtain $190,000 Loan For Liberian

Black
Dispatch
Oklahoma City
Oklahoma
Fri 1-2-59
P. 1
18a

WASHINGTON.—A $190,000 U. S. loan agreement was signed in Washington, D. C., last week by a group of Detroit Negro business and professional men for expansion of a lumber operation in Liberia, the location of West Africa's finest forests.

The loan is the first granted for development in Liberia by the recently created Development Loan Fund,. a U. S. Government agency established by Congress to promote foreign economic development.

Operating under the corporate name of Liberia-American Enterprises, of 1377 Broadway, Detroit, the Detroiters are Nathaniel Smith, chairman of the bord of directors; Dr. George W. Biram, president; Martin L. Bass, vice president and general manager; Laddys Ledford, secretary; and Melvin Jefferson, treasurer.

Employing approximately 96 Liberians and four Americans, the company will use the funds to purchase additional tractors, trucks and sawmill equipment: a planing mill for finishing lumber and a wood treatment plant.

This lumber operation brings to Liberia its first modern sawmill company producing lumber products primariiy for the local market.

Liberia, Africa's oldest independent republic, has a timber excess but a lumber shortage. The expanded operations of the Detroit group, made possible by the loan, will do much toward correcting it.

Approximately 38 per cent of the country's 42,000 square miles is covered with rich, unbroken virgin forests.

A nadditional 20 per cent is covered with broken forests and another 22 per cent with low forests or abandoned agricultural land.

Until recent years the country has had to import a high percentage of its manufactured wood products.

18a 1959 LIBERIA

Boycott Of Ships Bearing Liberian Flags Criticized

Atlanta

18a

Atlanta, Ga.

Thur. 1-1-59

LONDON (NNPA)—L. K. Johnson, acting secretary of the treasury in Liberia Monday criticized the recent boycott in several countries of ships flying "flags of convenience."

In a statement issued through the Liberian Embassy in London, Mr. Johnson, noting "with concern threats to boycott ships registered under our laws," commented on widely published statements alleging that the Liberian Government permitted sub-standard wages and working conditions, that their flag was a "cheap flag" and the fleet a "menace."

"Our nation has the most modern maritime laws in the world," Mr. Johnson said, adding:

"We require compliance with all accepted international standards of safety, working conditions and skills of seamanship."

'VICIOUS' AND HARASSING'

He said the larger part of the Liberian fleet is made up of first-class modern ships, efficiently operated and well maintained. The recent attacks, he said, had been particularly vicious and harassing.

"The truth is that our desperate competitors, disguished as critics trying to secure their personal aims, monopoly of world shipping through unfair and illegal practices, have only framed up strange complaints, frequently obscurely presented through the press, radio and television, to calm down international opinion."

Mr. Johnson charged that advocates of the boycott felt that only the older maritime nations should be permitted to register vessels under their laws and to grand ships the privilege of flying their flags. He said the Liberian Government feels that "the principles of freedom and spirit of law should be applied fairly and impartially to all alike."

The recent boycott, he said is considered by Liberia to be illegal, contrary to the principles of international law secured by the United Nations, and an affront to the sovereignty of Liberia.

AFRICA AT A GLANCE:

Tubman named for a fourth term

18a

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 2-21-59

Monrovia, Liberia—Liberian President William V.S. Tubman was unanimously nominated for a fourth term recently by delegates attending the National True Whig Party Convention here.

NEW DELHI, India—Mrs. Indira Ghandi, 41-year-old daughter of India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, was unanimously elected president of her father's ruling Indian National Congress party last week.

DAKAR, Senegal —Eight French possessions in French Equatorial and West Africa have begun actions to form two federations of states as a stepping stone to African unity.

MBABANE Swaziland, South Africa—Dr. John J. Nquku, publisher of the monthly Swazilander, said recently that the African has been "greatly disappointed by the inhumanity and hypocrisy of the so-called Christian nations."

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia — A boycott of stores owned by Africans, who refuse to support the African National Congress, was carried on last week by 300 African women.

ACCRA, Ghana—Water is on rations for the approximately 250,000 persons in the capital city of Ghana and may continue for some time because of the drouth which encompasses the surrounding area.

azunited nations, n.y.8through

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Through a UN mission has reported that the 760,000 people in the northern British Cameroons want the territory to join Nigeria when it achieves independence in 1960, the southern portion is holding out for independence or eventual union with neighboring French Cameroons.

MONROVIA — The Government of Liberia has formally proposed the establishment of a permanent "Associated States of Africa," which would include independent states and colonies with a fixed date of independence.

NAIROBI, Kenya — Rawson Kenyatta, is currently facing charges of swearing to a false affidavit in the Kenyatta trial, Mbogwa Macharia, chief prosecution witness in the 1952 trial of Mau Mau leader Jomo Kenyatta trial.

LONDON, England—Oxford University has followed the lead of six African universities in protesting the Verwoerd regime's decision to extend a partheid (segregation) to the Universities of Capetown and Witwatersrand.

IBADAN, Nigeria — Progress being made by Ohio State University educators working on the joint university-ICA-Western Nigerian region government teacher training project, was recently inspected by two Ohio State University officials.

KHARTOUM, Sudan — Two Sudanese labor leaders, whose names were withheld, have been sentenced to five years in prison for "illegal meetings and consorting with Communists."

CAPETOWN, South Africa—Peter Jansen Van Vuuren, 46-year-old white ex-railroad employee, was stripped of his rights and privileges as a white man by a magistrate's court last week for "cohabitating with a colored woman" and desiring to "be on the colored side from now onward."

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo — Native troops last week began arresting non-residents and sending them back to their native villages as part of a government - supervised clean-up campaign.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—What has been described as the richest gold strike in the history of South African mining was reported last week by the Free State Guduld Mining company.

KAMPALA, Buganda —The new Buganda Lukiko (parliament) reaffirmed last week by an overwhelming majority, the decision to ask Queen Elizabeth to terminate Britain's protectorate over the kingdom.

CAPETOWN, South Africa—The newest of plans for all-out implementation of apartheid in the Union of South Africa was announced last week by M.D. de Wat Nel, minister of Bantu administration and development.

LAGOS, Nigeria—The Eastern Nigerian government has announced a five-year $206 million plan for the development of health services in the region.

IWO, Nigeria—A program to wipe out illiteracy in the Western region of Nigeria within the next 5-10 years, has been launched by the minister of health and social welfare.

Miss Brooks named to State Dept.

18a

Liberia

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 9-19-59

WASHINGTON

Miss Angie E. Brooks, a member of the Liberian delegation to the United Nations, has been appointed Liberia's assistant secretary of state, succeeding Arthur B. Cassell.

The first woman to hold this post, Miss Brooks is former assistant attorney general.

Other women holding similar positions under President William V. S. Tubman's administration include Mrs. Elen Mills-Scarborough, under secretary of public instruction; Mrs. Etta Wright, assistant under secretary of defense; and Mrs. Edith E. Harris, assistant secretary of public works and utilities.

Miss Brooks is well known in international circles for her prominest work in the UN.

* * *

DURING A recent meeting of the fourth UN trusteeship committee, she proposed amendments and fostered resolutions to extend to women the right to vote in the coming independence election in the British Cameroons.

Stating that the draft resolution before the UN barred women from taking part in the proposed plebiscite in the Northern Cameroons, Miss Brooks objected to its passage. The only thing to do, she said, would be to allow women to vote.

* * *

HER AMENDMENT sought elections "on the basis of universal adult suffrage" rather than on the basis of the electoral register being compiled for the elections to the Federal House of Representatives in the British Cameroons.

Earlier this month she formally introduced the joint draft resolution of Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic which endorsed the independence of the French Cameroons on January 1 1960 but called for new general elections in the territory under UN supervision prior to that date.

* * *

SUPPORTING the resolution at the trusteeship committee's meeting a few days later, she said a number of people had been barred from participation in the elections to the legislative assembly of the territory because of the absence of amnesty. She said she thus felt that the assembly was "not wholly representative."

Moreover, there were eight foreigners, seven of them Frenchmen, sitting as members of the assembly. Whom did they represent? she asked. If the eight non-Cameroonians were not to continue to sit in the assembly following independence, then surely new elections would be necessary anyhow, and they should be held prior to independence, she stated.

* * *

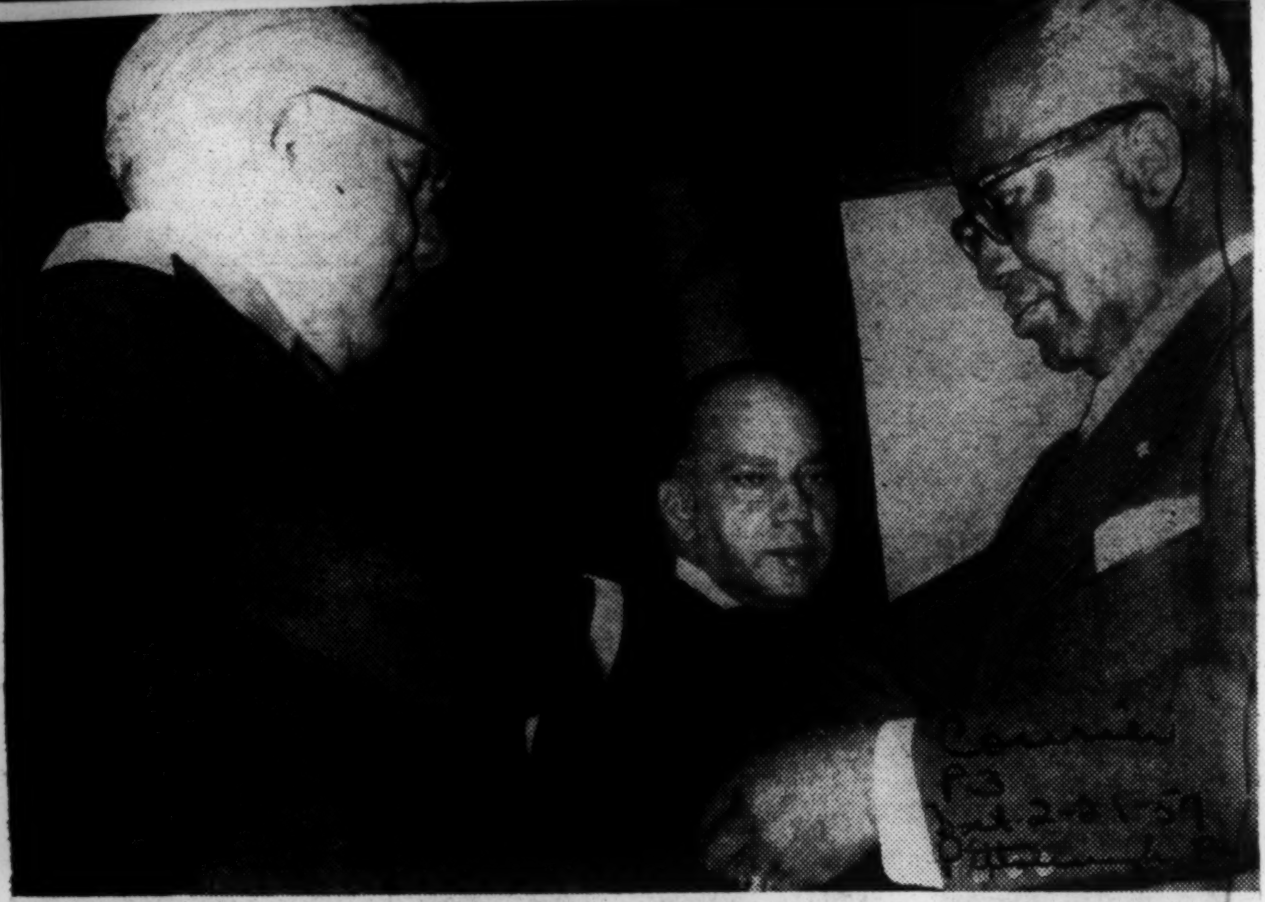
IF THE DECREES banning certain parties were not abrogated, she continued, the exiles would not be able to return to the French Cameroons and resume normal political activities.

Then what, she asked, was the meaning of the invitation for the exiles to return, extended by Prime Minister Ahidjo of the French Cameroons? The committee had heard the statement that these decrees would not be abrogated, she noted.

* * *

A GRADUATE of Shaw University in Raleigh, N.C., Miss Brooks has both a bachelor and masters degree in law from the University of Wisconsin. In addition she has done graduate work toward a Ph.D. degree at London University.

She was an instructor in law at the University of Liberia's Louis Arthur Grimes School of Law and Government and retains a seat there.


Courier
P.3
[illegible] 2-21-59
Pittsburgh Pa

The 'Most' — In the presidential palace at Ciudad Trujillo, Ernest C. B. Jones, special representative of Dr. William V. S. Tubman, President of Liberia, confers upon Generalissimo Trujillo, his nation's highest national order, the Most Venerable Order of Knighthood of the Pioneer of Liberia. Mr. Jones also decorated the Generalissimo's son, General Trujillo, chief of staff of the Dominican Republic's Air, Land and Sea Forces.

Detroiters Get $190,000 Loan For Mill In Liberia

Chicago Defender

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A $190,000 U. S. loan agreement was signed in Washington, D. C. this week by a group of Detroit Negro business and professional men for expansion of a lumber operation in Liberia, the location of West Africa's finest forests.

Chicago, Ill.

The loan is the first granted for development in Liberia by the recently - created Development Loan Fund, a U. S. Government agency established by Congress to promote foreign economic development.

Sat, 1-3-59

Operating under the corporate name of Liberian - American Enterprises, of 1377 Broadway, Detroit, the Detroiters are Nathaniel Smith, chairman of the board of directors; Dr. George W. Biram, president; Martin L. Bass, vice president and general manager; Laddys Ledford, secretary; and Melvin Jefferson, treasurer.

Employing approximately 96 Liberians and four Americans, the company will use the funds to purchase additional tractors, trucks and sawmill equipment; a planing mill for finished lumber and a wood treatment plant.

This lumber operation brings to Liberia its first modern sawmill company producing lumber products primarily for the local market.

Liberia, Africa's oldest independent republic, has a timber excess but a lumber shortage. The expanded operations of the Detroit group, made possible by the loan, will do much toward correcting it.

Approximately 38 percent of the country's 42,000 square miles is covered with rich, unbroken virgin forests.

An additional 20 percent is covered with broken forests and another 22 percent with low forests or abandoned agricultural land.

Until recent years the country has had to import a high percentage of its manufactured wood products.

OFFICIAL DEPARTURE — The Honorable Charles Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury of the Republic of Liberia, pauses for the camera at N. Y. International Airport as he departs aboard a Pan American World Airways Clipper. He and a delegation he headed were returning home after two weeks of conferences with State Department officials in Washington

18a 1959

LIBERIA

Padmore States Country's Case

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 4-25-59
P. 21

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Defending Liberia's position on African unity, which has been criticized as being too moderate, Liberian Ambassador to the United States George A. Padmore said in a recent speech that his country was never intended to be a base for a war of retribution against whites and that Liberia tries to distinguish between "the thirst for justice and the thirst for revenge."

Founded in 1822 by American Negroes, Liberia became a haven for all oppressed Negroes but never thrust aside the Bible for the sword, Ambassador Padmore said. He added:

"We hold that all men are entitled to justice. We hold that no man is entitled to bring disaster on his neighbors in an insane quest for revenge.

"It is our hope that the Christian precept and practice of forgiveness will run like a silver thread through the dark fabric of the international crisis which looms on today's horizon."

ADDRESSES NURSES

Ambassador Padmore spoke to an overflow crowd at a citation banquet of the Freedmen's Hospital School of Nursing Alumnae Association, held March 14 in Washington, D.C's Sheraton-Park hotel.

The banquet was in honor of Miss Clara Elizabeth Beverly, referred to by Liberia's ambassador as "a true example of Florence Nightingale."

Miss Beverly in 1946 was sent to Liberia as senior nurse of a nursing education mission by the State Department's Intercultural Cooperation Division. From 1952 to 1956 she was Liberia's director of nursing education.

President Tubman decorated her a Knight Official of the Liberian Humane Order of African Redemption in 1948.

Liberia proposed recently the formation of "The Associated States of Africa." Comprising this association would be Africa's independent states and dependent territories with fixed independent dates. Other non-independent states could join when free.

States associated under the proposal would have a common cultural institution, a regional health authority, a scientific research and training agency and a uniform tariffs and customs convention.

Commenting in an earlier speech on this proposal, Ambassador Padmore said Liberia does not object to federation at all. But valued cultural diversities among the peoples of Africa might make it necessary to wait until "doomsday" for an African federation while opportunities would be lost in the areas where cooperation is possible now, he had stated.

TAKES FRIENDLY ISSUE

In his speech before the nursing association Ambassador Padmore took friendly issue with a criticism that Liberia, despite enormous United States aid, was still one of the most backward nations in Africa and that Liberian statesmen were dragging their feet in the battle for African independence.

"If in the opinion of some critics the declarations made by President Tubman in the past two or three years may seem to have erred on the side of moderation, we do not on that account fall into a posture of grovelling embarrassment," Ambassador Padmore said, continuing:

"The only alternative to moderation . . . is nuclear war . . . Liberia wants liberty and independence for the whole of Africa, but only . . . under conditions which will enable both Africa and the rest of our planet to survive.

"When the brave little group of settlers began their task of nation-building in Liberia, they practiced a form of discrimination as between themselves and the darker peoples of the tribal hinterland . . (but) this attitude was taken more in self-defense than out of a desire to bring into existence a new type of colonialism.

". . . . You may be surprised to know that this system was maintained in Liberia during the administration of the early Presidents who were foreign born and not until a son of the soil appeared did a gradual integration program begin.

WANTS UNIFICATION

"Today President Tubman's attitude is not to accept integration alone but complete and outright unification. This policy has been accepted by all the people and Liberians only await the momentum that will be gathered when this snowball, incorporating other avenues such as better health, greater educational facilities and economic progress, starts rolling along.

"The efforts of this handful of brave men to colonize the West Coast of Africa may be compared to the efforts of their white counterparts to colonize Alaska.

"In each case, there were two formidable obstacles . . . an unfamiliar climate and a daunting remoteness from the homeland. Those who would speak contemptuously of the rate of progress in Liberia would do well to think of Alaska."

In answer to the charge that **Liberia, despite American help, is** one of the most backward countries in Africa, Ambassador Padmore said that, contrary to what some writers believe, there was no steady flow of economic support from Washington from 1822 onwards. He added:

". . . No gold rush developed to make Liberia an African Klondike, and the hazardous frontier life of the early settlers was scarcely the material from which attractive advertising folders could be made.

"However, even today Liberia continues to offer "freedom" but we could not offer freedom plus higher-bracket incomes and brightly-lighter, well-developed cities.

LIBERIA LOOKED TO U.S.

"For a very lengthy period of our historical effort at world recognition and adjustment, Liberia looked to the United States for diplomatic shelter in times of extreme emergency, and the backbone of this support was the rallying of the influence of the American Negro.

"This we received and are grateful for. If today you now feel it necessary to condemn that association and be more closely identified with someone else's baliwick it is indeed interesting.

"To such wayward thinkers I feel I am entitled to ask these questions:

"If you now say that we have failed, did not you fail too? How much of the heat and burden of the day did you bear, or are you willing to carry.

"You say to us, 'How little has been accomplished, in spite of all the United States did for you.' Is it not fair for us to rephrase that statement and say, 'How much has been accomplished in spite of all that we were left to do for ourselves?'

ANSWERS WAYWARD THINKERS

"These wayward thinkers chide Liberia for lagging behind Ghana, Nigeria and other territories of West Africa, both in material development and in political leadership.

"This disparity has become evident, we are told, in spite of the fact that we have enjoyed, in practice though not in theory, the advantage of having been for decades 'virtually an American colony.'

"If this charge is acceptable at its face value, must the concomitant charge continually be withheld about your failure to send a child to school because the parent does not care to meet the cost of the fees, and the books, yet blame him for not winning the Nobel Prize?"

Ambassador Padmore referred to the best-seller book, "The Ugly American" which depicts Americans attempting to win friends and influence people in foreign lands by emphasizing technological prowess, paying little attention to basic human needs.

LAUDS TRUE AMERICAN

"Then along comes another American," the ambassador said; — "a Miss Beverly, who is concerned, not with geography but with people; not with transforming the shape of the land, but with transforming the life of the ordinary villager; not with demonstrating the supreme skills of American technology but with satisfying the basic needs of the men and women to whom that technology may mean the difference between prosperity and penury, in many cases between life and death.

"Along comes, in other words, a true American, who says to the people of Liberia, 'Let me help you' but does not add the wounding words, 'since you cannot or will not help yourself.'

"We are grateful to all such people who link their efforts to ours in the spirit of partnership rather than in exasperated condescension," Ambasador Padmore said.

PROMINENTS ATTEND

Among those seated on the dias from which the ambassador spoke were:

Miss Beverly, Attorney George E. C. Hayes, chairman of the District of Columbia Public Utilities Commission; the Rev. Father Nicholas W. Dohoney of Our Lady of Sorrow, West River, Maryland; Mrs. Padmore, the ambassador's wife; Colonel West Hamilton, a member of the District of Columbia Board of Education, and Mrs. Hamilton;

Hon. Charles E. Buchanan, Liberia's secretary of public works; Mr. Emmett L. Harmon, executive secretary of the Joint Liberian-United States Commission for Economic Development; Mrs. Aliene Ewell, director of the Ionia Whipper Home in the District of Columbia and the Reverend Dillard Brown of St. Luke's Episcopal Church in the District of Columbia.

Among the guests on the dias from Freedmen's Hospital were: Dr. Charles E. Burbridge, director; Mrs. Ella J. Younger, director of nurses; and Miss Lucia A. Rapley, president of the Freedmen's Hospital School of Nursing Association.

An informal poll of prominent persons attending the banquet revealed a unanimous favorable opinion of Ambassador Padmore's remarks.

Ambassador to U.S. George Padmore Describes Position

180

World
Birmingham, Ala.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Defending Liberia's position on African unity, which has been criticized as being too moderate, Liberian Ambassador to the United States George A. Padmore said in a recent speech that his country was never intended to be base for a war of retribution against whites and that Liberia tries to distinguish between "the thirst for justice and the thirst for revenge."

Founded in 1822 by American Negroes, Liberia became a haven for all oppressed Negroes but never thrust aside the Bible for the sword, Ambassador Padmore said. He added:

Wed 3-25-59
P1

SAYS ALL ARE ENTITLED TO JUSTICE

"We hold that all men are entitled to justice. We hold that no man is entitled to bring disasteer on his neighbors in an insane quest for revenge.

"It is our hope that the Christian precept and practice of forgiveness will run like a silver thread through the dark fabric of the international crisis which looms on today's horizon."

Ambassador Padmore spoke to an overflow crowd at a citation banquet of the Freedmen's Hospital School of Nursing Alumnae Association, held March 14 in Washington, D. C.'s Sheraton - Park Hotel.

The banquet was in honor of Miss Clara Elizabeth Beverly, referred to by Liberia's ambassador as "a true example of Florence Nightingale."

Miss Beverly in 1946 was sent to Liberia as senior nurse of a nursing educatioin mission by the State Department's Intercultural Cooperation Division. From 1952 to 1956 she was Liberia's director of nursing education.

President Tubman decorated her a Knight Official of the Liberian Humane Order of African Redemption in 1948.

DEFENDS ASSOCIATED STATES PROPOSAL

Liberia proposed recently the formation of "The Associated States of Africa." Comprising this association would be Africa's independent states and dependent territories with fixed independent date. Other non - independent state could join when free.

States associated under the proposal would have a common cultural institution, a regional health authority, a scientifc resiearch and training agency and a uniform tariffs and customs convention.

Commenting in an earlier speech on this proposal, Ambassador Padmore said Liberia does not object to federation at all. But valued cultural diversities among the peoples of Africa might make it necessary to wait until "doomsday" for an African federation while opportunities would get lost in the areas where cooperation is possible now, he had stated.

Thousands See Liberia Exhibit

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON — Thousands of commercial buyers and general visitors viewed with great interest the various Liberian products and services displayed at the 1959 U. S. World Trade Fair in the New York Colisuem May 8-19.

Sat 5-30-59

Themed "Invest With Safety, Trade With Confidence," the Liberian exhibit included specimens of mineral, agricultural and industrial products displayed by the Liberian Government and five Liberian companies.

P. 21

Liberia's Bureau of Natural Resources and Surveys displayed iron ore and associated minerals, diamonds, gold and other precious minerals.

18a

The Bureau of Cartographic Service showed mosaics and other maps showing mineral - bearing areas and their extent, forests, rivers, streams and tributaries.

Wood samples, map showing national forest reserves, and panels showing explorations, demarcation and harvesting of forest products were exhibited by the Bureau of Forestry.

Ambassador To Liberia Will Retire

Courier P.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat 6-27-59

MONROVIA, Liberia (ANP)—Richard L. Jones, United States Ambassador to Liberia, is expected to return to the United States next month.

18a

The Chicago diplomat and businessman who has served four years as his country's envoy in Liberia, is retiring from foreign service.

The Associated Negro Press has learned upon what may be regarded as good authority here, that his successor has already been selected by the U. S. State Department and that the post will be given to a white career officer.

■

THE DECISION to send a white representative to handle American affairs is declared by some Liberians to have been long nurtured by white career foreign service officers.

Monrovia was reserved for Negro diplomats and largely colored personnel for years because it was one of the few places they could be sent, according to departmental policy.

In the early days Liberia was the only post open regularly to a Negro Minister or Ambassador.

■

THAT EXPLANATION no longer holds water. The color line has been broken so far as foreign service is concerned. Clifton R. Wharton, dean of Negro diplomates, is serving in Roumania.

Dr. John Morrow was recently appointed Ambassador to the new African nation of Guinea, therefore, no longer can Liberia be claimed as the only top diplomatic opportunity open to Negroes.

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3 AFRICAN LEADERS CONFER IN LIBERIA

Times P.6-C

MONROVIA, Liberia, July 14 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana arrived here today for a meeting of the heads of government of Ghana, Guinea and Liberia.

18a

Dr. Nkrumah was greeted by President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia and President Sekou Touré of Guinea on his arrival aboard his yacht.

New York

For the next four days the three will discuss African problems in general and West African questions in particular at secluded Sanniquellie, 200 miles north of here.

Wed. 7-15-59

The question of the Ghana-Guinea union, France's atomic tests in the Sahara and the whole problem of independence and association or unity among African countries will be discussed.

There is a basic difference of opinion between Ghana and Guinea on the one hand and Liberia on the other on the term that should be used to describe the form of West African cooperation.

Dr. Nkrumah and M. Touré favor the word "union," while Mr. Tubman prefers "association."

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, July 14—The Ghana Trades Union Congress announced today that no ships carrying South African goods would be unloaded at Ghanaian ports. The boycott is in protest against South Africa's racial policies.

18a 1959

NIGERIA

No Wild Jungles Or Ferocious Beasts—

Post-Herald B'ham, Ala.

Nigeria Reminds Dr. Berrey Of Home

Thurs. 7-30-59

BY JAMES WILEY

Post-Herald B'ham, Ala. Thurs. 7-30-59 p. 21 18a

HER LITTLE PEOPLE—Dr. Ruth Berrey, a pediatrician here for 30 years, who recently returned from a Baptist mission hospital in Ogbomosho, Nigeria, Africa, fondles a replica of a Nigerian woman at work carved for her by Nigerian patients.

A widowed doctor looked back over her 30 years of practice in pediatrics last year and figured something was lacking.

p. 21

Within a few months Dr. Ruth Berrey, of 2801 Rhodes-cir, was packing her little black bag for Ogbomosho, Nigeria, Africa.

Her first image to crumble was the story-book conception of tropical jungles and wild animals. "It looked more like Alabama," she said.

18a

Though Nigeria is only a few miles from the equator, temperature rarely rises above 80 degrees, because of the elevation, and the only ferocious animals are giant lizards.

Another surprise, not so pleasant, was the starving-among-plenty condition of the children she was to treat.

"Feed the baby beans every day," was a by-law of the mission hospital.

Beans Are Peas

The beans (actually black-eyed peas) are to provide protein for the infants who begin suffering from protein deficiency immediately after being weaned.

Nigerians have no cows to provide protein-rich meat and milk because of the sleeping sickness that attacks cows.

There are thousands of wild goats there, but superstition prevents natives from eating them, as it also prevents the eating of eggs, another protein supplier.

Superstition and paganism confront the hospital in even more violent ways, however, she relates.

One sect worships smallpox as its god and deliberately spreads the disease among its converts.

Though the lizards pretty well keep insects in tow, malaria still rampages.

She said Ogbomosho was once called the "White Man's Graveyard," because of the malaria and yellow fever that killed off most of the early missionaries.

Tuberculosis attacks not only the lungs, she said, but also the eyes, skin and spine.

165,000 Are Lepers

Some 165,000 of the 18 million population of Northern Nigeria are under treatment for leprosy, she said, though the problem has been greatly alleviated by abolishing leper colonies.

A large percentage of the lepers do not have a very contagious form of the disease and are now being treated as outpatients and live in normal communities, she said.

However, Dr. Berrey's tale of Nigeria is no tear-jerker. She enjoyed working where work was most needed and most deeply appreciated.

They did not have to recruit patients. The 36-year-old mud-brick hospital with 50 beds has about 250 natives on its outpatient list every day, including about 100 children.

There were three physicians at the Ogbomosho hospital, the largest in Nigeria, and Nigeria averages one doctor per 200,000 patients.

Dr. Berrey said the natives were so happy to receive treatment that they "thought nothing of having to wait all day and then being told to come back tomorrow."

The spirit of the community is deeply Christian, as fostered by the Southern Baptist Assn., which supports the mission, though 50 per cent of the natives are pagan and 40 per cent are Moslem.

She was very amused and delighted to see the timi (king) of Edi dressed in his leopard skin hat and fancy robe speaking English with a Southern accent.

And she felt right at home with Dr. William Williams, superintendent of the hospital, and Dr. Martha Jordan Gilliland, a surgeon there, who are both natives of Birmingham.

She lived with Birminghamians Frances Bell, a pharmacist, and Lolete Dotson, a nurse.

Dr. Berrey returned to Birmingham this month after a year in Nigeria, and plans to go back into practice in Birmingham the first of August.

Her father, the late Dr. W. H. Robertson, was a general practitioner in Clayton, and her husband, the late Dr. Ivan C. Berrey, was a doctor of internal medicine here.

She is a member of Southside Baptist Church and at the suggestion of Dr. Lamar Jackson, pastor, she applied for the trip to Nigeria through the Birmingham Baptist Hospitals.

'Miss Nigeria'—

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Until a few weeks ago, 16-year-old Nene Etule had never been outside her native village, had never seen a train nor a building of more than two stories. Miss Etule won the title of "Miss Nigeria" from among a thousand participants in a country-wide contest. Her visit to this country is sponsored by the Lagos Daily Times, Nigeria's largest newspaper.

15a

Nigeria's Coming Election To Be Nigeria's Biggest

Eagle
Tulsa, Okla.
Thurs. 10-8-59
p. 1

LAGOS (A N P) — Campaigning has begun in earnest here in Nigeria. The long awaited and vitally important elections will be held in December. They will be the biggest ever held in black Africa because Nigeria is the largest single area in the world where black voters will have control.

The two principal parties which will be effective are the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, led by Nnamdi Azikiwe, Premier of Eastern Nigeria and the Action Group headed by Obafemi Awolowo. There is a party in the populous North but it is not expected to place its leader, Alhaji Ahmadu Bello in the race. The immediate objective of these principal candidates will be to win the largest number of seats in the federal Nigerian Assembly. Whichever party wins will be able to set up the new government which will be called upon to rule the entire country when Nigeria secures her independence in Ocober, 1960.

312 Law Makers

The House of Representatives which wil be elected in December will consist of 312 seats. The party which wins the majority of seats will also be able to name its leader Prime Minister for all of Nigeria which will be then a really unified government for the first time in its history.

Nigeria is a huge place with a population of 35 million people. There will be 9 million qualified electors to vote. Nigeria has three regions: Western, Eastern and Northern Nigeria. Each region for some years has had its own premier and its own legislature under a federation which Great Britain administered through a governor, Sir James Robertson. After independence, a single administrative leader will be chosen. He probably will be the most important black political leader in the world.

Eastern Nigeria, Smallest

Eastern Nigeria is the smallest of the three regions. Enugu is its capital and Nnamdi Azikiwe is its Premier. Western Nigeria, headed by Obafemi Awolowo and perhaps the most advanced educationally and culturally is second. Its capital is Ibadan. Kaduna is the capital of the largest region headed by Alhaji Sir Ahmadu Bello recently knighted by Queen Elizabeth.

The northern region has 17 million inhabitants almost as much as the other two put together.

The rivalry in this election is intense with nearly a thousand candidates, but the real battle is between the leaders of the two principal parties, Azikiwe, American educated in Lincoln University (Pa.) and Columbia U. and Obafemi Awolowo, British trained barrister and graduate of Cambridge. Both are brilliant men with excellent records as administrators.

Azikiwe, Wealth Nigerian

Nnami Azikiwe, who has grown wealthy through various business enterprises, publishes a chain of half dozen newspapers, the leading one being the West African Pilot. Owolowo, while not a newspaper man himself, has two publications, the Daily Service, headquartered in Lagos, and the Irohin Yoruba, at his service. They are owned presumably by the Action Party. Last month the first issue of a new newspaper owned by the Awolowo interests named the Sunday Express made its appearance.

Both men have modern times. Zik building a chain of papers while Awolowo has employed a British public relations firm, Patrick Dolan Associates, to guide the publicity end of his political campaign and to direct his newspapers. Dolan promptly imported an American Negro editor from Chicago to help in conducting the papers his party controls.

Eagle
Tulsa, Okla.
Thurs. 10-8-59
p. 4

Awolowo Active Campaigner

Awolowo introduced a brand new idea into campaigning also. He flies about the country in a helicopter making his political speeches. In this he has an advantage over Zik. The latter refuses absolutely to travel by plane. Even in his trips to England and the United States (he visited America and Great Britain about three months ago) he went by boat.

The two Premiers are fortunate in that the third head, Alhaji Ahmadu Bello, is not running. He is head of the northern region the largest of the three and boasting a population of 17 million almost twice as much as the other two put together.

If the fight were between Awolowo and Azikiwe alone it would be a battle royal. There are secret rumors circulating about however, to the effect that the Sarduna of Sokoto has been won over by Zik's salesmanship and that he will throw the votes of the Moslem North to Zik. If so, assuming he controls most of them, it would give Zik a top heavy advantage.

Sat. 8-8-59 p. 1

VISITOR TO WASHINGTON, D. C. — Senator John F. Kennedy, (Dem.-Mass.), chairman of the African Affairs Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is pictured above in his Senate Office with Ade Thanni, Senior Information Officer for the Western Nigeria Government. Mr. Thanni is visiting the United States under an ICA program to study public administration and information services.

18a 1959

NIGERIA

NIGERIANS ENROLL FOR CRUCIAL VOTE

~~New York~~

More Than 25% of Nation's 34,000,000 People Sign Up for December Election

Sun. 5-10-59

Special to The New York Times.

LAGOS, Nigeria, May 2 — More than one-quarter of Nigeria's 34,000,000 people have registered to vote in the country's crucial elections in December.

18a

At stake is the establishment of a new Federal House of Representatives and the political group that wins will name the Prime Minister and control the country. Six months ago Britain agreed to give independence to Nigeria, the largest of its last remaining colonial territories. The date for independence has been set for Oct. 1, 1960.

The final voting list likely will be published in November, when the present House of Representatives will be dissolved. Registration has been going on since last January when it began in Eastern Nigeria.

Under the present system the centers of power in the country have rested in three regional governments — Northern, Western and Eastern. The northern region is the largest and has registered 3,600,000 voters.

Cameroons Seats Allotted

A total of 2,600,000 were registered in the Eastern region; 2,700,000 in the Western region and 146,000 in the Federal Capital of Lagos.

The British Trust Territory of the Southern Cameroons, which would have eight seats in the new House, is not taking part in the elections.

The control of Nigeria with its large population, its 250 tribal groups, religious differences and its admitted backwardness is a formidable political task. The Northern Region, the largest of the three areas, is largely Moslem, but the Eastern and Western Regions have geographic and economic advantages to offset the Northern Region's larger population.

There will be 312 members in the new House. Of this number, 174 seats have been allotted to the Northern Region; Eastern Nigeria will have seventy-three and Western Nigeria sixty-two. Lagos will have three members.

The division might indicate that the Northern People's Congress which, as the name suggests is limited to the people of Northern Nigeria, would dominate the otcome of the election.

North Is Scene of Fight

However, the powerful Action Group, headed by Chief Obafemi Awolowo, a lawyer, in the Western Region, and the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, which is led by the Prime Minister, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, in Eastern Nigeria, are fighting to control some of the seats in the Northern Region.

The North is expected to be the real battleground in the election, since seventy-four of its seats are in minority areas and will be the target of all parties.

As viewed by observers, there is believed to be little chance that Nigeria will follow the path Ghana has taken toward a one-party state. The three major parties, originally sectional and ethnic but now national movements, all have sufficient strength to check each other.

Since the London conference, Chief Awolowo has paid two visits to the North and Dr. Azikiwe one. Northern leaders, including Sir Ahmadu Bello, the Sardauna of Sokoto and heir-presumptive to the Sultanate of Sokoto, have as yet to begin any election campaign tours.

The three principal leaders involved are as unlike in background and experience as three men possibly could be. The Sardauna is 50 years old, an aristocrat in the Moslem tradition who was educated largely in Nigeria, but studied local government in England.

Dr. Azikiwe, who is 53, is known throughout the country as Zik. He is a member of the strong Ibo tribe. He is a newspaper publisher.

Chief Awolowo, son of a humble farmer of the Yoruba tribe, has studie law in England and has built up a successful law practice in Ibadan, capital of the Western Region.

Azikiwe visits U.S.

Afro American P. 1

Sat. 7-11-59

NEW YORK — Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, premier of Eastern Nigeria, landed at Idlewild International Airport here Monday for a 14-day visit in the United States.

Dr. Azikiwe, "Zik" to millions of his loyal followers, is in the United States to complete arrangements for the proposed University of Nigeria to be established at Nsukka.

While in the country, however, the popular prime minister will be honored in several different ways. He will:

Be guest of honor at a luncheon at Blair House, the President's guest house; be guest of honor at a luncheon given by David Rockefeller; be guest of honor at a program of the Overseas Press Club; receive an honorary degree from Michigan State University; be the guest of the governor of Michigan; speak at the NAACP national convention at Yankee Stadium;

Also be guest of honor at a UN luncheon given by Ralph Bunche; be guest at the University of New Hampshire, and be the guest of Sidney Poitier at "Raisin In The Sun," which stars Mr. Poitier.

* * *

HE WILL also visit several land-grant colleges to determine how he can best apply the principle in his country.

Several business and industrial corporations in New York have expressed a desire to talk with him and his staff concerning their Nigerian operations.

The Premier will be accompanied on his visit by G. E. Okeke, Minister of Education; Dr. Pius Okigbe, economic advisor; Lt. Col. E. C. Alderton, principal secretary; Mrs. B. Glew, confidential secretary, and C. Adophy, press secretary.

* * *

BORN NOV. 16, 1904, Dr Azikiwe received his early education in Nigerian schools, then attended Storer College, Howard University, Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, the University of Pennsylvania, and Columbia University. He worked during the summer on the editorial staff of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers.

Before returning to Nigeria he served as an instructor in political science at Lincoln University from 1931 to 1934. He edited the African Morning Post in Accra, the capital of Ghana, from 1934 to 1937, and the West African Pilot in Lagos, the capital of Nigeria, from 1937 to 1947.

Dr. Azikiwe served as managing director of Zik Enterprises, Ltd., from 1937 to 1953. He was a member of the Legislative Council from 1948 to 1951, member of the Western House of Assembly and Premier of the Eastern Region of Nigeria since 1954.

18a Afro Am Sat. 7-11

DR. NNAMDI AZIKIWE

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-6-59 P. 4

18a

CHIEF JUSTICE OF NIGERIA, Adetokunbo Ademoln (right) visited Supreme Liberty Life's Home Office and is shown reviewing District Manager's Report Sheet with Mrs. Dorothy Curry, accounting machine operator, Auditing Department. Atty. C. Francis Stradford (left) and Mahbubul Alam, editor, East Pakistan, accompanied the Chief Justice on the tour.

E. Nigerian Chief To Visit United States

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 7-4-59 P. 1

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Premier of Eastern Nigeria, is arriving at Idlewild International Airport, New York City, Monday for an unofficial visit in the United States from July 6 to 22.

Dr. Azikiwe's mission will be primarily concerned with arrangements for the organization, administration and management of the proposed University of Nigeria at Nsukka in the Eastern Region of Nigeria.

Before arriving here, the Premier had discussions with the Inter-University Council and the University of London in Great Britain.

18a

While in the United States he will have conferences at Michigan

State University, the University of New Hampshire, leading foundations, the International Cooperation Administration, and other interested organizations concerning the curricula, faculty and administration of the proposed University of Nigeria and the financial arrangements for its establishment.

Dr. Azikiwe and his advisers will also discuss with business and industrial corporations in New York various projects associated wth the economic development program of Eastern Nigeria.

In Washington he will confer with officials of the State and Commerce Departments and will be the guest of honor at a luncheon at Blair House, the President's Guest House.

The African-American Institute, the Pan-African Society and various corporations will also give luncheons or dinners in his honor.

At Michigan State University Dr. Azikiwe wil laddress a convocation and receive an honorary doctorate.

The program for his visit is being coordinated by the Nigeria Liaison Office here.

His itinerary includes New York City, July 6 to 8; Michigan State University, July 8 to 14; Washington, D. C., July 14 to 16; University of New Hampshire, July 16 to 19, and New York City, July 19 to 24.

The Premier will be accompanied on his visit by G. E. Okeke, Minister of Education; Dr. Pius Okigbe, economic adviser; Lieut. Col. E. C. Alderton, principal secretary; Mrs. B. Glew, confidential secretary, and C. Adophy, press secretary.

Born Nov. 16, 1904, Dr. Azikiwe received his early education in Nigerian schools, then attended Storer College, Harpers Ferry, W. Va., Howard University, Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, the University of Pennsylvania, and Columbia University.

Before returning to Nigeria he served as an instructor in political science at Lincoln University from 1931 to 1934. He edited the African Morning Post in Accra, the capital of Ghana, from 1934 to 1937, and the West African Pilot in Lagos, the capitol of Nigeria, from 1937 to 1947.

Dr. Azikiwe served as managing director of Zik Enterprises, Ltd., from 1937 to 1953. He was a member of the Legislative Council from 1948 to 1951, member of the Western House of Assembly and Premier of the Eastern Region of Nigeria since 1954.

Sat. 7-4-59

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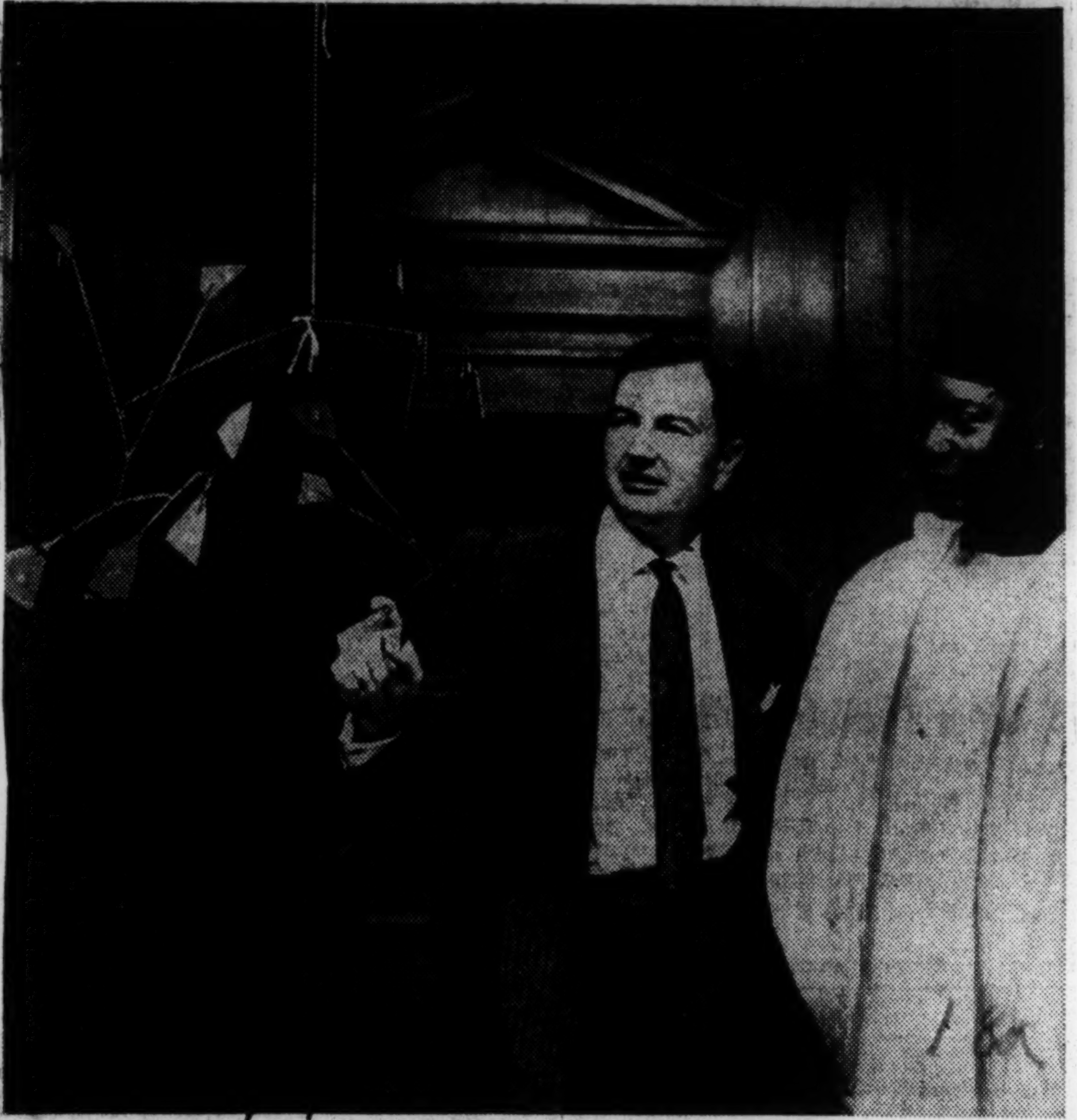
Nigerian Premier Is Feted by David Rockefeller



The New York Times

David Rockefeller, the vice chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, describes a model of a mobile by Alexander Calder to Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, the Premier of Eastern Nigeria. The mobile is under consideration for installation in the bank's new Park Avenue office.

Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Premier of Eastern Nigeria, got off yesterday to a busy round of promoting American interest in his country's educational and economic systems.

The West African nationalist leader, whose administrative region will become part of an independent Nigeria next year, arrived Sunday for a seventeen-day visit in this country. Yesterday, Dr. Azikiwe and his party visited headquarters offices here of major companies which may have future investment interest in Nigeria.

A highlight of the tour yesterday was a private luncheon given for the visitors by David Rockefeller, vice chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank at the bank's offices at 18 Pine Street.

Dr. Azikiwe and his entourage were intrigued with the model of a large mobile shown to them by Mr. Rockefeller.

NIGERIAN OFFICIAL WILL SEEK U.S. AID

Times

New York

Regional Leader to Request Help for Education and Economy During Visit

Sat. 7-4-59

By KENNETT LOVE

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 3 — Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Prime Minister of Eastern Nigeria, will seek United States technical aid and industrial investment to develop his country's educational system and economy on a seventeen-day visit scheduled to begin Sunday.

p 40

The West African nationalist leader, whose administrative region will become part of an independent Nigeria next year, outlined his objectives at a news conference here today.

Mr. Azikiwe said his first goal was to complete talks with United States advisers and teachers on the establishment of a University of Nigeria. The Eastern Nigerian Government has provided funds for the university, construction of which is scheduled to begin in September. The Prime Minister wants to establish academic links with American universities and to recruit instructors.

Seeks Investment Capital

Second, Mr. Azikiwe said, he wants to impress on United States industrialists and financiers the advantages of investment in his region. He said there were opportunities for a chemicals industry based on coal, bicycle and automobile assembly plants, textile mills, rubber tire and shoe plants, pharmaceutical plants, motion-picture theatres and broadcasting stations.

Finally, Mr. Azikiwe said, he would renew contacts with the International Cooperation Administration in Washington on technical assistance in expanding Eastern Nigeria's elementary school system.

Beginning in 1956, the Eastern Nigerian Government put aside more than one-quarter of its revenue from the sale of palm oil and copra for a new university. The Government plans to accumulate $14,000,000 for the university by the end of 1965.

3,000-Student Capacity

The institution, built around a projected ten-story structure on the Nsukka plateau in the northermn part of the region, is to be completed in three stages. Its ultimate capacity is planned to be 3,000 students.

Mr. Azikiwe said it would be patterned after the United States land-grant universities, with emphasis on agriculture, engineering, science and business, as well as offering liberal arts courses. The Prime Minister said the conversion of Eastern Nigeria's railroads to diesel power had resulted in surplus coal productive capacity. He said coal would furnish the basic materials for an asphalt industry as well as for textile dyestuffs.

3 Regions in Federation

Nigeria is a federation composed of three self-governing regions with a population of more than 34,000,000. Eight months ago the British agreed to give Nigeria independence on Oct. 1, 1960.

The Northern Region is the largest, but the Eastern and Western Regions have geographic and economic advantages to offset the North's larger population.

In 1952-53 the Northern Region's population was 16,840,000, the Eastern 7,218,000 and the Western 6,088,000.

Eastern and Western Nigeria have been self-governing for more than two years. The North, dominated by Islamic feudalism, achieved internal self-government last March. Campaigning is in full swing for elections scheduled for next December to choose the 320-member federal Parliament that will rule the country when it achieves independence.

Each of the three areas will retain a measure of economic autonomy under the new federal Constitution, which will take effect on independence.

Nigeria First In Africa To Launch TV Services

Chicago Defender

Chicago Ill

Sept 7-59

P 2

LONDON—The first educational and commercial television services in Africa will be launched later this year in Western Nigeria by Premier Obafemi Awolowo's Action Group Government.

No less than 50 per cent of daily daily transmission time will be devoted to education programs for schools, adult literacy courses, advice to farmers and other public welfare services.

Disclosing this in London today, Chief M. S. Sowole, commissioner for the Western Region of Nigeria, declared: "The Awolowo administration is determined to press ahead and utilize all the latest techniques to raise the educational standards and thus the living standards of the people of Western Nigeria."

The Awolowo Government has already set the pace for education in Nigeria by introducing free universal primary education in the Western Region in January, 1955. Since then the number of children in the schools in Western Nigeria has more than doubled, to over 1,100,000.

Much has also been done by the Western Nigerian Government to eliminate mass adult illiteracy in the Region, on the grounds that educaion is the key to progress in other fields. In recent years adult literacy courses have been greatly expanded so that today Lager new pupils are joining these courses at the rate of 43.000 per year.

"The Awolowo administration is now studying plans to expand further adult literacy courses by means of television. Currently under consideration is a U. S. government project whereby community television receivers are located in remote villages to provide regular television education courses for organized village groups of adults," said Chief Sowole.

"The new television service will, in the initial stages, be provided in Ibadan, capital of Western Nigeria and the largest African city on the continent, and in Lagos, from Ikeja, the new development area on the outskirts of the Nigerian Federal capital. There is a potential television audience of several millions in these two areas.

"As soon as possible the television service will be extended to cover Benin. Further extensions of the service to other centers of population in Western Nigeria are also contemplated," Chief Sowole added.

The Western Nigerian Government has made an application to the Federal Government for the allocation of TV frequencies. A corporation will be established in due course to operate and manage the new service. The Minister in charge of television planning is Chief Anthony Enahoro, minister of Home Affairs and Midwest Affairs.

Chief Sowole said overseas interests are being invited to participate in the commercial side of the new project. Capital participation and programming assistance will be welcomed. Advising Premier Awolowo on this service is Patrick Dolan, chairman of Patrick Dolan and Associates Limited, London.

"Apart from the education aspects of the service," Dolan said in London, "there is a tremendous future for commercial television in Nigeria. This is only the beginning."

Nigerian Lawyer Is Queen's Counsel

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR

Courier

P 5

Sat 2-7-59

Pittsburgh Pa

IN LAGOS, Nigeria, recently, Chief F. R. A. Williams, Minister of Justice and Attorney General in Premier Obafemi Amolowo's government, became Nigeria's first Queen's Counsel in an impressive ceremony. The distinguished, 38-year-old Nigerian law officer and noted criminal lawyer is believed to be the first African to be so honored.

Chief F. R. A. Williams is, without doubt, one of emerging Africa's most able and promising law officers and statesmen. Chief Williams was educated at the Olowogbowo Methodist School and the C. M. S. Grammar School in Lagos. By 1939, he was enrolled at Cambridge University where he obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in three years. Returning to Nigeria in 1943 as a fully qualified barrister, Chief Williams immediately launched into practice on his own. He quickly gained fame and popularity as a criminal lawyer.

■

IN 1946, Chief Williams married Miss Beatrice Oladunni Moore, daughter of another barrister. There are three children of the marriage. In the same year, a Master of Arts degree was conferred on Chief Williams, in absentia, by Cambridge University. He entered politics by joining the Nigerian Youth Movement.

He became a regular contributor to the press, writing articles under the pseudonym of "The Gentleman With a Duster." Nationalism was at its highest peak in Nigeria at the time, and Chief Williams' regular column was read, widely.

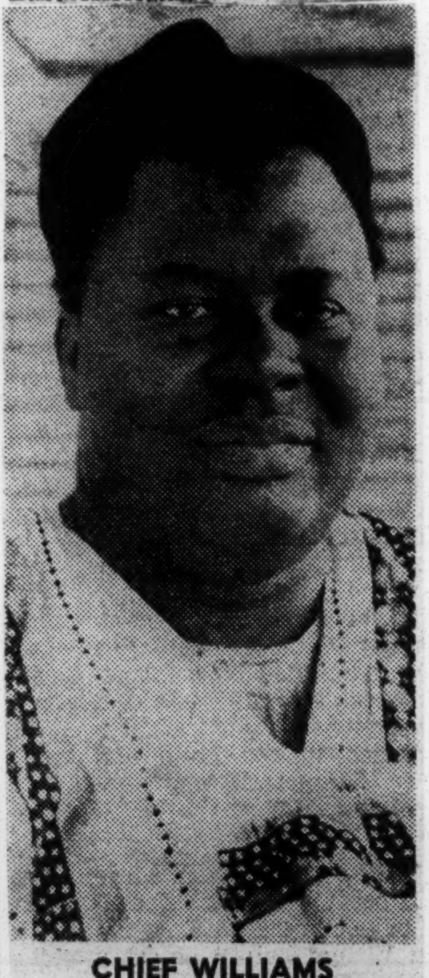
Early in 1952, Chief Williams was installed the Apesin of Itoko in Abeokuta. Two years later, he was honored again by being named the Bobajaro of Lagos. He is a leading member of the Action Group of Nigeria, the party which, under the leadership of Premier Obafemi Awolowo, is in power in Western Nigeria. He was appointed a special member of the Western Nigeria House of Chiefs in 1954 and became Minister of Justice and Local Government in the Awolowo administration.

When a separate portfolio of Local Government was established in 1957, Chief Williams retained his post as Minister of Justice and in 1958 was, in addition, appointed Attorney General.

■

Chief Williams, a staunch champion of freedom and individual liberty, was a key member of the Action Group delegations to the Nigerian Constitutional Conferences held in London in 1953, '57 and '58. With Premier Awolowo, Chief Williams played a major role in getting fundamental human rights entrenched in the new Nigerian constitution which will come into effect with Nigerian independence on Oct. 1, 1960.

Chief Williams was a leading member of the Action Group delegation to the recent All-African Peoples Conference in Accra. The Manchester Guardian earlier this month asserted that Williams and his colleague, Chief Anthony Enahoro, Minister of Home Affairs and Midwest Affairs in Western Nigeria, "Stood out above all other personalities at the conference. The Nigerian delegates were hard-headed realists who took the edge off the strident clamourings of the East Africans."



CHIEF WILLIAMS
. . . rare honor

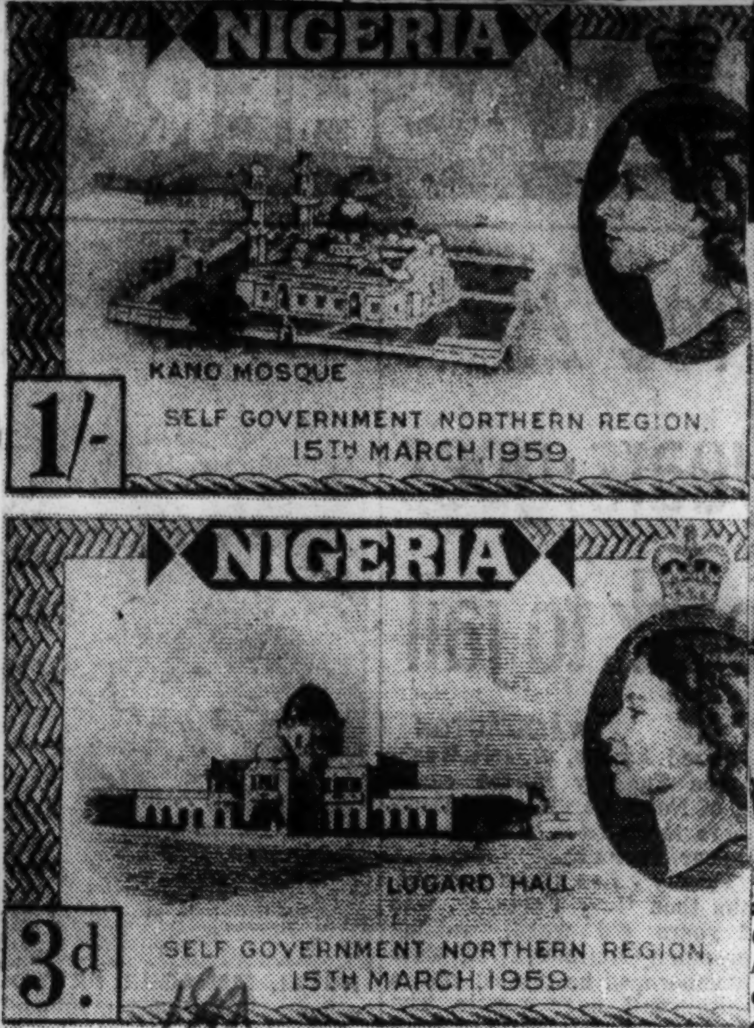
Atlanta World

Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 2-26-59

p. 1

CHIEF OBAFEMI AWOLOWO, Premier of Western Nigeria and Federal President ~~of the~~ Action Group party of Nigeria (left) greets Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, during the latter's visit to Ibadan, capital of Western Nigeria. This was the first meeting between Awolowo, who is likely to become the first Prime Minister of Free Nigeria and the Ghanese Prime Minister. The two African leaders are in many respects direct opposites. Nkrumah rules Ghana with a strong hand while Awolowo is Nigeria's great champion of fundamental human rights and individual liberty. While Nkrumah follows a policy of "non-alignment" in foreign affairs, Chief Awolowo has declared himself and his party "unequivocally in the Western camp" and has branded neutralism as "fraudulent" policy.



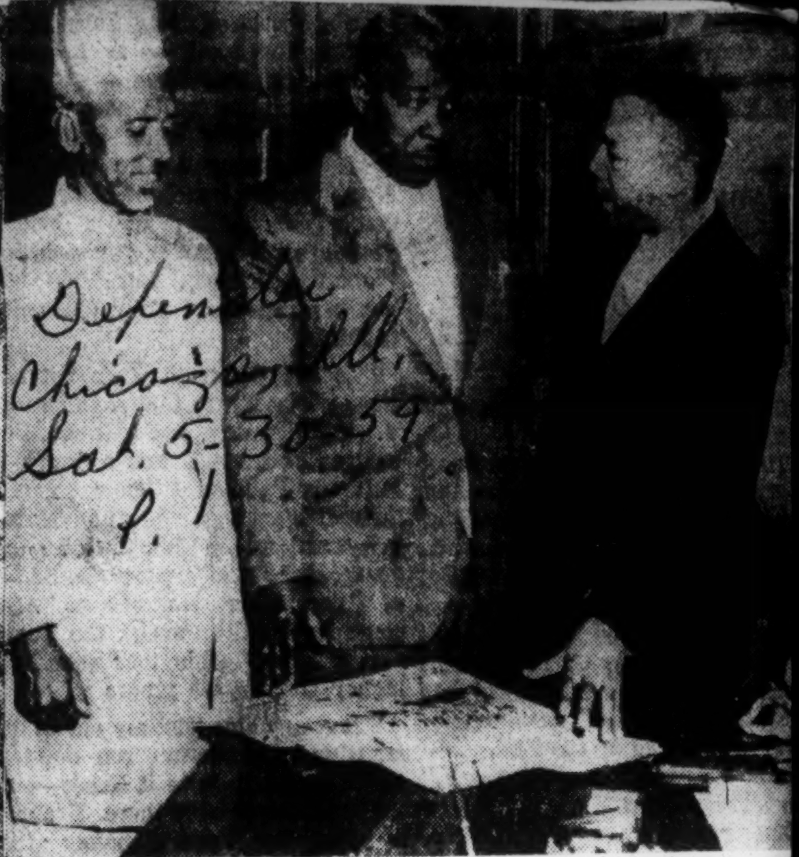
144

STAMP ON SELF GOVERNMENT — The Northern Region of Nigeria will issue two stamps to mark the self ~~government it~~ will achieve in March with British cooperation. They will carry a portrait of Queen Elizabeth and show two of the African region's famous buildings, the Lugard Hall, seat of the Legislature and Kano Mosque, marking the region's predominately Moslem religion. The two stamps, top, one shilling (14 cents) in green and black, and bottom, three penny (4cents) in purple and block.

Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 2-28-59



Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 5-30-59

p. 1

MAHBUB-UL ALAM, editor and author from Pakistan, (left), and Sir Adetokunbo Ademola, chief justice of Nigeria, (center) get a briefing on the **CHICAGO DAILY DEFENDER** from ediitor and publisher John H. Sengstacke, during their visit to the newspaper's offices last week. The foreign visitors were in Chicago as part of a visit to the U. S. Chief Justice Ademola is studying U. S. federal courts and judicial procedures. Alam is a participant in the Foreign Leader Program of the International Educational Exchange Service of the U. S. Department of State.

18a 1959

NIGERIAN

Courier
Pittsburgh
Sat. 8-8-5
p.16 18a

QUEEN MOTHER AWARDEE — Proudest Nigerian in London recently was Lady Kofoworola Ademola, wife of the Chief Justice of the Nigerian Federation, Sir Adetokunbo Ademola (Knight Bachelor). Lady Ademola is showing a friend, Lady Abayomi (right), the award of the Order of the British Empire which she received from the Queen Mother during an investiture at Buckingham Palace, London. The OBE was awarded to her for public service in Western Nigeria.

Color Bar Bans Toast By Rhodesian Leader

Times
New York ✓

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Oct. 8—The color bar in reverse prevented Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, from drinking a toast tonight.

Fri 10-9-59
p. 3
18a

Sir Edgar, who is a beer drinker, opened a modern £15,000 ($42,000) beer hall for Africans in Highfield Township on the outskirts of Salisbury.

Hundreds of Africans celebrated the event with glasses of bottled beer and light wine, but the Prime Minister was unable to drink a toast to the new venture.

A law enacted by the Government of his precedessor, R. S. Garfield Todd, a teetotaler and former missionary, says that "no specified liquor shall be supplied on authorized premises to any person who is not a native."

Author Returns From Africa

Lucille Chambers' Fourteen Months in Nigeria Is Base For Forthcoming Book

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 11-7-59
P. 1-6

18a Nigeria

MISS CHAMBERS AT WORK—Lucille Chambers, author of "America's Tenth Man," has returned from a 14-month stay in Africa, where she taught school and gathered material for another book. Here she teaches a group in Zik's College, Sapele, Nigeria, in a section. Before returning home, she toured much of Africa, motoring alone most of the time.

■

NEW YORK CITY—Lucille Arcola Chambers arrived in New York, Oct. [illegible], from Sapele, Nigeria (Niger Delta) on the M. V. Swedru of the Elder Dempster Shipping Line, after a pleasant voyage across 7,000 miles of ocean.

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miss Chambers, author, educator, lecturer and social anthropologist, has spent the past 14 months teaching at Sapele, a native town not easily accessible to the average visitor to Nigeria, in order to study closely the various African tribes there who are little removed from their primitive ways of life.

Sat. 11-7-59
P. 1-6
18a

She has toured all three regions — much of the motoring she did alone. She was guest of the Northern Information Service when the Northern Region was granted self-government, May, 1959.

As the only American in Sapele, she was a real curiosity to the children who called her the "European lady from America." During her hair-raising experiences while living among the natives in the steamy, hot rain forest of the Niger Delta, she managed to do enough on-the-spot research to complete another book in which she tells the present status of Nigeria and its people just prior to the country's independence from British rule Oct. 1, 1960. A grant from the Phelps-Stokes Fund (New York City) helped in her research project.

■

MISS CHAMBERS saw much of West Africa. She motored to Accra, Ghana and back to Nigeria last December, passing through the French territory of Dahomey and Togoland, where she marveled at the great contrast from the British countries. She also visited Takaredi, Ghana; Monrovia, Liberia, where she had a tour of the interior of the country and also had an interview with President Tubman; and

Freetown, Sierra Leone en route to the United States.

Miss Chambers found her book, "America's Tenth Man," being widely read along the West Coast of Africa and was glad that she had included the 1,000 photographs to substantiate her account of the participation of the Negro in American life because the frequent broadcasts of the Little Rock story made all one could relate sound suspicious. The book, which was released in 1957, has also been widely read in the United States.

Miss Chambers will open a New York branch of the West African Travel Agency and encourage Americans to take this revealing and rewarding trip to the rapidly developing West Coast of Africa, especially since two more countries will receive their independence in 1960. However, she advises that one must be sure of his safety before he leaves these shores.

ELECTION BATTLE WARMS IN NIGERIA

The New York Times

New York

Three Parties Seek Control of First Free Government —Vote Is in December

Sun. 10-18-59,

P. 8

By JOHN B. OAKES

Special to The New York Times.

LAGOS, Nigeria, Sept. 26 — When Chief Obafemi Awolowo drops out of the sky in his helicopter to deliver a campaign speech in the heart of the Nigerian bush, he is bringing twentieth-century politics to a country where witch doctors still hold forth in every village.

His barnstorming flights are the sensation of an exciting electoral campaign that will decide who is going to lead the most populous state on the African continent into and through its first years of independence. The election will be in December, but the country will not become independent until next October.

Nigeria has been called the "tranquil corner" of Africa. Her rapid political evolution under British rule has been taking place in relatively good order and in a reasonably temperate atmosphere. But strident campaign oratory and an inflammatory party press have, for the moment, disturbed the tranquillity and raised the temperature.

As the British stand quietly by, the three major parties here are slugging it out among themselves for the grand prize—control of the Federal Parliament and therefore of the destinies of this dynamic nation of nearly 35,000,000 people, which will become an independent member of the British commonwealth a year from now.

Nigerian politics, like Nigeria, is divided into three major parts, corresponding roughly to the three great divisions of the country: North, East and West. Each of these regions is organized into a semi-autonomous state, with its own premier and its own government. And each is dominated by a different political party, which gets its support from the principal religious or tribal groups in each of the three regions.

North Is Conservative

The conservative North, 75 per cent Moslem and containing about half of Nigeria's population, is governed by the Northern People's Congress. The Premier is Alhaji Sir Amadu Bello, who carries the title of Sardauna of Sokoto.

In the East, where the intelligent, energetic Ibu tribe predominates, the controlling party is the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, headed by one of the most dazzling of Nigerian politicians, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Premier of the Eastern Region, who is known throughout the country as "Zik."

In the somewhat more developed West, which is Yoruba country, the government is run—quite well, it is said—by Chief Awolowo, an able politician, and his Action Group.

West Has Social Programs

The West points with pride to its universal free primary education, free medical treatment for children up to 18 years of age, agricultural planning and other social programs, of which no other Nigerian region can boast.

The Federal Government, whose Prime Minister is Abubukar Tafawa Balewa, a Moslem notable from the North, is managed by a coalition of the Northern People's Congress and National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, two parties that have very little in common except mutual dislike of the third.

In fact, the issues in this election revolve far more around rival personalities (Chief Awolowo against Dr. Azikiwe) and regional and tribal differences than around political or economic principles.

The question of regionalism versus centralism is important here as in many other parts of Africa. None of the politicians desires to break up the Federation into entirely separate states, but Chief Awolowo is ardently advocating the establishment of two or three additional regions. He would like to carve a large slice of non-Moslem territory out of the Northern region, which now is overwhelmingly the biggest of the three and holds more than half the seats in the Federal Parliament.

Both Chief Awolowo's and Dr. Azikiwe's bitterly rival parties stand for "welfare-state" socialism, while the Northern People's Congress is conservative and traditional. Critics call the Congress feudal and anachronistic.

In the North, a small group containing some liberals, radicals and intellectuals is fighting the Congress. Any inroads that they and the Action Group make in the North in the coming election will indicate to what degree the rigid social structure is beginning to crumble in this backward region.

African Racial Feeling Bitter

The Times-Picayune

Dicrimination Is Termed Weightiest Anywhere

New Orleans, La.

By SIDNEY LENS

(Written for Chicago Daily News Service)

Sun. 10-18-59

P. 30

The action group of Nigeria, one of the country's three major parties, sports a flag with the lowly mosquito as its official emblem.

"If it weren't for the mosquito," says the Nigerians, "we would have been another South Africa with three million white men here." As it is there are only 16,000 Europeans in the country and Britain can yield power in 1960 with a certain amount of grace. It doesn't have to worry about a "settler" problem.

White men in Africa—called "Europeans" whether they come from Europe, the United States or Australia—are hated.

They get no credit for stopping the slave trade in the 19th century or ending the ceaseless tribal wars. They rate no thanks for introducing medicines, modern knickknacks or education.

According to the Africans, the European did these things only so he could make off with Africa's gold, diamonds, copper, cocoa palm oil, cotton and other riches. "The only thing the European wants in Africa" says a Negro editor in Southern Rhodesia, "is cheap labor, free land and super profits."

'TWO AFRICAS'

The African chafes at the bit under the most weighty discrimination anywhere. For most of Africa the race relations in Mississippi would be a vast improvement. Before the European came Africans were poor, but their tribal system offered them a measure of equality and dignity.

Under European rule they remained poor, but became third-class citizens.

Actually, Africa is two Africas, with separate sets of laws for the Negro and the white, and large gaps in income and privileges.

The annual per capita income of Europeans in Kenya is $2800—$600 more than we "rich" Americans enjoy. For the African it is $50 a year. A European worker in Rhodesia earns more in a month than his African fellow worker in a year.

Even if he's far down in the economic scale he has a car and a servant, earns perhaps $100 a month more than he would in Britain and pays far less in taxes.

The African, no matter how old or educated, is always called "boy" or some other humiliating term such as "kaffir," "Jimfish" or "muntm."

If he wants to look for work in the city he must get permission from his native commissioner. If he has no pass or identity card he is rounded up in the city and sent back to the reserves.

Every now and then in Leopoldville you see police cordoning off an area demanding identity cards from Africans. In South Africa at least 1000 Negroes a day are arrested for pass irregularities. The white man suffers no indignities.

In the Belgian Congo, until the January revolution, an African had to be off the streets by 9 p. m. He was not permitted to drink alcoholic beverages. If he didn't show up at a police station when called he was guilty of a "crime" and prosecuted.

Education for white children in Africa is free and compulsory. For Africans it is inadequate, voluntary and more often than not unavailable.

CROPS RESTRICTED

In Kenya 60,000 whites and 180,000 Asians enjoy universal suffrage. The African has income and educational restrictions.

Sixty thousand whites elect 14 members of the legislative council; 6 million Africans elect only the same number. What makes the situation more galling is the fact that more than half of the members are appointed by the British anyway.

In Southern Rhodesia, where there are 200,000 Europeans and 2.5 million Africans, no Negro has ever sat in Parliament. To rate a full vote you must earn at least $2000 a year; the average African hardly earns one-tenth that much.

In Nyasaland 8600 Europeans run the government; 2.7 million Africans are also-rans.

Often the African is required to [illegible] only those crops that the European designates. Until recently in Kenya, for instance, he was not permitted to plant coffee trees, and even now he only gets a restricted allotment.

SQUEEZED ON LAND

In South Africa 2 million whites own more than 80 per cent of the land; 9 million Africans, only 13 per cent. Four thousand settler families in Kenya live in 12,000 square miles of choice highlands; 6 million Africans are squeezed into 52,000 square miles, in plots of six to eight acres.

Add all this to the segregated schools, the separate transport systems in some places, the discrimination in stores and hotels, the "European-only" toilets and park benches, the Negro ghettos in the suburbs, the restriction of movement—and you have some idea why the African is hostile to the European.

In many places a white visitor is told that if his car runs over an African he must not stop, but proceed to the nearest police station. Otherwise the danger of being beaten up or killed is too great.

A century of colonialism, far from narrowing the gap between African and European, has made it well nigh unbridgeable.

18a 1959 NIGERIA

American Cousin, Friend Give Gay Party For Nigerian Justice, Wife

Defender Chicago Ill p.14

Besides being a social highlight of the late Spring season, the lavish cocktail party and reception given by two of the city's most gracious hostesses took on the air of a story out of "Arabian Nights".

The cocktail party was held in the luxurious 50th street apartment of Atty. and Mrs. C. Francis Stradford who were co-hosts along with Mr. and Mrs. Claude A. Barnett at the reception for Chief Justice and Lady Ademola of Nigeria.

18a

The hundred or more top-drawer guests sat or stood enthralled while Mrs. Stradford told of her relationship to the Ademolas. One of the few American Negroes who can trace her origin back to Africa, Mrs. Stradford said that one of her early ancestors had come to this country as a slave.

After being freed, one of the slave's sons returned to Africa to find his relatives. He was the great grandfather of Lady Ademola.

On a tour of this country, the Ademolas left Saturday morning for Canada. This was Mrs. Ademola's first trip to this country.

Both of the honorees were garbed in the dress of their native country.

Mrs. Barnett chose a slender, black sheath with an ivory necklace made from the tusk of an elephant and matching earrings as her only accessory in which to meet the guests.

Her daughter Atty. Jewel Stradford Rogers, was stunning in a turquoise dress with puffed capelet sleeves for emphasis. Her only jewelry was a rhinestone pin on the bodice of the dress that was cut in a V in back and front.

Pink was chosen for the color scheme. Pink candles were in the candlebras, tiny pink bouquets were on the plates of succulent hors d'ouevres. A pink on pink embroidered tablecloth covered the long refreshment table and pink champagne was served from a huge punch bowl.

Among the guests who greeted the Ademolas were Atty. and Mrs. Raymond E. Harth, Judge and Mrs. Fred "Duke" Slater, Fletcher Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Phillips, Claude A. Barnett, Atty. John Rogers, Atty. C. Francis Stradford;

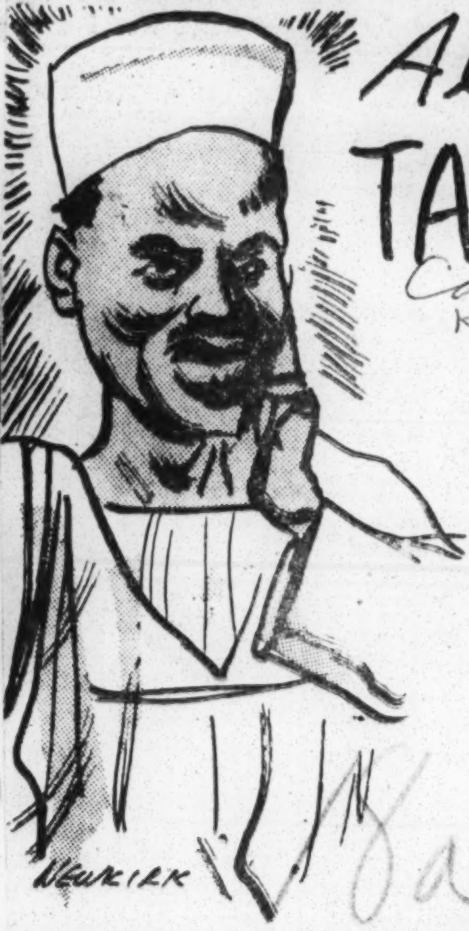
Atty. Edith Sampson, Atty. Sidney Jones, Mrs. Earl B. Dickerson, Dr. and Mrs. Maurice Gleason, Dr. and Mrs. Allison Davis, Mr and Mrs. Nelson Woodley, Theodore Charles Stone.

Dr. and Mrs. Albert Beckham, Atty. Theopolis Mann, Atty. and Mrs. Cyrus Colter, Mrs. Gonzales Motts, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Marvin, Eddie Madison and Dr. and Mrs. Elmer McMillan.

18a Nigeria

CHICAGO'S socially elite joined dignitaries high in diplomatic circles Friday night when Mr. and Mrs. Claude A. Barnett and Atty. and Mrs. C. Francis Stradford entertained at a reception honoring Chief Justice of Nigeria and Lady Ademola. Lady Ademola (center) is being served at a lavish buffet table by Mrs. Barnett (singing actress Etta Moten). At the left is Atty. Jewel Stradford Rogers (Mrs. John Rogers), daughter of the Stradfords.

Things You Should Know



Alhaji Abubakar TAFAWA BALEWA

Call P.25 Fri. 6-12-59
Kansas City, Mo.

IN LAGOS, THE CAPITAL OF NIGERIA, THIS PRIME MINISTER RULES THE BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORY! GRADUALISM STARTED IN 1946 —— AND THE STATE IS TO BECOME SELF-GOVERNING NEXT YEAR!

18a

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Would Use Sahara Desert

Africa Protests France's Proposed Atom Test Site

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 8-15-59

p. 6

Courier

(Courier African News Service)

LAGOS, Nigeria—France's proposal to test her atomic bomb in the Sahara Desert has aroused great discontent in Nigeria and other West African countries except those countries within the French Community, such as Dahomey, Togoland, Ivory Coast and the Mali Federation.

- **The silence of those French Community countries over this issue is giving some ground for belief in some quarters that the French proposal is a bluff by Gen. Charles de Gaulle as a showdown on Britain and the United States and the atom secrets.**

- **However, the press in Nigeria, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Gambia are still calling on de Gaulle to stop the test.**

The Daily Service of Nigeria, in an editorial, commented: "France, though one of the three Western powers, is excluded from sharing nuclear secrets with the United States, and President de Gaulle is determined to demonstrate to his Western allies that, in spite of America's secrets, France can become an atomic power. One can, therefore, understand France's grouse. And Nigeria has no right to interfere with her foreign policy.

- **But why pick on Africans as the ideal guinea pigs for France's show of strength? Why must France carry out the proposed nuclear test in Africa? Surely if the French want to demonstrate their atomic strength, they owe the moral duty to pay the price of their demonstration but in cash and kind. They have no moral right to endanger the lives of millions of Africans in this and future generations in their own race for recognition. That will just be wicked.**

"If President de Gaulle must proceed with the nuclear test, let him carry it out somewhere near France—so that he can see the full effects of his action. That is what the Ghana Government has told France."

■

IN GHANA last week, thousands of people, led by Krobo Edusei, Ghana's Minister of Communications, demonstrated outside the French Embassy. The French ambassador, however, refused a letter of protest from the leader of the demonstrators.

- **In Nigeria, the Trade Union Congress of Nigeria—the country's central labor organization—staged a protest demonstration on July 22 at Lagos. Thousands of workers turned out with placards denouncing de Gaulle's attitude.**

Claude Leprevost, the French consul in Nigeria, scribbled a note to the leader of the demonstrators saying that it was his duty not to accept any letter aiming at interfering with the internal affairs of France, in refusing to meet and receive a letter from the demonstrators.

Scientists of the University Colleges of Nigeria and Ghana have warned against the effect of the radioactivity of this deadly weapon. And any obnoxious radiation from any part of the Sahara Desert from September to April will have a vital effect on lives in Africa south of the Sahara Desert because the northeast trade winds blow southwards from this region during this period.

Nigerians Study U. S. Government

Daily World Atlanta Ga.

F. M. 8-14-59

p. 1

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Six Nigerian officials, all of a ministerial or sub-ministerial level, are visiting this country to gather first-hand knowledge on how our government operates.

The group will be in the States for 60 days during which time they hope to visit Canada, Chicago, Puerto Rico, Pennsylvania and Tennessee. Their first week was spent in Washington where they attended lectures given by the Department of State to an international group on the history of this country.

They then visited several Government agencies included, the Veterans Administration, the Department of Agriculture and the Civil Service Commission. Two days were spent in the CSC during which time the visitors met with the three Commissioners, the Executive Director and Bureau Directors.

MEET TOP OFFICIALS

A spokesman for the group said they were very enlightened by a discussion on "The place of the American Negro in the Federal Civil Service, "by a group of Negroes employed in the Commission. Taking part in this discussion were Mrs. Rose Garrett, librarian, bureau of management services; N. Wilbert Johnson, inspector, bureau of inspections and classification audits; Mrs. Bernice Hooker, supervisor, investigations divisions and classification audits; Mrs. Naomi Saunders, secretary, bureau of field operations and James E. Nichols, secretary, bureau of programs and standards.

PLEASED WITH RACIAL CONDITIONS

The group of visitor confided to **J. Douglas Hoff, Manager of the** College and Foreign Visitors Program, that they were very pleased at racial conditions which they had observed in this country. They feared that it would be much worse. They had heard so much about Little Rock that they came to this country with a pre-conceived notion of what it would be like. One thought that the white people would get off the street if they saw a Negro walking down it.

Daily World

One of the visitors said they had been given every courtesy by Government officials but he was anxious to meet and talk to some of the "just plain people" and get their version on the racial problems in this country. He had been invited to dine in the home of one Washington couple.

Fri. 8-14-59

Leaving Washington they expected to tour the States, returning to the Capitol around the first of September for a four day stay before leaving the country.

HIGH NIGERIAN OFFICIALS

Included in the group were Okungbowa Ibukun Afo, director of recruitment, Government of Western Region of Nigeria, a position equivalent to the chairman of our Civil Service Commission; Alfred Adejume Olaopa, secretary, executive council division, office of Prime Minister, a position comparable to our secretary of the President's cabinet; Adobiy Thanni, senior information officer, ministry of home-affairs, Government of the Western Region of Nigeria, a position equivalent to our White House Press Secretary;

George Oka Orewa, assistant secretary, ministry of local government, the same as our undersecretary of a department; Andrew Iyere Wilson, senior assistant secretary, minister of Agriculture, the same as our undersecretary of department; and William Oga Ndop, senior live stock officer, Ministry of Agriculture, equivalent to our senior civil servant. All were from Ibadan.

Hoff said they were an interesting group, and he enjoyed having them because communication was so easy between them. They spoke perfect English which overcame the language barrier so often encountered with foreign visitors.

18a 1959

NIGERIA

AFRICA UNIONISTS BACK WORLD LINK

The New York Times

Mboya's Plea Brings Vote to Stay in Confederation Despite Ghana Move

New York

Special to The New York Times.

LAGOS, Nigeria, Nov. 15—The second African Regional Labor Conference ended last night with a resolution reaffirming its affiliation with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Nov. 16-59

The resolution was adopted after the chairman, Tom Mboya, had urged the delegates to be loyal to the confederation.

P 7

Mr. Mboya, Kenya's leading trade unionist, said there could be no meeting ground between totalitarianism and democracy in Africa. He said the conference had chosen affiliation with the international body because the confederation was fighting to uphold democracy.

Opportunities Are Cited

He declared that choosing affiliation with the confederation offered unlimited opportunities for carrying on the struggle for African freedom and projecting the African personality. He said there could be no question of abandoning the confederation for another organization.

Mr. Mboya's speech was regarded as a warning to the All-African Trade Union Conference sponsored by Ghana. Its supporters have been pressing for a break with the international confederation and maintaining that the all-African conference is the only group capable of speaking for Africa.

Mr. Mboya told the delegates their resolution was necessary to clarify recent rumors and misunderstandings. He said the regional conference supported the ideals of the All-Afrrican conference but was not prepared to abandon the confederation.

Seeks Financial Independence

The Kenya trade unionist also said the African unions were not doing enough to support themselves financially. He declared African dependence on outside financial help must end. He said Africans must organize and strive to help other nations instead of looking for help.

The conference expressed solidarity with the Algerian peoples and called on world trade unions to support "Algeria's struggle for independence." Another resolution protested the French plan to test an atomic bomb in the Sahara and urged France to abandon the test.

18a

URGES LOYALTY: Tom Mboya, Kenya trade union leader. His plea resulted in reaffirmation of linking of two labor groups.

The conference also invited the United Nations to take more interest in conditions in Portuguese and Spanish African territories. In all allusion to recent riots and tribal clashes, the conference noted that the "grave situation" in the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi and pledged support for the "people's freedom struggle."

ELECTION TESTING UNITY OF NIGERIA

The New York Times

Vote Tomorrow Will Guide Nation—Western Region's Premier Fights Split-Up

New York

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

IBADAN, Nigeria, Dec. 10—A chief apprehension about the impending independence of Nigeria is that the vast West African country of 35,000,000 will fall apart after the British yield sovereign power to the new Federal Government. Oct. 1, 1960, is the date set for Nigerian freedom.

P 7

On Saturday, a national election will be held to determine the leaders who will run the Nigerian Central Government for the next five years. There have been threats that one region or another will secede if a rival region wins control of the Parliament.

Today, however, the political leader who has been most persistent in demanding self-determination for the many ethnic groups in Nigeria gave assurances that he would not secede from the federation.

Chief Obafemik, Premier and political leader of Western Nigeria, of which Ibadan is the capital, said he was determined to remain within the Nigerian Federation regardless of the outcome of the election.

I cannot conceive any condition or situation that would ever bring about secession," he said. "Further, my party will resist with all its might any attempts at secession by any region of the Federation."

Federal Unity in Issue

Chief Awolow insisted, however, that the new states should be carved out of the existing three major regions of Nigeria the Western Northern and Eastern.

This issue is the rock on which the Federal ship could founder. Chief Awolowo's plan would detach a huge strip of territory from the Northern region, which now dwarfs the others in area and population.

The North is predominately Moslem. But there are more than 4,000,000 pagans and more than 500,000 Christians in the southern part of the northern Region. Chief Awolowo would remove them from Moslem domination and set them up as the Middle Belt Sttae.

Naturally, the Moslems oppose this scheme. The Moslem-led Northern People's Congress, which runs the Northern Government, says the North would fight to prevent any truncation of its territory. Many observers believe an Awolowo victory Saturday would be intolerable for the North and that the disintegrating of the Federation might ensue.

Chief Awolowo, whose party is the Action Group, would solve the problem by creating new states.

"It is because the Action Group and its allies dearly prize the unity of Nigeria and place an unqualified premium on the well-being, tranquillity and happiness of our people that we are insisting on creation of more states in the Federation of Nigeria," he said.

Chief Awolowo ended his campaign last night with a speech at the Ibadan Race Course. Several thousand men and women were lured to the race course in anticipation that the Princess, who has been barnstorming by helicopter, would descend from the skies. He engaged for his campaign a public relations firm—Patrick Dolan and Associates of New York and London.

Last night Chief Awolowo let his audience down by arriving by auto instead of by helicopter.

Ibadan is Nigeria's largest city with a population of more than 500,000. Perhaps 4,000 to 6,000 swarmed over the race course to see Chief Awolowo. The theme of his speech to his Western Region constituents was, "You never had it so good."

18a 1959

NIGERIA

South of the Sahara VII

Nigeria Outlook Good As Freedom Nears

180

Post

Alfred Friendly, Managing Editor of The Washington Post has just returned from a 2-month tour of Africa south of the Sahara. This is the last of seven articles in which he reports on the problems and potentialities of the restive continent.

By Alfred Friendly

Washington, D.C.

Sat 3-28-59

DA-4

Nigerians like to call their country the happiest corner of Africa, and they may be right.

It is squalid, dirty, ugly and teeming like an ant-heap. But, with Ghana it probably stands the best chance of any country on the continent to make a go of independence, which it will obtain in October, 1960.

It may even sustain a democracy, although no one should lay much money on it—in Nigeria or, anywhere else in Africa.

Better than any other African nation, it has kept good relations with Britain, winning its freedom from London without riots, violence or even any significant bad feeling. It will almost certainly hold, on a contract basis, a multitude of the British civil servants and technicians which help make the country run.

At the top, both in the federal government and in the three regional governments where most power still rests, the ministers have had some years of training and experience. They are drawn from a group of some 2000 university graduates in the country. They can count on another 5000 Nigerians studying in Britain, and several hundred in the United States, for future assistants and successors.

Signs of Progress

Nigeria's economic resources are hopeful; its commerce is coming increasingly into African hands; a middle class is emerging. By African standards, its educational progress is good, and there is already free schooling up to the sixth year for everyone in the Western Region.

But Nigeria is cursed by a couple of plagues endemic in all Africa, and by a couple more indigenous ones:

1. The "extended family system," existing to a greater or lesser degree throughout the continent, shows up clearly in Nigeria. It is a pattern in which any successful man must automatically support his relatives and their relatives. The tradition is so deep no one would dream of rejecting it. On the asset side, it is a perfect substitute for all the expensive organizations of a welfare state, such as social security, old-age insurance and orphans' homes. It also obviates the need for a graduated income tax. But it makes private capital formation exceedingly difficult and therefore is a spoke in the wheels of economic advance.

2. Tribalism, in Nigeria as elsewhere in Africa, fights against unity and modernity. Intertribal jealousies undermine the formation of a central unified state. An archaic and tedious system of tribal powers, vested in chiefs who are often regressive and antidemocratic, combats the concepts of free elections and those systems of administration, law, and land tenure needed in a 20th century state.

3. Politics in Nigeria is virulent, furious and incessant. It may also turn out to be extraordinarily divisive. The big unknown is whether political parties and their leaders, defeated in elections, will agree to the role of "loyal" opposition—and whether the winners will be content, on taking power, not to fall upon the opposition with the aim of exterminating it.

Put another way, the question is whether the political figures of Nigeria are Jeffersons and Adamses, dedicated to their country's welfare, or Aaron Burrs, more interested in their personal power and fortune. A lot look like Burrs.

In the Northern Region, the Sardauna of Sokoto heads a party and an area which are feudal, backward and Moslem-dominated. With more than half of Nigeria's population, the North holds the balance of power. The Sardauna himself is not interested in national office.

One-Man Show

In the Eastern Region, the famous Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe runs a one-man show. Neutralist, a poor administrator, jealous of any talent around him, **"Zik" cannot win a majority** in the coming elections next December, but may league with the North to form the federal government.

The Western Region, richest, most industrialized and advanced, is headed by Obafemi Awolowo, uncompromisingly pro-Western and anti-Communist. He looks like the nearest thing to his country's George Washington. But his every act, under the tutelage of an efficient public relations firm working in the best Madison Ave. tradition, is for political effect. For example, he is trying to set up a TV system, which is not a priority need for his region. But if he succeeds, his will be the first TV in Africa and the political impact will be immense.

4. The centrifugal force of regionalism in Nigeria is enormous. Furiously jockeying for power, the three regions will have difficulty in settling their political differences and in joining to concentrate power in the federal government, to make the unified central nation which today's conditions demand.

If the regions break apart, as they might, into three separate entities, it will be calamitous. If, by the exercise of patriotism, wisdom and restraint, they hold together after Nigeria's independence in 1960, they will constitute the biggest and mightiest nation of Black Africa, 35 to 40 million strong.

At that point, the pretensions of Ghana's leader, Kwame Nkrumah, to create and lead a broad federation of African nations will founder. For in any such future association, a unified Nigeria will be the giant and dominating force.

AFRICAN SESSION HAILS FEDERATION

18a

But New Western States' Leaders, in Ibadan Talks, Split on Way to Unity

Times

By THOMAS F. BRADY

Special to The New York Times.

New York

Thurs.

3-19-59

DC-3

IBADAN, Nigeria, March 18—West African intellectuals and politicians who are gathered here for a seminar on representative government and national progress applauded speeches today advocating African federation.

They differed sharply, however, on ways to achieve a coalition of the new African nations that were until recently under British and French jurisdiction.

Abdoulaye Diallo, Minister to Ghana of newly independent Guinea declared that independence was an essential prelude to any federation of the territories. But he said language and ethnic differences were not serious obstacles.

On the other hand, Dr. Emile Derlin Zinsou, Minister of General Economy and Planning in neighboring Dahomey, advocated the preliminary formula of the Mali Confederation of French West African members of the new French Overseas Community established by Gen. Charles de Gaulle. The states of the Community are self-governing but not independent, as France is responsible for foreign affairs, defense and monetary questions.

Dahomey Opinion Divided

Dr. Zinsou and two other Dahomey Ministers attending the conference at University College here favor the Mali Confederation with Senegal and French Sudan (now the Sudan Republic). Dahomey's Premier, Sourou Migan Apithy, opposes it.

After the April elections in Dahomey, in which the Mali federation will be an issue, Dr. Zinsou and his colleagues expect to be in opposition to M. Apithy.

M. Diallo predicted that France would block the Mali Confederation through a desire to maintain the direct dependence of the self-governing states on the metropolitan country. He said he could foresee no possibility that Guinea would federate with any but independent countries of West Africa.

Guinea has already entered into a token union with Ghana.

The chief opponent of the Mali project is Felix Houphouet-Boigny, political leader of the Ivory Coast, which is not represented at this conference. The Ivory Coast is richest of the French African states.

Other Africa Mentioned

Thomas Diop of Senegal, publisher of a magazine, Presence Africane, called for African solidarity with "oppressed" non-whites in South Africa, the Belgian Congo and the Rhodesias. The Belgian Congo is represented here by two nationalist leaders, but there are no delegates from the Union of South Africa or from the British Commonwealth's Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

Ayo Ogunsheye, director of extramural studies at the university here, outlined problems in the federation of the three disparate and ethnically distinct regions of Nigeria, which will become independent next year. The conference is being held under the auspices of the Congress for Cultural Freedom.

Ibadan is the capital of Nigeria's Western Region. This and the Eastern Region have had local self-government since 1956; Northern Nigeria took over local autonomy this week from the British Colonial Office.

Dr. Cartwright On Nigerian Univ. Council

Courier

P.4

Sat. 3-21-59

Pittsburgh, Pa.

18a

Dr. Carthwright

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Dr. Marguerite Cartwright, lecturer, Courier columnist and member of Hunter College Faculty, has been appointed by the Nigerian Government to the five-member Provisional Council of new Nigeria.

Scheduled to admit its first students in September 1960, one month before Nigeria becomes an independent nation, plans for the university are based on a study made under the auspices of the Inter-University Council of Great Britain and the International Cooperation Administration of the United States.

Last spring, President John A. Hannah and Dean Glen L. Taggart of Michigan State University and Dr. J. W. Cooke, Vice Chancellor of the University of Exeter, in England, made a detailed study of the educational needs of the area and completed plans toward the fulfillment of the project. Dr. Cartwright was in Nigeria last month, visited the proposed site of the new institution, and went over the plans with Nigerian officials.

18a

Pittsburgh Courier
P. 7
Sat-3-21-59

Nigerian Girl—Pictured is a typical Yourba girl from Ibadan, Nigeria. The African lass found it an extremely pleasurable task posing for the photographer when she discovered it would appear in American newspapers.

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3 PARTIES VYING FOR NIGERIA RULE

New York

Sectional Groups Expected to Prevent Formation of One-Party State

Times

By THOMAS P. BRADY

Special to The New York Times.

LAGOS, Nigeria, April 2—There is little risk, political observers here believe, that Nigeria will follow the path Ghana has taken toward a one-party state.

18a

Nigerians love politics too well, for one thing. For another, the three parties, originally sectional and ethnic but now growing into national movements, all have sufficient strength to check each other.

Sun.

And they represent what to Western minds is a logical range of ideology, spreading from the Right (the Northern People's Congress) through the Center (the Action Group) to the Left (the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons).

4/19/59

Finally, the Constitution with which Nigeria will begin independence in October, 1960, is federal and its clauses, guaranteeing political and personal liberty and regional autonomy, can be amended only by federal and regional agreement with two-third majorities.

P. 19

Authoritarianism Shunned

The lesson of what its apologists call "guided democracy" in Ghana is clear to most Nigerian politicians with whom this correspondent talked as well as to their retiring colonial rulers, and there is little sympathy here for the authoritarian ideas of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana. There is perhaps more risk, according to some British observers, that the Nigerian federation will become unwieldy and fall apart than that it will turn monolithic.

Campaigning is already in full swing for elections scheduled for next December to choose the 320-member Federal Parliament that will rule this country as it achieves independence.

Particularly in the Northern Region, the three parties are maneuvering and exchanging clouds sof verbal darts. The North is by far the largest of the three Nigerian regions, with more than half the territory and more than half the 34,000,000 people.

The smaller Eastern and Western Regions have been self-governing for more than two years. The North, dominated by the Islamic feudalism of the Fulani emirss under the British system of indirect rule, achieved internal self-government only last month.

174 Seats Are at Stake

In the new Parliament the North will have 174 seats out of 320, and it is this massive representation that is at stake in the campaign.

Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe's National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, based among the Ibo peoples of the Eastern Region, has entered into an uneasy understanding with leaders of the Northern People's Congress to form a coalition against Chief Obafemi Awolowo's Action Group after the elections.

This coalition is hampering, to some extent, the campaign of the Council's northern extension, the Northern Elements Progressive Union, which has regularly been the opposition to the Congress.

The Action Group, based among the Yoruba peoples of the Western Region, has no such handicap and is moving into the North with caravans of loudspeakers trucks and a campaign in favor of woman suffrage and against the corporal punishment meted out by the emir's traditional Islamic courts.

The understanding between the reactionary emirs and the mildly demogogic Left-wing nationalists of Dr. Azikiwe's Council has been brought about by the Action Group's decision to appeal to regional minorities for votes.

The Action Group is orienting its campaign in the North toward the pagan-Christian Middle Belt where seventy-four seats are at stake. It is advocating separation of this area from the Northern Region to create a new state lying along both banks of the Niger and Benue Rivers above their point of confluence.

In the East the group is advocating carving out a new state among the non-Ibo peoples in the region of Calabar. The Action Group has gone so far as to come out for reducing its own Western Region by setting up a non-Yoruba state around Benin, but it also wants the Yoruba speakers who live just over the Northern border in Ilorin to join the West.

The understanding between the Northern People's Congress and the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons is an uneasy one.

Federal Prime Minister Abubakr Tafawa Balewa, vice president of the Northern party, said recently:

"There is absolutely no alliance between us and the N. C. N. C.; and there is no more understanding than with any other party. You may quote me."

Muhammadu Inuwa Wada, Federal Minister of Works and political colleague of Mr. Abubakr, said:

"The Ibos look down on us, even though they emerged from the jungle and started to wear clothes very recently. They are disliked intensely in the North. Consequently we are being very careful not to praise the N. C. N. C. in any public utterance."

NIGERIAN REGION IS SET FOR GAYETY

Times p. 17

New York

Northern Area to Celebrate Coming of Self-Rule With Durbar and Festivity

Thurs. 5-10-59

Special to The New York Times.

LAGOS, Nigeria, May 5—A long fuse that was lighted in March is about to ignite its charge. The explosion will bring a brilliant shower of pageantry, gayety and celebration.

On March 15 Northern Nigeria achieved internal self-government. But that was the month of Ramadan, when Moslems fast. That was no time for a spectacle. May is another matter.

A score of events will lead up to a magnificent durbar, a march of 1,000 horses and as many men, all in grand array. A similar affair in 1956 astounded British visitors. This year's durbar is the work of even bolder imaginations.

Emirs Cling to Power

Northern Nigeria has taken a giant stride toward independence. It was not until 1952 that the Government here had its first elected members. Today the North has an elected assembly and an upper chamber of emirs and chiefs.

The Premier now presides over a Cabinet of nineteen ministers, including four emirs and a British Attorney General. He is Alhaji Ahmadu, the only man acceptable to the strong Fulani emirs—he is one of them—as well as the rising middle class.

The parliamentary forms practiced at the highest level have not taken root in the lower level. The emirs combine in themselves the judicial, executive and to some extent the legislative powers in administering their emirates.

In most of the emirates sons, brothers and in-laws of the emirs hold key positions for which their chief qualifications are their family ties. The Northern Government has had to move with caution and firmness to get the emirs to accept a few innovations.

Two projects—one under way and one under consideration—will probably transform Northern Nigeria's economy. The first is the extension of the railway from Jos to Maiduguri, near Lake Chad. The other is a hydroelectric project on the Niger River.

A site near Jebba on the Niger has been chosen for the hydroelectric development. But first the Government must find £65,000,000 (about $182,000,000) for a major station or £31,000,000 for a modest one.

Atlanta Banker Milton On Mission To Nigeria

18a

Atlanta World

Atlanta, Ga.

The president of an Atlanta bank will be one of a team of four men chosen by the United States Department of Commerce to spend two months in Nigeria on a fact-finding tour as part of the Commerce Department's Trade Mission Program.

The Atlanta representative, L. D. Milton, president of the Citizens Trust Company, will join his trade missions teammates early in May to make the trek to Nigeria for the dual purpose of promoting world friendship and expanding two-way trade with that African country.

Milton, the only Negro on his team, will join other financial dignitaries on the Nigerian tour. The leader of the team will be Herb Cummings, a career Commerce and State Department official.

Milton explained that the trade mission to Nigeria, like the previous trade missions throughout the world, will emphasized the exchange of ideas between the representatives of the United States and leaders from Nigeria.

"They will have questions they will want to ask us, and we will have questions to ask them," Milton said Thursday during a brief interview.

World

Milton, along with his partners on the Nigerian bound team, have been undergoing an intense orientation program under the direction of the State Department to prepare them for their important mission abroad.

Fri

The team was refreshed in areas of international relations that included instructions in international business practice, instructions on traits and customs peculiar to the host country, and a thorough lesson on the foreign economic policy of the United States Government.

4-24-59

18a

The men selected for the Trade Mission excursions are usually businessmen with recognized ability and specialized experiences in some phase of modern business practice.

Nigeria

On the team with Milton are included an investment banker with an outstanding investment banking concern in New York, a Seattle, Washington college professor with wide experience in marketing, and the leader of the team, who is the career Commerec Department official.

The businessmen volunteer for overseas service and work without compensation as a patriotic duty. The government provides transportation and a per diem allowance during the period of a Mission assignment.

The Mission specialist will provide free consultations and guidance to the hosts country's businessmen who query them regarding trade relations with American firms and present problems affecting exports, imports, tourism, investments, markets and licensing.

The Trade Missions Programs, which spearheads the international trade promotional activities of the Department of Commerce, is devoted to telling the truth about U. S. private enterprise and developing channels of two - way trade.

The Trade Missions are known as partnerships of private businessmen and the government, united in their efforts to establish person to person to contacts between American and foreign businessmen.

Milton is to be part of a program set up by government officials because of their belief that "continuous cultivation of enduring private - enterprise relationships with other countries must, from the long - term point of view, be our positive answer to the Soviet economic drive.

Sinclair Weeks, Secretary of Commerce, said "Trade Missions are effective instruments for the promotion and development of world trade and thus help to create a solid foundation on which to build lasting peace."

About 150 businessmen representing important phases of private American enterprises in every section of the country have served on Trade Missions abroad. Their names and achievements have been entered on the Honor Roll of the Department of Commerce.

18a

In Ghana—John Howard Thompson, 45, former Virginia school teacher, Treasury Department employe, catalogue librarian of the Library of Congress and U. S. Information Agency official in Nigeria, finds his diversified past of invaluable assistance in his present position as staff assistant to the general manager of Mobil Oil Ghana, Ltd.

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Free Nigeria Celebrates With Pomp

Herald Tribune

p.16

Northern Region Fete A Medieval Display

New York, N.Y.

By A. T. Steele

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

KADUNA, Nigeria, May 17.—The Middle Ages came to life here last week in a Durbar to celebrate the attainment of self-government by the northern region of Nigeria. With an area greater than Texas and a population of close to 20,000,000, the northern region won self-government on March 15 but found it expedient to postpone an official celebration.

Steele

Mon. 18

5-18-59

The Duke of Gloucester represented Queen Elizabeth II on the occasion. For three and a half hours he and the Duchess watched representatives of every province in northern Nigeria pass by in medieval extravaganza of pomp and color with occasional flashes of primitive Africa.

It was a pageant hard to describe except in the extravagant adjectives of a Hollywood publicity hack. An American observer summed it up neatly when he said: "I doubt whether Cecil B. DeMille could have matched this."

11,000 in March

Something like 11,000 people and 3,000 horses passed the reviewing stand in which, beside the Duke and Duchess, were seated such dignitaries as the Sardauna of Sokoto, Premier of the northern region; Alan Lenox-Boyd, British Colonial Secretary, and others.

The northern region is dominated by a tight aristocracy of Moslem emirs and chiefs, virtually all of whom were present either in person or through their riderless but magnificently caparisoned horses in the procession.

These dignitaries were easily identified by the attendants who swarmed around them—one twirling the brocaded umbrella, one holding the mace of authority, another the reins of the big man's horse, others blowing eight-foot trumpets to announce his approach, still others waving fans of ostrich feathers to protect him from heat and flies.

Arabian Nights Show

It was the sort of thing that Westerners could comprehend only in the context of the Arabian Nights entertainment or something like it, but which to millions of north Nigerians is a very real and very important feature of their present day life.

It was evident from the cheers and upraised fists that greeted the Sardauna and his subordinate chiefs that the semi-feudal system of the past still has a strong hold on the general population.

One wonders what changes will take place as northern Nigeria, along with the rest of the country, is plunged head first into the maelstrom of international affairs with the scheduled coming of independence for Nigeria on October 1, 1960. On that date, British overlordship will cease and Nigeria will be on its own.

U.S. aids Nigeria to raise standards

Afro American

P.7

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 3-7-59

IBADAN, Nigeria — The first and only American teacher training project in Africa is underway in Western Nigeria today because of the initiative of Premier Obafemi Awolowo's Action Group Government and the generosity of the United States.

America's International Cooperation Administration is providing much - needed basic assistance to the underdeveloped, but progressive Wester Region of Nigeria both in the field of education and in the realm of agriculture, in which the region's real economics.

Ohio University is carrying out the six - year teacher training project on behalf of the ICA, the first and only ICA Teacher Training operation in all Africa.

The project is designed to raise the standard of instruction in primary schools. For that purpose 10 Ohio experts, led by Dr. Lavern Krantz, have joined forces with the Ministry of Education in Ibadan, the capital.

* * *

THE SPECIALISTS, who include five women, will be in the Western Region until 1960 when they will be relieved by the second of three teacher teams from Ohio University.

The Krantz team have already organized a regional training college and the first 50 Nigerian teachers have begun a one - year course of instruction. The objective is to train 50 teachers annually in languages, arts, social studies, crafts, physical education, health and arithmetic.

Throughout this and future courses arrangements have been made so each member of the Ohio University team has a Nigerian counterpart trained in the United States.

The idea is to develop specialists in order to provide a permanent Nigerian staff to run the training college by the end of the six - year program.

* * *

IN ADDITION, the U.S. Government, through the ICA, is working at the Moor Plantation, Ibadan, investigating for the Western Nigerian Government many aspects of the region's agricultural economy.

A team of 12 experts, led by Dr. Gilbert Ahlgren, is undertaking research on coffee, cocoa, maize, cassava, beans and other crops, plus prospects for establishing dairy and bee herds on a large scale in the region.

The aim of this agricultural project is to stimulate the production of food on modern scientific lines and raise the standard of living of the people.

* * *

THE MOST recent American assistance has been in the form of the appointment of a distinguished scientist and technologist, Dr. Adam Skapski, to make a technical education survey.

In the field of technical education, the Awolowo Government plans to establish five Trade Centres and two Technical Institutes. One trade center has already been built at Sapele. Two more are scheduled to open in June.

AFRICA'S SLEEPING GIANT

Nigerian Modernism Overlays Dark Past

184

Evening Star

Washington, D.C.

Sun. 4-26-59

P A12

By SMITH HEMPSTONE
Contributing Writer

KANO, Nigeria—Nigeria is the sleeping giant of Africa. Its population of 33 million ranks it as the most populous state south of the Sahara. Within its borders France, West Germany, the Benelux countries, Denmark and Ireland would fit quite comfortably. Its natural resources are as varied as its people.

First of a series of articles on Nigeria by Smith Hempstone, a former reporter for The Star now on an extensive tour of Africa.

North of the confluence of the Benue and the Niger, the great 2,600-mile-long river from which the country takes its name, live Hausa Moslem tribesmen who before Columbus sailed, had organized states, walled cities, intricate financial systems, a learned judiciary, universities and a written language.

Until 1796, the fever-ridden coastal swamps to the south and the waterless Sahara to the north sealed the Hausa states off from western civilization. In that year, a Scottish surgeon named Mungo Park became the first white man to reach the Niger, the very existence of which had only been rumored before. Another Englishman, Hugh Clapperton, finally reached Kano, the great city of the north, in 1824.

Little Change Shown

Kano has changed little since the day Clapperton, decked out in his naval officer's uniform, walked through the city's gates. The great walls have crumbled but the maze of interior walls and compounds, through some of which a man must turn sideways to pass, still stand.

Kano was a great market town when Rome was young and to it the caravans still come with antimony in shining heaps, ju-ju bells, mirrors, bright cotton cloth, indigo, saddles and coral. For a price, you can get anything in the Kano market from a Cadillac generator to a slave girl.

Vultures, the dispose-alls" of the north, squat red-necked and obscene on every roof top. Down streets beaten hard by hundreds of years of bare feet come the lowing herds belonging to the Fulani, who are a long-haired, straight-nosed fair people said by some to be of Phoenecian stock. Christ would find nothing strange in Kano except the bicycles.

Cannibalism Recent

South of the Niger the land and the people are different. Here desert and savannah give way slowly to forest which thickens until, a few miles from the sea, it becomes impenetrable mangrove swamp. To the east of the great river live the Ibo people, a hard-working, acquisitive tribe steeped in superstition and addicted until recent times to cannibalism. In some parts of Ibo country, meat must be sold with part of the hide attached so that the authorities may know that a man is not peddling his Uncle Harry.

The Ibos and the other tribes of eastern Nigeria, particularly on the coast, have been in contact with white men for nearly 500 years. First came the slavers and from these shores they took between 3 million and 10 million Africans to harvest the sugar and the cotton of the New World.

When the slave trade ended in the middle of the 19th Century, ships still came to eastern Nigeria for the palm oil which is today one of Nigeria's three big exports. But malaria and yellow fever haunted the steaming lagoons and the white men never went inland: they did their business aboard ship, drank themselves into stupors, made fortunes and died.

The Proud Yorubas

West of the Niger lives the third great tribe of Nigeria, the proud and devious Yorubas. The Yorubas, unlike the Ibo who know no chiefs, are organized on the same autocratic lines which prevail in the north. Like the Hausa of the north, they are mainly Moslems. But there is no love lost between the two tribes. It is said that the Hausa hate the Ibo but despise the Yoruba. And the feeling is mutual.

The British took the Yoruba city of Lagos, the capital of Nigeria, in 1851 and the Yorubas are among the best educated and most civilized of West African peoples. The Hausa culture resisted westernization, the Ibos had little culture to build upon. The Yorubas had a culture but it was supple enough to absorb what the West brought.

Here in western Nigeria there were powerful Catholic kingdoms like Benin, converted by Portuguese priests 400 years ago. Today the Yoruba are hard-working, prosperous cocoa farmers.

Boasts 700 Lawyers

All of Nigeria flashes with color and dances with sound. Over the ruins of ancient civilizations rises a modern state which can boast 700 lawyers, hundreds of miles of paved road and railways and modern cities.

But the past is subtly mixed up with the present: slavery still exists in some areas, 40 lashes is the penalty for public drunkenness in Kano, and not three years ago primitive tribesmen took the heads from victims of a plane crash less than 100 miles from where a regional House of Assembly was debating the introduction of universal education.

The sleeping giant of Africa, beside which Ghana is a two-penny state is stirring. Independence comes next year and with it the position of power in West Africa. But although her hopes are of tomorrow, a barely awake Nigeria still dreams of a barbarous past.

The path this new nation follows may owe as much to the one as to the other.

Next: Political Rivalries Wrack Nigeria.

Strange Contrasts Seen In West Nigeria's Capital

Post & Times Herald

Washington, D.C.

180

Thurs. 6-4-59

P. 17 B

By A. T. Steele
Herald Tribune News Service

IBADAN, Nigeria—This capital of Nigeria's western region prides itself on being the largest Negro city in Africa. And looking down on the sea of rusted tin roofs, one finds the claim easy enough to believe.

Around this vast cluster of tin-roofed shacks, and in striking contrast to it, rise the newer parts of the city—the multi-storied office buildings of the western region government, the splendid spread of the university college, the scores of modern residences for officials and the well-to-do scattered about the city's environs.

But it is in the old city, where most of Ibadan's half-million inhabitants live, that one has to be to feel the real pulse beat of the town.

There is a general aspect of poverty, but it is not a depressing kind of poverty. The faces in the street are cheerful faces, and the standard of living, though low, is no lower than in other parts of Nigeria. Small shops line the dusty streets, and crudely drawn signs proclaim their wares. You pass a "Blessed Battery-Charging Company," a "Who You" bar, a church of the Cherubim and the Seraphim.

Deep in the city you come upon the juju market with its grisly displays of dried animal remains, magic mixtures, fetishes, animal skulls and some live things such as specimens of a prized green lizard capable of swiveling its beady eyes in complete independence of each other.

One becomes used to such contrasts in Africa. The people of western Nigeria are among the more advanced, educationally, in West Africa.

Here in Ibadan for example, primary education is free and a high proportion of the children of school age are attending school. This western region is the ancestral land of the Yorubas, the people who gave birth to the famous Ife culture. Though most Yorubas are farmers (cocoa and palm kernels), they like to live in towns instead of villages, and in square houses instead of circular huts. The western region government, under the premiership of Chief Obafemi Awolowo, is probably the most progressive of the three regional regimes in Nigeria.

Some critics think it is going ahead too fast, for example, with its scheme for a television network this year—the first in black Africa. They point out that relatively few of the western region's 7 million people can afford to buy TV sets and that, in any case, the majority are still without electricity.

But such objections have not deterred the government. Anthony Enahora, Minister of Home Affairs, who is pushing the scheme, says that TV will reach about 20 per cent of the people in the area, and that at least half the viewing time will be devoted to educational matters.

African Riot Broken Up With Guns

Post-Herald

Native Nationalism Erupts In British Federation

18a

Birmingham Ala.

BLANTYRE, Nyasaland, Feb. 27 (AP)—Security forces broke up an African demonstration with guns and tear gas near Blantyre today. One African was killed and two others were wounded in this latest burst of native nationalism now erupting in Southern Africa.

In Southern Rhodesia, the British rounded up scores of African nationalists and hustled them off to barbed wire encampments. All was reported quiet in Northern Rhodesia, which with Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia make up the British Commonwealth Central African Federation.

But there were rumblings of trouble in the Belgian Congo to the north and occasional gusts of violence in the Union of South Africa to the South.

2-27-59

British authorities said the trouble in Nyasaland began when 200 Africans gathered outside the courthouse at Chigaru, 30 miles south of Blantyre.

The crowd demanded the release of two African National Congress officials on trial inside. Those in the crowd brandished stones and iron bars.

Minor incidents, between rebellious Africans and white police and troops were reported from other parts of Nyasaland.

Dr. Hastings Banda, president of the African National Congress for Nyasaland, said the tense and dangerous situation here would "solve itself, if the government does not get panicky."

Banda, who has the support of three million Africans in the protectorate, said his relations with Gov. Gen. Sir Robert Armitage are excellent.

He said the violence in Nyasaland is "not organized by anybody. It is just spontaneous."

Banda attacked Sir Roy Welensky, prime minister of the federation bitterly.

"If Welensky thought he would cow the people of this country with the air force he is mistaken," he said. "The people are determined to get out of the federation. We always knew the people of Rhodesia were determined to dominate Nyasaland and Roy Welensky's sending of troops confirms it."

Troops from Southern Rhodesia have been moving in by air, workmen have been bulldozing the sides of roads to remove brush concealment behind which assailants hide in stoning passing cars.

There was no indication that a state of emergency would be declared here and no official comment on the action of Southern Rhodesia.

In the Belgian Congo, a strike of 1100 African transport workers halted all public transportation in Leopoldville, the capital.

In the Union of South Africa two clashes were reported between police and African women who resented the issue of pass books to African women under the country's racial segregation laws.

Police wielding batons injured 22 out of a crowd of 2000 African women demonstrating at Pretoria.

British Attack Rioting Blacks

Daily News

Jackson Miss.

BLANTYRE, Nyasaland, (AP) — Strong security forces today tried to crush a wave of militant African nationalism the British government charged was instigated to massacre white settlers.

Screaming vampire jets and armed cars were called out to break up riots Tuesday that resulted in 26 African dead and scores of wounded, including 32 nationalists and several policemen.

Crowds gathered menacingly all over this sprawling British East African protectorate — roused to a fighting temper by the arrest of nationalist leader Dr. Hastings Banda.

3-4-59

The rioters were accused of using women and children as human shields in a raid on a prison at Mzimba to free a number of African nationalists.

The uprising shook the British government in London. Opposition Laborites in the House of Commons warned of "another Cyprus."

Nyasaland Riots Tied To Soviet

18a

Reuters

KITWE, Northern Rhodesia, March 10—Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, tonight linked the Soviet Union with the disturbances in Nyasaland through Soviet influence at last December's All-African People's Conference in Ghana.

Welensky said plans for fomenting unrest in the British protectorate were laid at the ACCRA conference, which was attended by a "strong team" from the Soviet Union.

The Prime Minister was speaking at an election meeting for candidates of his United Federal Party in the March 20 general election.

"We have it from factual evidence," Welensky said, "that direct contact was made between Russian representatives and certain of the African leaders from the Federation."

The Soviet Union sent a 7-man delegation, headed by V. A. Azimov, principal of Turkmen State University.

3-11-59

"I have had to face the charge that I am a scaremonger and that I raise the Red bogey," Welensky said.

"Well, I hope that these gentlemen who accuse me of this will be satisfied with the events of the last fortnight."

Meanwhile, in Nyasaland, Rhodesian air force planes airlifted supplies from Southern Rhodesia to security forces as African roadblocks and bridge-destroying operations hindered road transport.

Official reports said the road to Rumpi in the northern province had been extensively sabotaged. Three bridges were demolished and two others damaged.

During tonight's election meeting, Welensky protested the fact that Ghana, a partner in the British Commonwealth, not only permitted but appeared to welcome that plans for Nyasaland were made at the ACCRA conference.

Welensky also said that recent parliamentary clashes over the Conservative government's policy on Nyasaland showed the extent to which the Labor Party would exploit any situation for party gain.

NYASALAND ACTS TO AVERT STRIKE

Patrols Comb Southeast for Agitators in Tea Area—1,000 March in London

18a

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

New York

MLANJE, Nyasaland, March 8—Security forces combed the southeastern tip of this British protectorate today in a futile effort to round up about 200 Africans accused of trying to foment a general strike on tea plantations.

The situation here—eighteen miles from the border of Portuguese East Africa—became critical yesterday morning, when a baton charge by the police was followed by a volley of nine shots. Six Africans were wounded, two fatally.

While patrols guided by spotter planes worked the slopes of Mount Mlanje this morning, the highest officials concerned with the six-day-old state of emergency in Nyasaland met for three hours at Chileka Airport outside blantyre.

3-9-59

The officials are Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia; Sir Robert Armitage, Governor of Nyasaland, and M. R. Metcalfe, British High Commissioner in the federation.

'Whole Situation' Reviewed

A communiqué said "The whole situation in Nyasaland was reviewed."

The death toll of Nyasland's recent outbreags stood at thirty-nine today. This morning's operations did not involve shooting, but provided the first opportunity for reporters to watch security forces in action at close range.

The Mlanje district covers 2,000 square miles. The population is 300,000 Africans, about 250 Europeans and about 250 Indians.

About 25,000 Africans are laborers on the 25,000 acres of tea plantations. The plantations produce about 12,000,000 pounds of tea annually. The laborers earn 4 to 5 shililngs (56 to 70 cents) a day plus food and overtime or Sunday bonuses. Plantation capital comes from Britain.

No Disaster Foreseen

S. E. Illingworth, District Commissioner, said there would be no "economic disaster" if tea harvesting was stopped by a strike, but the results would be serious because this is mid-season.

Security forces picked up the supposed ringleaders in the strike threat. This touched off a series of incidents that culminated in the baton charge and fatal shootings yesterday.

This morning reports persisted that gangs were still roving in tea areas. Authorities displayed as gang weapons bicycle chains rigged to wooden handles and clubs with axe blades fitted through them.

Today's search party included African policemen, each armed with a steel-grill shield and a wooden baton bigger than a New York nightstick but smaller than a softball bat.

There were also units of a special constabulary — deputy sheriffs wearing blue helmets and armed with rifles. Another unit was of the King's African Rifles — African soldiers under white command. Units of the Royal Rhodesian Rifles were in reserve.

Mr. Illingworth said he felt that the African National Congress, which had demanded that white settlers leave the protectorate, was not really strong in this district, but that tea workers were vulnerable to intimidation.

Meanwhile, the situation remained uneasy in the remote Northern Province. Arson has increased. More was reported tonight from the province's Deep Bay region.

In Central Province, a Government rest house was destroyed at Santhe and the watchman injured.

Three hundred thousand leaflets were dropped today in Southern Province, of which Mlanje is the administrative center. The leaflets said the leaders of the African National Congress were under arrest and warned that persons who flouted the law would be punished.

Africans Protest in London

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 8 — A Nyasaland African led a street procession here today to protest last week's arrests of African leaders in his home. Such a demonstration in Nyasaland probably would have resulted in his arrest.

He is W. Kanyama Chiume, a 29-year-old member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council and a chief lieutenant of Dr. Hastings K. Banda, leader of the African National Congress in Nyasaland. Dr. Banda has been deported from Nyasaland to Southern Rhodesia and detained there.

Mr. Chiume said Colonial Office that Nyasaland Africans had plotted to "massacre" Europeans was "a fabrication of the worst sort."

About 1,000 Africans and whites joined in the procession. They carried placards and chanted slogans demanding the release of Dr. Banda and the end of federation. Policemen escorted them and there was no trouble.

18a

Associated Press Wirephoto

PRECAUTION AGAINST DISORDER: British soldiers stand guard in Blantyre, Nyasaland. State of emergency is in effect in the protectorate as a result of recent violence.

Man to Watch

Nyasaland's Firebrand

WHEN Dr. Hastings Banda returned to his native Nyasaland in the British-administered Central African Federation last year, after some forty years in self-imposed exile, 4,000 of his followers were on hand at the airport to drape him in a ceremonial leopard skin and to make a gift of a broom.

Herald Tribune

Symbolically the broom was the most important part of the ceremony; its purpose was to help Dr. Banda "sweep out the federation," and his firey charges to his countrymen to do just that—even at pain of prison sentences or death—have had much to do with the present rioting in that poor, but beautiful lakeland territory.

New York Times

The fifty - four - year - old, highly educated physician is a man of many faces. Dr. Banda calls himself "the extremist of the extremists"—but recalls that Churchill, at times, was an "extremist," too. The 6,000 whites who reside among some 3,000,000 Africans in Nyasaland regard hi mas a demagogue. Some observers — including some more moderate Africans — look upon him as an ambitious man who wants to become a prime minister through the traditional British colonial system of becoming a martyr first.

2-26-59

P 1

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AT any rate, Dr. Banda's avowed purpose is to establish Nyasaland as an independent nation and to end its federation, created by the British in 1953, with Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

At the age of thirteen, Hastings Kamuzu Banda, a member of the Chewa tribe, ran away "to acquire an education," as he said later, "because today one does not fight with spears; one fights with knowledge." His parents thought he had been eaten by lions, but it turned out that, instead, he had walked 1,000 miles—barefoot—to Johannesburg, in South Africa, where he got a job in the gold mines.

He saved enough money to come to the United States where he stayed for twelve years, and to move on to Scotland, earning several college degrees and becoming a doctor along the way. He went to London, where he established a highly successful practice, and moved to Ghana when the Central African Federation was created.

• • •

LAST year, two important events in his career occurred: he went home to Nyasaland and he attended the All-African Peoples Conference in Ghana. At the latter, observers noted that he was overshadowed by other African leaders and that he was passed over as the Central African representative on the conference's steering committee.

He returned home, it is believed, determined to reestablish his position. (A cartoon of him, with the caption, "I want to go to jail," and with the once-jailed Nehru of India, Nkrumah of Ghana and Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus hovering over him, was printed in an Afrcian newspaper.) "Ufulu!" (Freedom), he shouted, and the riotings soon began.

"In Nyasaland we mean to be masters, and if that is treason, make the most of it," he said recently. "We mean to be our own lords in our own house, in our own country and on our own continent of Africa."

ARCH PARSONS.

18a

Associated Press

Dr. Hastin Banda

British Fear Africa Riots Will Spread

Herald Tribune

New Outbreak In Nyasaland

By Gaston Coblentz

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The British Colonial Office today informed the House of Commons that the situation "remains tense" in riot-ridden Nyasaland.

New York

It was the government's first public acknowledgement of a five-day eruption of native violence in the British African protectorate.

The government's brief, noncommittal report on steps being taken to restore order in the area was presented against a background of rising anxiety here over the new challenge to white rule in British Africa.

Times 2-25-59

[Natives seized Wednesday a customs post at Fort Hill, on the Tanganyika border in northern Nyasaland, and took control of the immediate area, it was reported by United Press International. Officials appealed for help from police and military reinforcements sent to the region to quell previous outbreaks.

P 1

[The demonstrations in Nyasaland have resulted in three deaths since last week-end. The government announced that two natives were killed at Lilongwe Tuesday when troops dropped tear gas from planes on demonstrators and opened fire for the first time in the current trouble.]

This morning the British press began to give the rioting increased coverage and to warn the government that violence is threatening to sweep across all of Africa this year.

Sees Task Complicated

However, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Colonies Julian Amery, in reporting to Commons, made no mention of the broader implications of the rioting.

He merely conceded that it would "of course" have the effect of "complicating the task" of the Earl of Perth, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who is scheduled to arrive in Nyasaland this week end for talks with local officials on the territory's constitutional status within the six-year-old Central African Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The cause of the present rioting is that Hastings Banda, the native Nyasaland leader, wants his country to obtain immediate self-government and to withdraw from the British-sponsored federation.

Recalls Peaceful Status

Laborite James Callaghan, in questioning Mr. Amery in Parliament, recalled that until recently Nyasaland "probably held the record in Africa for peaceful, harmonious race relations."

2-26

Meanwhile, a strike by 4,000 African workers at the Kariba Dam site in Southern Rhodesia was reported tonight to have taken an increasingly ominous turn, with open anti-white demonstrations and violence. Workers were reported stoning buildings and cars.

[Construction of the Kariba Dam will form the world's largest man-made lake. The work has trapped thousands of wild animals which face starvation or drowning. Game wardens are trying to save them by moving them to higher land.]

Plot Charged To Africans

LONDON (AP)—The governor of Nyasaland accused African Congress party leaders Monday of plotting a systematic rebellion, including planned assassination of Europeans, Asians and Africans in the troubled British protectorate.

In a report to the British Parliament Gov. Sir Robert Armitage said many of the intended victims held high level jobs and included himself. He asserted outlines of the plot were laid down at a secret meeting of 140 congress leaders Jan. 25. It was the reason, he said, for the Feb. 26 decision to ban the congress, arrest its leader and put Nyasaland under emergency rule.

P 1

18a 1959

NYASALAND

SCATTERED INCIDENTS

New Violence Erupts In Nyasaland, Resentment Of Africans Still Burns

Advertiser
Montgomery
Ala.
3-5-59

BLANTYRE, Nyasaland (AP)—Scattered new violence was reported Wednesday night in this shaken British protectorate.

The fresh incidents were on a sharply reduced scale but resentment still burned among Africans over the outlawing of the African National party and deportation of its president, Dr. Hastings Banda.

Negro crowds reacted explosively to the declaration of a state of emergency and the crackdown on rising African nationalism.

Late reports said 32 Africans were killed and scores wounded Tuesday in riots police combatted with tear gas and gunfire.

There still was sporadic activity by crowds and several arrests were made.

Reports from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, said one African was shot dead by security forces in Dowa, Nyasaland. He was said to be one of a group demanding the release of prisoners from jail.

Another incident was reported at Nikolongwa, 18 miles east of Limba, where a crowd closed a post office after threatening the postmaster. Telephone lines were cut on the Cholo-Makwaga road and an African courthouse was destroyed by demonstrators in the Zomba area.

Stringent security measures continued. Many Africans returned to work. Railways, civil air services, factories and stores resumed operations.

But some small plants in the Blantyre area reported nearly half their work force absent and the civil service is still short of labor.

D. K. Chiseza, general secretary of the party who escaped the net thrown over the country Tuesday, voluntarily submitted to arrest Wednesday.

The protectorate's 6,000 white settlers now face the question of whether Banda, sitting in prison in martydom in Southern Rhodesia is a rallying point for the three million blacks.

Banda appeared to believe his disappearance from the scene would only strengthen the African campaigns to take the protectorate Federation and establish it as an independent state under African leadership.

Orton Cirwa, legal adviser to the now-defunct African National party congress, said in an interview: "We want independence. There we can't compromise—troops or no troops."

Cirwa said that secession from the federation with Northern and Southern Rhodesia and self-government go together in the minds of African people.

NYASALAND ELITE ARISES IN CAPITAL

Head of African Family Has Typist's Job—Rent-Free Housing Is Provided

Times
New York
3-22-59

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

BLANTYRE, Nyasaland, March 13—J. D. Sorter Khoza is a 39-year-old African with a primary education. He taught himself typing, and thus got a job with a white law firm here that pays him £20 (about $56.25) a month and gives him a rent-free house in the Soche Township government housing project.

In 1947, Mr. Khoza married a girl named Gladys. They occupy house No. L3-25 in the Chitawila area. They have a son, Patrick, 9, a daughter, Margaret, 3.

Among their possessions is an old-fashioned hand-crank phonograph. Their record collection includes such African numbers as "Vuramatumba" by the Lusaka White Star Band of Northern Rhodesia. It also takes in an exotic piece called "You Are My Sunshine" by Bing Crosby.

The Khozas' life is not typical of all or even most of the 2,700,000 Africans in this elongated protectorate on the western shore of Lake Nyasa. The great majority of them live in thatched mud huts ("wattle and daub," according to the official yearbook) of the most primitive type.

Members of the Elite

But the Khozas do represent the elite class, which now numbers nearly 2,000 families. Nyasaland authorities hope this number may increase as the general standard of living improves. Political evolution may eliminate the authorities, however, before that process goes much further.

At present, the way the Khozas live is representative of the best conditions available to their people, who make up 99.6 per cent of the population here.

The Khoza home has walls and floors of plain concrete; the walls have a yellowish tint. The roof is of corrugated metal and Mr. Khoza says it never leaks.

There is a sitting room with nine chairs and a table; a kitchen with a wood-burning stove and two bedrooms.

There is no running water or plumbing. The house is wired for electricity, but the current has never been turned on.

One of the bedrooms is kept as a spare. The family sleeps in one room, with each child having its own bed.

An alarm clock ticks beneath the phonograph in the sitting room, but Mr. Khoza does not need it to get up in the morning. Long habit has him out of bed between 5:30 and 6. In the half-light, he has a cup of tea, then dresses and trudges up the dirt road to the bus stop.

He pays fourpence for the ride to Blantyre, the capital, and usually has his lunch in town. He works from 7:30 until 4:30 five days a week; half a day on Saturday. He works in a shirt and trousers; a tie and jacket are not required.

His English is good by native standards; in his home, he speaks Chinyanja. His wife knows little English.

Corn Dominates Diet

Most of her cooking is built around corn. She can also make a small pumpkin go a long way.

When Margaret was smaller, Mrs. Khoza—who is ten years younger than her husband—used to carry the child to market on her back whenever she went shopping.

Now Margaret is too big for that. She may accompany her mother, hand in hand, or be left at home in charge of her brother. Patrick is fond of appearing to read The Rhodesia Herald.

"He can understand it, but he doesn't like to speak," Mr. Khoza said. The boy giggled shyly and covered his face with the paper. Finally his father pressed him as to what subject he liked best in school. The boy, who is in his fourth year, poked his head around the edge of a page and said, "Social studies."

On the day this correspondent visited the Khozas, it was apparent the family had dressed for company. Mrs. Khoza wore a cotton print dress showing roses scattered over a montage of newspaper mastheads. She had made the dress herself.

MISSIONARY TOOK A LONG WAY HOME

The New York Times
New York
Sun. 10-18-59.
P. 9

African Walked 400 Miles, Sailed to U. S., Studied for Years, Finally Returned

Special to The New York Times.

CHIRADZULU, Nyasaland, Oct. 2—Of the 1,500 missionaries in Nyasaland, one of the more unusual ones is Dr. Daniel S. Malekebu.

At the age of 16 he undertook alone a journey more adventurous than most persons experience in a lifetime. At his Providence Industrial Mission here, Dr. Malekebu delights in telling his story.

He was born near Chiradzulu in 1889 in a primitive African family. Working in the area was the late Emma B. Delaney, the first Negro missionary from the United States in Nyasaland. She employed him as houseboy and taught him English.

"When Miss Delaney left to return to the United States she wanted to take me with her," Dr. Malekebu recalled. "But my family opposed it. They said: 'We may never see him again; he might be eaten by those people far away.'"

400 Miles Through Jungle

The boy slipped away in the night to follow his teacher. He walked 400 miles from his home to the port of Beira in Portugese East Africa in four weeks.

"When I got there, she was gone," he said. "She had been carried in a hammock by African bearers to the port. It was the only way of traveling through the jungle other than walking."

The young African found a job as cabin boy on a ship that carried him to London. There a friend got him a job washing dishes aboard a ship to New York.

Dr. Malekebu laughs today as he remembers his astonishment at seeing the things Miss Delaney had told him about.

"Imagine! There I was a boy from one of the most backward ports of Africa. I could scarcely believe it."

He was detained four days at Ellis Island while the authorities made inquiries of Miss Delaney at her home in Fernandina, Fla. Then friends of hers from Newark called for him.

Dr. Malekebu remembers traveling there by elevated and underground. "I was overwhelmed," he said.

The following year, 1906, he started taking high school courses at Selma University, Selma, Ala. Later he took a pre-medical course at the National Training School, Durham, N. C., now North Carolina College, and received his medical degree from Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.

Brings Home a Wife

After courses in tropical medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and in theology at the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, he prepared to return to Nyasaland. But first he married a young graduate of Spellman College, Atlanta, who was the daughter of American missionaries and had been born in the Belgian Congo.

Dr. and Mrs. Malekebu returned to Nyasaland in 1920, hoping to rebuild the mission at Chiradzulu, which had been destroyed in 1915 in an uprising led by John Chilembwe. But British officials of the protectorate feared Dr. Malekebu would try to spread unwelcome political ideas learned in the United States.

He went instead to Liberia to revive a mission there for the Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention of the United States, with which he was affiliated. The Aborigines Protective Society in London finally persuaded British officialdom that he was not a politician, and Dr. Malekebu was permitted to return to Nyasaland in 1926.

Since then he has established the National Baptist Assembly of Africa and rebuilt the Providence Industrial Mission at Chiradzulu. It includes a school for 600 students, a hospital and a church that seats 1,500. Built of local brick, the church is 100 feet long and 44 feet wide and has a dome 65 feet above the ground. It was completed in 1933.

Dr. Malekebu and his wife make frequent trips to the United States. In 1958 he became an American citizen. At 70 he is still active and full of plans—including another trip to the United States in 1961.

18a 1959

NYASALAND

Africans Burn Homes of Europeans in Nyasaland

Inquirer
Philadelphia Pa
Sun 3-8-59
P. 4-3

BLANTYRE, Nyasaland, March 7 (UPI) — African mobs burned the homes of Europeans and African officials and put mission buildings to the torch today in northern Nyasaland, dispatches from the area said tonight.

The dispatches said a campaign of arson and sabotage had been launched by the African National Congress as part of a "white man go home" program.

An African agricultural adviser was beaten by a mob and the Watchtower Bible Society mission buildings at Kasunga were burned, the reports said.

In the Mlanje area, British-led security forces fired on a crowd and exploded tear gas bombs. One British soldier was hospitalized with injuries.

African extremists were reported sniping from trees.

Officials reported 39 persons dead and 66 injured since a state of emergency was declared last Wednesday.

The homes of African and European agricultural supervisors have been stoned and burned in the Zomba area to the north.

Secondary roads in the area were reported blocked by Africans.

News of the violence coincided with a special declaration of emergency in the northern districts of Karonga and Rumpi, where all persons were ordered to stop on demand and be searched by security officers or sentries.

Earlier today reliable sources said police had uncovered details of a secret jungle meeting near Balantyre at which 150 members of the Congress plotted a Mau-Mau-like massacre of Nyasaland's 7500 white settlers.

There was no official Government confirmation of reports that the police now have details of the meeting, although Prime Minister Sir Roy Welensky has charged a "massacre" was planned. Leaders of the African National Congress refused to say whether such a meeting was held.

It was said, however, that discovery that the meeting actually had been held led to the mass arrests of dozens of leaders of the African political group.

An official Government communique in Zomba said 249 persons have been detained so far under emergency regulations put into effect early this week. It said 136 of those arrested had been sent out of the territory.

Reports of the meeting came at tension among non-African residents of Nyasaland rose for counter-action against rioting Africans. So far 23 Africans and no whites have been killed in the riots, which began four weeks ago.

British troops in Kenya, hundreds of miles north of here, were on a standby alert today. Huge transport planes stood on runways ready to load units of the King's Own Royal Regiment at the first sign of trouble but the Nyasaland Government formally turned down the British offer of help.

British Massacres Continue In Africa

Afro-American
Baltimore Md
Sat 3/14/59
P. 9

BLANTYRE, Nyasaland, Africa — The brand of diplomacy that Britain reserves for its non-white colonies resulted last week in 37 Africans being killed.

The last five victims were killed after a state of emergency was declared last Tuesday in Nyasaland, a British protectorate.

Police claim that the killings came as groups of armed demonstrators set fire to schools, bridges and houses and stormed jails demanding the release of prisoners.

They were reportedly armed with guns, spears, axes and clubs and refused to drop these weapons when ordered. However, there was no report of any of the police being either killed or wounded.

* * *

WHITE NEWSMEN who reported seeing African natives beaten by the police were threatened. Covering one incident, they said that police and white settlers yelled at them:

"Get out or we'll smash you" and "I'll blow a hole in your guts."

Despite the British position that all the killings and tear-gas bombings have been necessary, a British infantry battalion was alerted to give support to the white authorities in Nyasaland.

According to the Daily Herald in London: "British troops will be flown into Nyasaland at the first sign of further trouble. The Cabinet has decided that local white Colonial troops cannot be trusted to be fair to the Africans.

"British troops are more likely to be unbiased."

* * *

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE British governor for Nyasaland, said that the demonstrations were part of a plot. He said that Africans planned to massacre white settlers. A drum which was to signal the outbreak of the killings was "spirited away" by his men, he claimed.

White settlers who lived in the outlying sections of the protectorate flocked to the city to be closer to armed British might. Some were flown out of the country.

They blame the African National Congress for the demands for freedom being made by natives in Nyasaland. Last week, they arrested Dr Hastings Banda, leader of the Congress in Nyasaland.

In doing so, the British probably overlooked the fact that leaders of resistance movements against British rule have traditionally been jailed—and have upon their release gone on to win freedom for their countries and become independent heads of state.

One white person was arrested compared to over 500 Africans. This white prisoner is Guy Clutton-Brock who advocates interracial cooperation.

THE WELL-KNOWN source of the Nyasalanders' displeasure is the proposed British-controlled federation of Nyasaland with Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

While the Nyasaland natives favor cooperation with the two Rhodesias — they see such cooperation as between nations not under British rule. With the British in power, they feel that their chances of winning independence, either individually or collectively, are very poor.

Dr. Banda is one of the leaders of the African National Congress which foresees an independent federation of African states.

Several prominent newspapers and members of parliament have favored giving Nyasaland the "right of secession."

It is pointed out that the present "forced and unwilling partnership" is unlikely to be a success.

This point of view is, except for Clutton - Brock, absent among white residents of Nyasaland. They favor continued subjugation of the natives.

The white settlers own most of the tilled lands and control the resources of the country. Wages for African workers are somewhere around four cents a day.

Despite some sympathy for the cause of freedom, the British Parliament voted 259 to 201 to endorse the government's position. The vote came as the result of charges that the government was associated with policies of repression in the protectorate.

Nyasaland Slaughter Plot Charged in White Paper

By Murrey Marder

European Bureau.
The Washington Post—WTOP

Post
Washington D.C.
3-24-59

LONDON, March 23—The British Government today published details of the alleged plot by African leaders for the mass assissination of Europeans and native "Quislings" in Nyasaland.

Critics here of government policy in the African protectorate said their immediate reaction to the new report issued as a white paper was that it was more specific but still lacked any concrete evidence.

Acting on the alleged plot and other incidents, a state of emergency was declared in Nyasaland on March 3 after a similar emergency was proclaimed in Southern Rhodesia six days earlier.

In both territories, which are part of the Central African Federation, hundreds of African National Congress leaders have been arrested.

Today's announcement in Southern Rhodesia of plans to drop a highly criticized preventive detention bill, and to free one group of detainees immediately, are regarded as attempts to ease the tension.

On Tuesday the Earl of Perth, Minister of State in the Colonial Office, just returned from Central Africa, and the Earl of Home, Commonwealth Secretary, will take part in a Nyasaland debate in the House of Lords. They will argue the only way to independence in Central Africa can be through "interracial partnership" and that Nyasaland must remain in the Federation.

Southern Rhodesia is the only part of the Federation with self-government rights: Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia are both protectorates. Nyasaland, the chief trouble spot, is overwhelmingly African with Europeans outnumbered more than 300 to 1. Its native leaders want no part of Federation.

The white paper published today was in the form of a dispatch from Sir Robert Armitage, Governor of Nyasaland, to Colonial Secretary Alan Lennox-Boyd in London.

Sir Robert's dispatch dated March 18 attributes the present Nyasaland crisis to the return of Hastings Banda in July, 1958 after over 30 years absence, the last 5 of those years in Ghana.

There were several incidents of violence last fall, the white paper said, and then a lull when Banda was attending the All-African Peoples Conference in Accra, Ghana's capital, in December.

Stone-throwing at police and other use of force mounted on his return from Ghana, the report continued, culminating in a secret meeting on Jan. 25.

From "a number of different sources" of a "nature and reliability" which cannot be "ignored" the Governor's despatch said, it was learned the African leaders planned that:

- "Unlawful" meetings would be held throughout the protectorate. If Banda were arrested, four of his aides were to fix a date for "R" Day to begin.
- On "R" Day there would be (1) sabotage of airfield, petrol dumps, telephone lines, road and rail bridges and the main power station at Blantyre; (2) "murders of district and provincial commissioners, district police officers and other Europeans, including missionaries, also of certain chiefs and other Africans classed as 'quislings;' in the townships Europeans and Asians were to be killed, including women and children," and (3) "assassination of the Governor and other senior British officers."

Nyasaland Riots Laid To Poverty and Reds

Evening Star
Washington D.C.
3-19-59

By SIR ROY WELENSKY

Prime Minister, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland
North American Newspaper Alliance

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Mar. 19.—By now the outbreak of disorder and rioting in Nyasaland, which has received wide publicity in the world's press, will be well known; but I question that the causes are widely understood.

Nyasaland, which joined the new federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland when it was formed in 1953, is a country of some 2,750,000 inhabitants the vast majority of whom are Africans and the vast majority of these are, in turn, still extremely primitive.

Perhaps I can emphasize this point by saying that the wheel was unknown to all but a handful of people in Nyasaland as recently as 70 years ago. Again, until recently education was something which had to be forced upon the Nyasaland African, and even today strong resistance is frequently encountered when the authorities attempt to apply essential soil conservation measures.

The present association of Nyasaland with the far more advanced countries of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia which make up the federation should be taken against this background; but it is necessary to bear in mind an important factor, which has had unfortunate and far-reaching consequences.

Free Choice Advocated

When federation was in preparation in 1951, it was the stated belief of the British Labor government of the time that the inhabitants of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia should make up their own minds about joining their territory to the new state under a federal form of government. Therefore, the British government instructed the administrations of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia that steps should not be taken to explain what federation meant to this vast illiterate mass of African people. They were to be given the facts with no explanation.

I do not question the good will of this decision which was fortunately reversed by the succeeding government; the sentiment was admirable; but this was, of course, grist for the mills of the demagogues, who soon appeared on the political scene in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia and who proceeded to shape themselves into the leadership of the African National Congress.

Their aim from the start was self-government for Nyasaland, within the shortest possible space of time, and without regard to whether or not there was the necessary material available not only to form a government but also to provide a civil service, to provide leadership in the economy of the country, to provide a judiciary or to insure that all the other basic essentials of a viable state were to hand.

Weakness Discounted

That the Africans in Nyasaland just cannot yet provide these things is something the leaders of the congress know well; they, themselves, have said so; but they do not regard it as important.

Instead, they subscribe as fully as any to that dictum which has been made popular in recent times, "Seek ye first the political kingdom and the rest will be added thereto," and they have gone further and made it their business, from the start of the life of the federation, to tell their followers that the federation is an evil thing.

The fact is, of course, that since federation the federal government has not only set its face against discrimination between the races but has also willingly accepted the need to pour money into Nyasaland in order to bring on the backward people of the protectorate as rapidly as possible.

Red Threat

Then came the All-Africa people's conference held in Ghana, in the course of which a grip was obtained upon the several African congress movements and when the inspiration was given to the present outbreak of violence instituted by Dr. Hastings Banda and his colleagues in the leadership of the Nyasaland African National Congress.

I have repeatedly been accused of crying wolf, or of political opportunism, when I have in the past warned of the danger of the Communist influence in Africa; but we now have evidence that contact was made between the delegation which went from this country to the Accra All-Africa people's conference and the large Soviet delegation which established itself there during the period of the conference, but which kept carefully in the background.

In recent weeks I have been asked whether there is any coordination between the outbreaks of violence in the Congo republic and the Belgian Congo, and events in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The answer to that is that there is probably no connection in the direct sense, but there are two indirect ways in which these can be linked.

Soviet Promises

I have drawn attention to the first, namely the "background" approval given by the Russians to the congress movements of Africa coupled with, we know, Russian promises of financial assistance. It must be obvious that Russia, which seeks so earnestly to control the Middle East with its oil and with its access through the Suez Canal to the Far East, cannot fail to be aware of the prize Africa is, nor can Russia fail to recognize that most of Africa is wide open to disruption and infiltration, for Africa as a continent is stil poor, and communism feeds well on material of this sort.

Therefore, whether riots occur in Blantyre or in Leopoldville, they suit the book of Russia in either case.

Secondly, there is a common link not solely between the Congos and our part of Africa, but also between the federation and many others of the younger states, in so far as the problem of Africa is largely one of backwardness and poverty, coupled with a desperate need for capital and skill which can be put to work to eliminate this problem.

Joblessness Cited

Although information about the riots in Leopoldville has been hard to come by, we know that there were many unemployed in that city at that time, and we know that the Belgian Congo in general was suffering from the recession which hit the copper mines of the Haut-Katanga hard. Americans in particular will know this, because American interests are closely tied not only to the copper market generally, but to the Haut-Katanga in particular.

In this there is not a direct parallel between Nyasaland and the Belgian Congo, but the position in Nyasaland is that the old tribal forms of employment are gradually going, as civilization develops, and the need to establish industries and to bring agriculture from its primitive tribal form to a developed and modern stage is most urgent.

Sir Roy Welensky, a former labor union leader, expugilist, locomotive engineer and newspaper publisher, is regarded today as the central figure in the federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and a major influence on the exploding African continent.

18a 1959

R ODESIA

AFRICANS INSTALL QUEEN OF BAROTSE

Mulena Mukwae Induction Marked by Colorful Rites in Northern Rhodesia

18a

Special to The New York Times.

NALOLO, Northern Rhodesia, July 22—The Barotse nation installed a new queen here today. A heavy-set mother of three became the third Mulena Mukwae since the advent of white rule in the Barotseland Protectorate.

She will help her 73-year-old father, Paramount Chief Sir Mwanawina Lewanika III, rule over 300,000 Lozi and other subject peoples in the 60-year-old protectorate. The male chief is always dominant. Local custom stipulates that the two rulers should live in separate capitals at least forty miles apart on the Zambezi River.

Mulena Mukwae's colorfully clad subjects paid homage to her today before her formal coronation ceremony. They danced with vigorous shaking motions and a one-two shuffle of their feet.

Sun. 8-9-59

Men gave the royal salute, an upward sweep of both palms that could be likened to a reverse salaam. The women trilled shrilly with a wagging motion of their folded tongues. Selected men pounded continuously on three drums and two wooden xylophone-like instruments.

New York

Instructed in Role

The formal induction, however, took place in a special meeting place, after Mulena Mukwae had been fully instructed in her new role by royal councilors, sent from the Paramount Chief's capital at Lealui.

The resident commissioner of the protectorate, representing the Government of Northern Rhodesia, also welcomed the 40-year-old Queen.

All day yesterday the Mukwae's people exhausted themselves welcoming the new ruler. War drums reverberated hour after hour during the night, warning off evil spirits and calling all to rejoice. The former Mulena Mukwae died in March at the age of 63 after a reign of thirty-three years. She was the only other Mulena Mukwae inducted in the presence of whites.

In compliance with practice, the new Mukwae was paddled down river yesterday from Lealui in royal state. She sat enclosed in the center of her fifty-foot royal barge. Thirty bare-chested councilors wearing crimson berets and black plumes of cock feathers propelled the green and white striped craft. The barge flew the Union Jack and the Barotse flag, a white elephant on a red background.

Ahead of her on the wide Zambezi River was a special drum boat, with three ceremonial drums and twenty paddlers. The halfnaked paddlers wore headdresses of lions' manes. The noise of the drums could be heard for several miles along the river, heralding the approach of the new sovereign.

Following the Queen's barge and that of the resident commissioner were twenty smaller canoes and other boats carrying luggage, the ruler's consort, spectators and devoted followers. All along the way the banks were lined with cheering, dancing subjects.

When the Mukwae left the river, she silently acknowledged the 3.000 screaming Africans who raised dust clouds on the beaches. She walked slowly to her temporary home in this royal village.

In accordance with custom, the new ruler must not enter her permanent mud and thatch palace until spirits of the dead have been exorcised. This may take several months.

With her husband, a former government clerk, and with the assistance of her male councilors, the new Mukwae will rule the southern dominions of the Barotse kingdom. She is also bound to accept advice and direction from British governmental representatives by the terms of the 1890 and 1900 treaties between King Lewanika and Britain.

Pan-Asia

REVISES SCHOOL PLAN: Yong Nyuk Lin, the Education Minister of Singapore.

RHODESIANS SPUR RURAL PROJECTS

The New York Times

New York

Development Program Seeks to End Political Unrest in Two Northern Provinces

Sun 10-18-59

P. 11

18a

Special to The New York Times.

KASAMA, Northern Rhodesia, Oct. 7—Modern villages, new crops, port developments and hydroelectricity are among projects planned by Northern Rhodesia's Government to transform its desiccated, poor and politically troublesome Northern and Luapula provinces into flourishing and stable areas.

A special development commission based here expects to spend nearly £2,000,000 ($5,600,000) during the next four years. Slightly more than £1,000,000 was committed in the first two years of the development program, which ended last month. Another £942,000 ($2,237,600) of separate funds is being used to provide hydroelectric power for this township, Abercorn and Fort Rosebery.

Both the Luapula and Northern provinces have been neglected until recently by this country's central Government, based 450 miles south in Lusaka.

Seeks Political Stability

Nationalist leaders have found ready followers here among the large Bemba tribe. The development commission is sinking large capital investments into the area to accelerate political stability. It also hopes to make the Bemba feel wanted after the years of neglect.

The two provinces have always been economically backward. They are known for a poor agricultural capacity. The Bemba subsisted by periodic hunting and raiding before the advent of white rule in 1898. An average of six persons to a square mile now live in an area slightly more than 100,000 square miles, about the size of Colorado or Nevada.

Since the start of large-scale Rhodesian copper mining operations twenty-five years ago, Bembaland has provided about 40 per cent of the labor in the mines. Villages have been almost denuded of young men and husbands. According to the latest statistics, about 60 per cent of Bemba men are temporarily or permanently living in urban areas.

Areas Are Improved

To curtail this outflow of labor to areas where Africans are increasingly facing unemployment, and to cope with those Bemba who may return home after retiring from mines or other industries, the development commission is attempting to make some of the northern areas more attractive economically. It also wants to prevent unemployed tribesmen from fomenting political trouble.

Fifteen miles from here the development commission is experimenting with a new rural township, which is to have urban amenities customarily unavailable in rural areas. Electricity, water and waterborne sewage will make the township, Mungwe, more attractive.

It is hoped that peasant farmers will till the soil around Mungwe under the eyes of watchful agricultural officers. The township will also become the nucleus for shops and light industries.

Schools Are Constructed

At first the model village will serve a population of 3,000. Work began at Mungwe last month. Within a year, the commission hopes applicants will have selected plots and made arrangements to build the first houses.

A £150,000 ($420,000) secondary school is also being built at Mungwe. Another such secondary school is being constructed at Fort Rosebery, in Luapula province, and primary schools have been started on Lake Tanganyika and in other isolated areas.

On the two provinces' three famous lakes — Mweru, Bangweulu and Tanganyika—the development team is attempting to encourage transport, commercial fisheries and tourist facilities that will be financially reproductive.

At Mpulungu on Lake Tanganyika, the Government is developing an international port to serve potential markets in Tanganyika, Kenya and Ruanda-Urundi. The port will also open a new route to Euorpe, cutting time and cost from the alternative routes through the Union of South Africa or Portuguese territories.

Timber Plantations Started

Softwood timber plantations have been started with the assistance of the Forestry Department and experimental pine extraction has begun. Softwoods for building purposes are now imported from Canada or the United States.

Under the development program, wheat, Turkish sun-dried tobacco, coffee and cattle ranching are being introduced. Proper crop rotation and soil conservation are being encouraged.

Small loans to African business men are included in the over-all development plan.

More than £200,000 ($560,000) also willl be spent on vital dirt road links between rural areas and urban markets and for the improvement of provincial grass airfields to permit two-engine aircraft to land.

18a 1959

RHODESIA

INFLATION BLUNTS AFRICAN ROMANCE

Times

N.Y., N.Y.

High Cost of Brides Gives Rich Elderly Natives an Edge on Penniless Youth

Date 8-22-59

CAIRO (NANA)—It's a sad day for the young African swain who has romance in his heart but nothing in his pocket.

The bride market in Africa is caught in such an inflation spiral today that tottering old men with fat bank accounts are beating virile young bloods in the race for the altar.

United Nations experts who have just toured the Dark Continent report that bride prices everywhere in Africa have been rising steadily over the last twenty years.

The prices are now so high, they say, that salaried young workers are finding money an "insuperable obstacle" to marriage, thus leaving much of the field open to their wealthier elders.

The United Nations observers found that men over the age of 75 years, seem to have the most wives, while those in the "twenties" are fortunate if they can manage to make one "good buy" on the marriage market.

It is traditional across East, Central and South Africa that if one does not have the money, one does not get a wife.

The "bride price," as it is called, not only compensates the bride's father for the loss of her services at home, but also demonstrates the serious intentions of the prospective bridegroom. In some African areas, payment for a bride is considered insurance for a happy marriage.

Price Range $36 to $144

The going bride price in the French areas of Africa ranges from $36 to $144—or the equivalent of those amounts in cattle, labor or local trades goods. In the British parts of Africa, a "good woman" can be bought for as little as $42.

While these may seem trifling amounts in Western terms, they represent a small fortune in some parts of Africa. And even if a working man does manage to raise the money to buy a bride, he then is faced with the "costly display" of the elaborate marriage ceremony.

The United Nations observers report that most Africans have no desire to change their system for the "free wife" of the Western world. It is as much a source of prestige for a young man to have paid a large sum for his wife as it is for a young girl to have been the object of a major transaction.

Ninety per cent of the time, a bride price is paid in cattle. When cattle are not available, then cash, merchandise, services, or a combination of all three may be used. The prospective groom may even pay the bride's father by working in his fields, although this is not viewed with favor.

Cattle Minimum in Kenya

In Kenya, a bride costs a minimum of three head of cattle. Among the Bakutu tribesmen of the Congo, the price is usually paid in "kongas" which are solid, highly polished brass rings welded to the woman's leg from ankle to knee. Among the Ibo tribesmen of Nigeria, the bride price may be paid in cattle, brass rods, labor, hunting guns or cash.

African men—even those with Western-style educations — do not seem to prefer the modern African girl who chooses to base her marriage on love instead of "prestige."

The United Nations experts note that a new male arrival in a town has little opportunity for marrying because all eligible women have already been sold to the wealthy aged of the town.

In many parts of Africa, a man's position still is judged by the number of wives he can marry and support. The Bakutu tribesmen marry as many wives as they can possibly afford on the practical premise that a woman is a "useful animal." Under a new Belgian law designed to reduce polygamy, only the first Bakutu wife is considered legitimate.

Legal Action Undertaken To Halt African Rioting

18a

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia (AP)—White authorities threw up a legal roadblock Thursday to bar from this British territory the nationalist unrest surging across much of Africa.

Prime Minister Sir Edgar Whitehead declared a state of emergency and outlawed Rhodesian branches of the African National party, spearhead of a native movement to break white political control.

Fri

3-27-59

Police raiding squads rounded up scores of party leaders and other Negroes under a tactical plan drawn up two months ago.

Whitehead announced in midmorning that police had arrested between 250 and 500 persons involved in what he called a vain attempt to undermine the loyalty of the government's African employes.

JOBLESS YOUTHS

Under the state of emergency, his government can detain anyone for a month. It bans gatherings of more than three persons, sets a curfew, and prohibits publication of information about Southern Rhodesia's security forces.

Whitehead said many of the party officials were jobless youths with criminal records and bloodshed might result if they continued to carry on a campaign of intimidation unchecked. He appealed for the people to go about their business as usual.

"The government believes that, with the removal of those responsible for stirring up strife, the emergency will be very brief," he said.

Two of the prisoners were James Chikerema, acting president of the party in Southern Rhodesia, and George Nyandoro, th general secretary.

These are part of a series o riots and other incidents that hav cast a menacing shadow this wee across the French Congo, Belgia Congo, Italian-run Somalia, th Central African Federation an South Africa. Their only apparer link is a restless surge for independence.

18a

Nyasaland mobs have cut th protectorate's main road link wit Tanganyika, a British trust territory to the northeast, and wit Dar es Salaam Tanganyika's bi Indian Oceas seaport.

SEIZE PORT

The Africans seized a custom port at Fort Hill, about a mil from an airfield which rioters previously had put out of action b strewing the runway with boulder and tree trunks.

Fri

3-27-59

The Nyasaland disorder prompted Whitehead to act, although his state of emergency proclamation covers only his own territory.

Dr. Hastings Banda, the firebrand head of the party, was safely outside Southern Rhodesia's jurisdiction. Banda, 54, makes his headquarters in Blantyre, the Nyasaland capital.

A London-educated physician who calls himself "The extremist of the extremists," he wants to take Nyasaland out of the federation and eventually unite it with Tanganyika and Kenya in hopes that would mean greater African political liberty.

Banda maintains the small white minority in the federation will swamp political aspirations of Nyasaland's 2,700,000 Africans, particularly if the constitution is amended next year to give Central Africa full dominion status, such as is held by Australia or Canada.

TROOPS DISPATCHED

The federation's government, headed by Prime Minister Sir Roy Welensky, has dispatched a company of seasoned African troops to Blantyre and others to Kariba, a trouble site on the crocodile-infested Zambezi River, separating Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

A senior Rhodesian official said a strike of Africans employed on the huge Zambesi River hydroelectric project had assumed a definitely political aspect. About 7,000 men are involved. The strike was launched by African laborers for higher wages after a recent accident in which 14 Africans and three white men were killed.

RHODESIA LIFTS BAN

Votes to Permit Multi-Racial Hotels in Future

18a

New York Times

New York N.Y.

Fri

2-20-59

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Feb. 19 (Reuters)—The Southern Rhodesian Parliament approved today a bill aimed at permitting multi-racial hotels in white areas of the country.

Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, told the House: "Visits to this country by non-whites will become very much greater in future and they will have to be able to live somewhere and meet people of all races."

The bill will not come into operation until the Governor has set a date for it to take effect.

The bill has been attacked by the Dominion (Opposition) party.

RHODESIANS TEST A RAIL INVENTION

Times New York

New-Type Transit System, Partly on Overhead Line, Proposed in Salisbury

Sun 7-5-59

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, July 2—A new kind of overhead railway on which it is said that trains could run smoothly and quietly at speeds up to 150 miles an hour has been invented by three engineers of the Southern Rhodesian Government service. The inventors say the system would be economical to construct.

p 15

18a

First word of the invention was given in the House of Lords in London yesterday by Lord Hawke, who urged the British Government to test the system in Britain. He described it as "a revolutionary overhead railway likely to be extremely valuable in opening up the great spaces of Africa with all-weather transport."

The inventors have tested the system with model trains in secret for six months.

The three men are on the staff of the Southern Rhodesian Government's Department of Engineering and Construction. They are the chief engineer, V. W. Hampton, a Rhodesian; Group Capt. G. D. Green of Ripon, England, and N. H. F. Renwick, also from England.

Patents Being Obtained

World-wide patent coverage of the system is being obtained. In the description it is claimed that this system would provide the quietest and smoothest railway in the world, running on pneumatic-tired wheels.

The inventors have named it "Pneuways." The train can run sixteen feet above the ground in towns and descend to ground level outside built-up areas. Here, it would operate on a single-track line with rails five feet apart, on a circular route, going from suburb to suburb and taking in Salisbury's African townships.

Captain Green estimates a Salisbury line would cost about £21,000 or $58,000 a mile to build, a figure regarded as low compared with subway construction.

A statement issued by the three engineers says:

"The highly industrialized major cities of Southern Rhodesia are, like every other city, encountering the major problem of transporting suburban passenger traffic to its place of work. And the requirements for a cheap and low running cost transport system is probably the most important factor in the future of Southern Africa's development.

"Orthodox railway systems require prohibitive capital costs on the installation of permanent rails capable of bearing heavy rolling stock. Omnibuses do nothing to avoid congestion of traffic and again are almost prohibitive in cost of operation. Other systems such as monorail and helicopters are in the development stage and have their merits under certain conditions.

Comparisons Made

"After exhaustive model tests, the inventors of Pneuways consider that they have achieved a method which obviates most of the disadvantages of traditional systems and incorporates many of their advantages. The scheme itself, like any other practical invention, uses a combination of well known and tried principles.

"It employs a twin rail track of reinforced concrete where the rails act as both beam and track. The train itself is drawn by light Diesel or electric motor power and the light carriages use standard pneumatic-tired wheels. All equipment is capable of mass production.

"Economic running speeds of up to 50 miles an hour may be used although speeds of 150 miles an hour are by no means impracticable. The train is stable in itself and the higher the speed the safer the whole train is under any conditions. The track can run at ground level or be elevated where required at very small additional cost.

"The invention is entirely suitable, not only for local suburban passenger traffic but for supplementing existing rail systems where feeder goods (freight) traffic does not justify an expensive railway."

AFRICANS FACING LONG DETENTION

Times

Rhodesian Tribunal's Report Is Expected to Increase Curbs on Nationalists

New York

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

Fri 8-14-59

p 3

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Aug. 13—African political prisoners in the Central African Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland face a long period of internment, in the opinion of observers here.

18a

The base their opinion on a report published yesterday by a Southern Rhodesian tribunal accusing the African National Congress of a plot to overthrow the Government by violence. The report was also viewed as providing a basis for the drastic curtailment in the next few years of any political activity by African nationalist groups, particularly in Southern Rhodesia.

About 700 Africans, including the top leaders of the African National Congress in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, are still in jail.

Various Sentences Likely

In Southern Rhodesia they can be kept in jail up to five years under a preventive-detention law. Those in Nyasaland are confined indefinitely at the decision of the Governor. Those held in Northern Rhodesia are serving varying terms for sedition, conducting illegal political meetings and other offenses.

With its leadership jailed, the African National Congress is greatly weakened as an effective political force in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. A moderate Congress branch is being permitted to continue in Northern Rhodesia, but a more radical group known as the Zambia African National Congress has been banned.

The report by the three-member Southern Rhodesian tribunal is being given weight because of the make-up of the group. It is headed by Thomas H. W. Beadle, acting Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia. The other members are Francis F. Roberts, senior magistrate of the colony, and Sidney C. Parker, senior provincial native commissioner.

Findings to Affect Talks

The feeling here is that the Southern Rhodesian tribunal's findings will be used in forthcoming deliberations between the Federation and British officials on the political future of the Federation. The findings suport the contention of many whites here that Africans are politically irresponsible.

However, the determination to achieve self-rule is still strong among Africans. The whites are equally determined to delay its achievement and to retain political control.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 5-24-59
p. 8

AFRICANS ON U. S. TOUR — Chad Magumise Chipunza, left, member of the Federal Assembly of Southern Rhodesia, and Oscar Seyea Norman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Liberia, visited Atlanta recently while on a 60-day goodwill tour of the United States. Both are participants in the Foreign Leader Exchange Program of the International Exchange Service of the Department of State, Washington, D. C. They are shown in the office of the Atlanta Daily World. — (Photo by Kelley)

AFRICANS EVOLVE NEW MIDDLE CLASS

Times

Sons of Rural Tribesmen Run Businesses in Rhodesia —Some Achieve Wealth

New York

By LEONARD INGALLS

Fri. 8-28-59

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Aug. 17—Six miles from the center of Salisbury, capital of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, a new shopping center recently has risen. The proprietors of the dozen modern shops are Africans and their customers are Africans.

These shopkeepers are representative of the growing African middle class, which numbers several thousand in Southern Rhodesia and is expanding rapidly all over the continent. These African entrepreneurs, who constitute an increasingly important part of the economy, were relatively unknown before 1945.

In the last fifteen years the sons and grandsons of primitive tribesmen have left the subsistence life of the bush. They have gained education and have begun the journey up the economic ladder. Some have achieved moderate wealth and there are a few in the Salisbury area whose net worth exceeds $100,000.

Shopkeeper Owns 3 Houses

Typical of the African business men in the New Highfields shopping center outside Salisbury is Aidan Mwamuka, whose grandfather lived in a thatched hut with fellow members of the Manyika tribe. At the age of 49, Mr. Mwamuka owns three shops in Old and New Highfields, where 3,500 African families live. He also has a 300-acre farm and three houses, one for his family and two to rent.

"My father came to work in Salisbury in very early days as a house boy," Mr. Mwamuka said. "He attended a night school and got his first idea of what education was all about."

With the help of missionaries, Mr. Mwamuka's father became a teacher. He insisted that his children go to school. He also arranged for his wife to attend the mission school to learn to read and write.

"Some of his friends regarded him as a fool for sending us to school," Mr. Mwamuka said.

Teacher's Salary Low

Mr. Mwamuka, too, became a teacher. But, he said, "Salaries for teachers were so low that I felt in order to educate my own children I should improve my financial position."

In 1946, he and his wife, who was a nurse, took their $1,120 savings and bought a bus to provide a service for Africans between Salisbury and Domboshawa, eighteen miles to the north, where a government school and African reserve were situated.

By 1949 they had $1,680 to invest in a small shop in Highfields. "It proved a very great success," Mr. Mwamuka said. "It was so good that I gave up teaching completely."

The small general store led to a butcher shop next door and then to the 300-acre maize and vegetable farm. The modern one-story general store and cafe in the New Highfields shopping center was opened last May 1. Mr. Mwamnka estimates the value of his shops, farm and houses at more than $30,000.

Mr. Mwamuka modestly discussed his hopes for his children. "One of our sons is attending boarding school," he said. "If he does well, we hope he'll take up medicine and we hope the other boy will take up law. We are trying to guide them to make up their own minds."

RHODESIA PANEL CHARGES A PLOT

Times new york

African Congresses Accused of Planning Violence to Overthrow Federation

Thurs. 8-13-59

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Aug. 12 — A Southern Rhodesian tribunal charged today that African political organizations in the three territories of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland were plotting the overthrow of the Government.

The tribunal's report was sent to the Southern Rhodesia Assembly by Sir Edgar Whitehead, governor of this British colony. It said branches of the African National Congress had planned the "coordinated use of violence," plus a general strike, boycotts and the infiltration of trade unions and Government agencies to achieve African self-rule.

The three-member tribunal was appointed to review the cases of African politicians who were detained in jail after a declaration of emergency in Southern Rhodesia last Feb. 26. As the result of an emergency here and in Nyasaland and the banning of one African Congress branch in Northern Rhodesia 1,805 African politicians were jailed. More than 1,000 have been released.

Tribunal Denounces Banda

The Southern Rhodesian tribunal, which is weighing the cases of about 100 still in detention here, denounced Dr. Hastings K. Banda, the imprisoned leader of the Nyasaland African Congress as "a wholly unreliable witness."

The tribunal noted that it was taking "a different view" of Dr. Banda from that held by the Devlin commission in Britain last month. That group, headed by Sir Patrick A. Devlin, a High Court justice, vindicated Dr. Banda of charges of having organized an alleged murder plot against colonial officials. The commission said it found no evidence of such a plot.

Dr. Banda was interviewed by the Southern Rhodesian tribunal about the coordination between African Congress organizations in the three federation territories. It charged that there were "obvious conflicts" between his testimony and passages in correspondence between the Southern Rhodesia African National Congress and his Nyasaland Congress.

The tribunal asserted that the African Congress sought to excite disaffection toward the Constitution with the object of altering the Constitution by unlawful means.

It said the Congress hoped to stimulate disobedience and racial hostility, to coerce the Government, to ridicule and undermine authority, to misinterpret and falsify facts with a view to bringing the Government and whites into disrepute and to intimidate people to join the Congress by threats of boycotting businesses and threats to life.

Liaison Is Charged

The tribunal said it had heard "a great deal of secret evidence which we considered reliable showing a close liaison" between African Congresses in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Plans to overthrow the Federation Government were still in a discussion stage when Congress leaders were interned, the tribunal's report said. It went on: "The coordinated use of violence to dissipate security forces was a prominent feature of these discussions."

The tribunal asserted that African political leaders were inciting racial animosity by charging that white men were cheating Africans. It said Africans were being urged to reject instruction in improved agricultural methods, defy orders of high courts and go to jail if necessary to achieve freedom.

Northern Rhodesia Election Keeps White Group In Saddle

18a

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.
Sun
3-22-59
p. 7

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia (AP)—Northern Rhodesia Saturday emerged from parliamentary elections which, as expected, kept whites firmly in the saddle. Expected violence by African nationalists failed to materialize.

Security forces were prepared for the worst in Friday's voting. They were deployed to crack down on any attempt to intimidate 8,000 Africans who voted for the first time.

Property and educational qualifications barred other Negroes of voting age from the polls. The protectorate has 2,135,000 Negroes and 75,000 whites.

The outlawed Zambia African National Congress, champion of independence from British rule, charged that the property and educational requirements were undemocratic and called for a boycott of the election.

Authorities feared the congress might resort to violence as in Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia the other two sections of the Central African Federation.

Results are still coming in, bu the whites' United Federal party is assured of being the largest political group in the territory's 30 member Legislature.

The federal constitution is due for review by the British government next year. Welensky indicates he will insist on full dominion status on the Canadian pattern.

AFRICANS EXPECT RHODESIAN GAINS

Times New York

Prime Minister Sees Ending of All-European Parliament at the Next Election

6-30-59

p. C7

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, June 23—Africans eligible to vote here have been encouraged by an official announcement that the days of the traditional all-white Parliament were numbered.

Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Prime Minister, declared recently that at least two Africans would probably be elected to Parliament at the next territorial general election following apportionment of seats. Before this announcement, the response of middle-class Africans to the opportunity to register as voters had been mild. But it is believed that so many Africans will now register that they will not only control two seats—one in Salisbury and another in Bulawayo—but will effectively influence many others.

1,800 Are Registered

The Prime Minister said in his announcement that there were more than 1,800 Africans on the roll.

"With the next delimitation of seats," he said, "it is probable there will be at least one seat in Salisbury with an African majority, and we would expect them to put up an African candidate.

"When the number of African voters reaches 3,000, a further delimitation will probably result in an African majority in a Bulawayo constituency."

Sir Edgar said it would be a long time before African voters equalled the number of European voters. Even when African voters outnumber Euorpean voters, he said, it will not mean that all Southern Rhodesian members of Parliament will be Africans, because the African vote will tend to be concentrated in the towns.

The majority of the 211,000 Europeans are qualified to vote, but only about 9,000 of 2,590,000 Africans are eligible.

Apportionments of seats are made about every five years.

Plan Is Attacked

Stewart E. Aitken-Cade, leader of the opposition Dominion party, which has a right-wing following, has denounced the Government's proposal as "pure electioneering."

"It will further accelerate emigration from Southern Rhodesia and the Federation as a whole" he said. "The future of Southern Rhodesia depends on the continuance of European leadership and initiative.

"We will not attract either immigrants o rcapital if there is to be this persistent drive to eradicate European influence. If constituencies are created merely for the purpose of insuring that Africans are returned to Parliament on an African vote, then the country is on the brink of racial politics."

The Prime Minister also has come under fire from the Southern Rhodesia Division of the liberal Central Africa party. Its territorial chairman, Ralph Palmer, challenges a statement of Sir Edgar's that it is not difficult for Africans to register.

Rules Called Too Stringent

Mr. Palmer maintains that the electoral regulations are too stringent. He said even Europeans found it difficult to register as voters.

The multi-racial Central Africa party, led by R. S. Garfield Todd, a former Prime Minister, declares that the influence of the African National Congress, which is outlawed, will be felt until a significant number of Africans are helping to run the country.

"Not until the African does play his part will he regard the Government as his government," Mr. Todd said. Stanlake Samkange, an African leader, said that a constituency with an African voting majority would not necessarily elect an African.

The African press has has stressed that if Southern Rhodesia's new non-racialism was going to be a fact, African candidates should be able to win in constituencies that have a majority of European votes and Europeans in primarily African continuencies.

Combine

EXPECTS BIG VOTE: Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. He said he expected Africans to be returned to Parliament in the British colony's next elections.

MBOYA'S U.S. VISIT RAISES COMPLAINT

Times New York

Sir Roy Welensky Says Public in West Receives a Slanted View of Africa

June 16-59

p. 17

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, June 15—The recent visit to the United States by Tom Mboya, Kenya nationalist leader, was brought up by Sir Roy Welensky today in an informal discussion with Joseph Satterthwaite, United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

Sir Roy, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland feels that the United States public got a one-sided view of Africa from Mr. Mboya.

Mr. Satterthwaite stopped by on his way home from a conference of chiefs of United States diplomatic south of the Sahara in Mozambique.

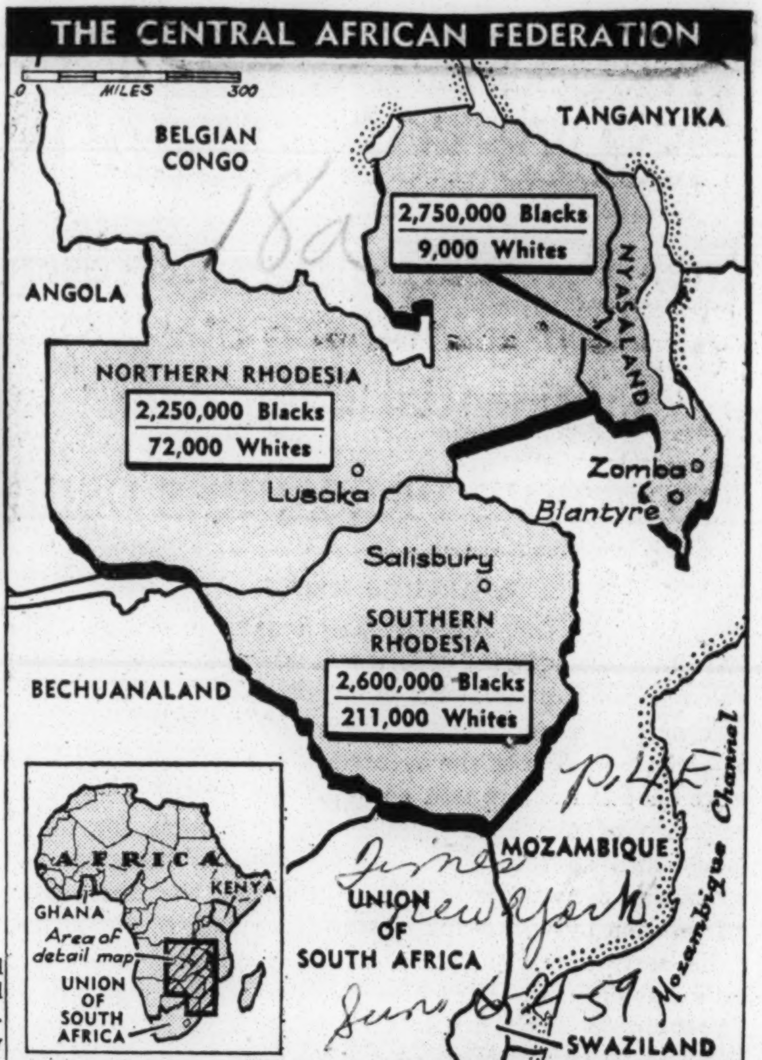
Sir Roy revealed in an interview afterward that he had raised the Mboya matter with the United States official.

"I feel it's time that the American television audience at least got an opportunity to hear both sides of the story," the massive, amiable Prime Minister said, "because there are two sides to it."

Colonial Powers Defended

Sir Roy acknowledged that African nationalism must appeal to a country with a history like that of the United States. But he insisted that the "so-called colonial powers" had come to Central Africa not as "oppressors" but as "liberators."

The big problem in Africa, he continued, is not the restriction of natioanlist aspirations but poverty. This exists in a degree that can hardly be conceived in the West, he said. And while nationalist efforts may satisfy "a section of the population," he said, they do nothing to "uplift the vast majortiy."



18a

p. 4E

Times New York

June 28-59

Sir Roy said "Left-wing" organizations were ceaselessly active in both the United States and Britain. But there is no equivalent array of organizations on "the other side," he said, and thus American audiences get a distorted picture.

Sir Roy has not generally related African nationalism to communism. But held that Red influence in Africa today was "much more subtle than it has been in the past."

He said investigators during the recent disturbances here collected a "mixture" of Communist propaganda coming from the United States, Britain and, by direct mail, from Moscow.

"We do know of the affiliation of the so-called do-gooders—both within the Federation and without," he said.

The aim, he continued, is apparently to create not a Communist party but the "right circumstances for intervention by the Russians." Chaos brings a political vacuum, he said, and Communists "want to fill it."

Sir Roy said the removal of British "colonial" influence here would lead directliy to chaos.

"I think it's time," he said emphatically, "that the people in the United States and the United Kingdom gave up the belief that you can transplant the Western system of parliamentary government to the African Continent overnight."

Africans do not understand the system of a government and an opposition, he said, and it is a "mockery" to argue that the conditions for establishing Western-type democracies already exist here.

Mr. Satterthwaite said later that Sir Roy had shown a clear understanding that the Mboya visit was not Government-sponsored. At the same time, the Assistant Secretary said, "we certaintly took advantage of his [Mboya's] presence for frank and friendly talks, both in his capacity as a member of the Kenya Legislative Council and as an outstanding African leader."

AFRICAN FEDERATION INTENSIFIES FRICTION

Sun, 6-21-59 p. 4E

Rhodesia-Nyasaland Tie Focuses Rift Between Black and White

Times New York

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The N

BLANTYRE, Nyasaland, June 19—The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland — unofficially known as the Central African Federation—is going through a crisis that is currently more chronic than acute. All of sub-Sahara Africa is deeply concerned with how that crisis is resolved and it is virtually certain to be an issue in the coming British general election.

The federation was established in April, 1953 and presumably slated for eventual sovereignty within the British Commonwealth of nations. It has been called an experiment—to determine whether there could be developed on the continent a happy medium between African nationalism, as now symbolized by Ghana, and the white Afrikaaner nationalism of the Union of South Africa.

The experiment verged on disaster in late February and March when states of emergency were declared in two of its three component territories and more than fifty persons—all black nationalists—were killed in Nyasaland.

Talks in London

The immediate violence has ended, but the underlying political tensions remain. Everything points to talks in London next year at which the constitutional status of the federation will be reviewed.

The situation came about primarily because two of the federation's three components did not, from the start, want to be federated. Resistance was strongest in Nyasaland — the poorest, most primitive and most overwhelmingly black of the three.

The other reluctant partner was Northern Rhodesia, a protectorate like Nyasaland but containing the wealthy copper belt that is the keystone of the federation's whole economy.

The third component was Southern Rhodesia, a self-governing colony since 1923 and the home of nearly three times as many whites as there are in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland combined.

This narrows the issue to its essential. For Northern Rhodesia, with 2,250,000 Africans to 72,000 whites, and Nyasaland, with nearly 2,750,000 Africans to fewer than 9,000 whites, have been distrustful and resentful toward domination by a "white settler" territory.

Whites Stronger

The 211,000 whites in Southern Rhodesia are still greatly outnumbered by nearly 2,600,000 blacks. But the disparity is not nearly so great as in the protectorates. Besides, the Southern Rhodesian whites are true settlers with long-standing or lifetime interests and by and large they intend to maintain white supremacy.

With the historic emergence of Ghana as an independent state, and the hardening of the *apartheid* or separate development policy in South Africa; with the upsurge of pan-African nationalism across the continent and the doubts and fears it spread among many whites who understandably felt that Central Africa was their home and they had no place else to go, the bloodshed in the federation dramatized the experiment's importance as never before.

On the basis of experience here, both during the worst of the emergency and after, the prospect is for continued uneasiness and increased political pulling and hauling right through the convening of the London meeting.

Sir Roy Welensky, the Prime Minister of the federation, said in an interview that what was needed to stabilize the situation was a joint declaration by the British Government and the Opposition that dismemberment of the federation was definitely not the purpose of the talks.

Quarrel With Labor

But such a declaration is most unlikely and Sir Roy knows it. There has been a burning battle between Laborite Members of Parliament and the Federation Government. And there have been sharp exchanges between Sir Roy and James Callaghan of the Labor party, who is slated to be the next Colonial Secretary should the Conservatives be defeated.

Meanwhile, Sir Roy also has declared that the authorities should stand ready to crack down even more firmly should extreme nationalism flare up again. And on Wednesday the police carried out the largest round-up of African nationalists in Salisbury since the early stages of the emergency.

One Indian leader here—representing a community of 11,000 caught in a psychological squeeze between blacks and whites—is certain a "storm" is coming. Whether or not he is right, the situation here has a daily impact on other areas of Africa.

In Ghana there naturally has been an effort to picture the Africans killed or detained during the emergency here as martyrs and to cite federation as a major obstacle to African nationalism.

In Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika, where multi-racial government has been making halting, erratic but still promising progress, events in the federation tend to make nationalist leaders take firmer stands.

At the same time it is notable that Julius Nyerere in Tanganyika has managed to assert his leadership smoothly without stirring up extreme white reaction; while in Kenya, there has been since February a major effort on the part of liberal whites to increase the African equity in the country's over-all economy.

But in the Union of South Africa, events in the federation are generally viewed skeptically. The most recalcitrant Afrikaaners are moved to an even greater assurance that apartheid is "right."

Unwanted Union

If there are lessons to be drawn from the uneasy state of the hybrid British dependency, the first may be the reverse of the familiar "what God hath put together * * *," for by amalgamating territories whose individual majorities do not want to be amalgamated, a controlling power is inevitably asking for trouble.

The architects of federation may have believed that they were setting up a barrier of true "partnership" between rampant black nationalism in the north and diehard *apartheid* in the south.

But, unfortunately, it is hardly debatable that most Africans in the two protectorates—and particularly in Nyasaland—did not want any such partnership from the beginning.

And it is readily apparent today that the mere words "partnership" and "federation" have a bad sound to most Africans.

It may be that many of them have been misled by extremists and that they really do not understand the meaning of either word. (Sir Roy likes to tell the story of an African who reached Southern Rhodesia from Nyasaland and insisted he would never go back. Asked why, he said: "They have federation there.")

But regardless of what Africans in the mass understand—and the federation concept both geographically and politically is complex enough to baffle even many college graduates — the over-all tide of African opposition to the concept cannot now be reversed.

The big question is whether it will build up enough strength to have a kinetic rather than a merely moral influence on the 1960 talks.

And the answer to this question depends on the answers to two others: Will the Conservatives still be in power when the talks begin? Will there be any further violent upheaval in Central Africa before the talks begin?

The answer to the first of these questions is probably yes and to the second probably no. Meanwhile the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland — a cartographical monstrosity bigger than California, Texas and New York combined—will continue to focus world attention on the very heart of Africa.

Rhodesia Calls Youths To Army As Riots Flare

18a

Journal & Guide

SALISBURG, Southern Rhodesia (AP)—Thousands of young white men left their jobs today and reported for military duty throughout Southern Rhodesia as the British government tried to stem a wave of racial unrest in Africa.

Sir Roy Welensky, prime minister of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Federation, called up the territorial reservists after racial riots in predominately black Nyasaland in which 50 Africans were injured.

Between 6,000 and 7,000 of the reservists — between 18 and 26 years old—are expected to be stationed in principal cities to supplement the army and police.

Dr. Hastings Banda, president of the Nyasaland African National party, is campaigning to take the Nyasaland proteotorate out of the Federation.

Times

3-24-59

There are only 6,000 whites in Nyasaland, a tea and tobacco growing region populated by three million Africans. The two Rhodesias have 250,000 whites and 4½ million Africans.

Africans and police reservists clashed Monday night on grounds of a Presbyterian mission at Blantyre, capital of Nyasaland.

Regular troops were flown to the riot areas where agitators have been campaigning against white settler rule.

There has been rumbling of unrest also in the third part of the federation — white-dominated Northern Rhodesia. — But no violence.,

P. 10-B

The demonstrations in Nyasaland so far have been confined to rock throwing.

The federation's future is due to be reviewed in London next year. Dr. Banda wants Nyasaland to join Kenya and Tanganyika, two neighboring territories still under British control. Keny is a British colony, Tanganyika a U.N. trust territory administered by Britain.

Dark Wave Of Rioting Hits Africa

Scattered Upheavals Take Same Pattern; Security Tightened

Montgomery Advertiser

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia (AP)—A violent swath of African nationalism hit across the continent Wednesday from the Congo on hte South Atlantic to Somali on the Indian Ocean.

18a

Incidents and upheavals in recent days have been many hundreds of miles apart in the region south of the Sahara but the pattern appears to be the same: for Negro rejection of lingering white rule.

European nationalities mainly brought to grips with the surges for independence are British, French, Belgian and Italian. Police, troops and planes under their command have been brought into action against demonstrators.

Thurs.

SECTION BY SECTION

Here, by sections, are developments:

2-26-59

Mogadiscio, Somali — Police reported one person was killed and 15 were injured in clashes between rioting extreme nationalists and police in this Italian-administered U.N. trust territory. It is scheduled to achieve independence next year by decision of the U.N.

P. 1

The Somali violence began Tuesday night. Many extremists were arrested after an attempted bombing and a reported knife attack on Italians.

By Wednesday night police had arrested 280 persons, including leaders of the Great Somaliland League and the National Somali Union, two of the principal political organizations.

A spokesman for the Somali government blamed extremist elements for rioting to influence elections scheduled in Somali March 4-9.

STICKS AND STONES

A large crowd of Africans gathered at headquarters of the Great Somaliland League Wednesday morning. Commissioner Ahmed Hagi Farah and Police Lt. Aodi Gelle led a force of policemen in an effort to break up the crowd. Witnesses said rioters fought the police with firearms, knives, sticks and stones, and police fired on the crowd.

Farah, Gelle and six other policemen were among the injured.

Police listed one dead and seven injured among the rioters.

Police arrested a man named Ali Botan and charged him with attacking Farah and Gelle. The Italian news agency ANSA reported a 6 p.m. to dawn curfew was clamped on.

Salisbury troops were flown to Kariba where 4,000 striking Africans have stalled work on a huge hydroelectric dam project.

The Italian firm supervising the work said that although the strike appeared to have been caused by a wage issue "there is something definitely political about it now."

There has been increased racial unrest in the Central African Federation, a British Commonwealth member embracing self-governing Southern Rhodesia and the protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Dr. Hastings Banda, president of the Nyasaland African National Congress, has called for Nyasoland to quit the federation.

Troops have been flown to Nyasaland from Southern Rhodesia to put down rioting that has injured more than 50 Africans.

More anti-riot troop reinforcements were flown into Nyasaland as a precaution against new outbreaks of violence.

Police, troops and Royal Rhodesian Air force planes dropping tear gas combined to break up a demonstration Tuesday at the Nyasa provincial capital of Likoma where shooting continued into the night.

Advertiser

Racist Bill Withdrawn by Rhodesians

18a

Pittsburgh Courier

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia—Rhodesian racists withdrew their "Preventive Detention Bill" the most controversial measure of a series designed to implement a ban on the African National Congress. The Government also said it would release 50 prisoners. The action signified that the Government recognized mounting opposition to the bill.

Pittsburgh

The bill contained the following points:

1. **The African National Congress would have been permanently outlawed.**
2. **The Governor would have been given the right to outlaw any organization that he wished without his decision being open to challenge in court.**
3. **The African National Congress, along with the World Federation of Trade Unions and World Peace Council, would have been considered "subversive organizations" and membership in them would be considered a "crime."**
4. **It would have been an offense to undermine the "prestige" or "authority" of any officer.**
5. **Any African found guilty of "contemptuous behavior" or insolence toward Government officials would have been liable to six months' imprisonment.**
6. **People detained for "subversive activities" might have been held indefinitely without recourse to courts of law.**
7. **Detention orders would have been issued against anyone considered likely to "cause trouble of any kind."**
8. **A special committee of five parliament members would have met in "secret" on detained" persons and these proceedings would not be debatable in Parliament.**

Sat. 4-4-59

P. 8

Prime Minister Sir Edgar Whitehead said in a radio broadcast that it had been decided "to withdraw the bill and introduce a new bill after the Easter recess.

RHODESIA LEADER SURVEYS UNREST

Prime Minister Sees Strain on Modernized African as Factor in Nyasaland

Times

The writer of the following article is Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

18a

By SIR ROY WELENSKY

North American Newspaper Alliance.

New York

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, March 19—By now the outbreak of disorder and rioting in Nyasaland, which has received wide publicity in the world's press, will be well known, but I question that the causes are widely understood.

Nyasaland, which joined the new Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland when it was formed in 1953, is a country of some 2,750,000 inhabitants, the vast majority of whom are Africans and the vast majority of these are, in turn, still extremely primitive.

Perhaps I can emphasize this point by saying that the wheel was unknown to all but a handful of people in Nyasaland as recently as seventy years ago. Again, until recently, education was something which had to be forced upon the Nyasaland African, and even today strong resistance is frequently encountered when the authorities attempt to apply essential soil-conservation measures.

3-22-59

P. 14

The present association of Nyasaland with the far more advanced countries of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia, which make up the federation, should be taken against this background. But it is necessary to bear in mind an important factor, which has had unfortunate and far-reaching consequences.

British Labor's 1951 Policy

When federation was in preparation in 1951, it was the stated belief of the British Labor Government of the time that the inhabitants of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia should make up their own minds about joining their territory to the new state, under a federal form of government, and before the British Government instructed the administrations of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia that steps should not be taken to explain what federation meant to this vast illiterate mass of African people. They were to be given the facts with no explanation.

I do not question the goodwill of this decision which was fortunately reversed by the succeeding Government; the sentiment was admirable. But this was, of course, grist for the mills of the demagogues, who soon appeared on the political scene in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia and who proceeded to shape themselves into the leadership of the African National Congress.

Their aim from the start was self-government for Nyasaland, within the shortest possible space of time, and without regard to whether or not there was the necessary material available not only to form a government but also to provide a civil service, to provide leadership in the economy of the country, to provide a judiciary or to insure that all the other basic essentials of a viable state were to hand.

Lack Held Unimportant

That the Africans in Nyasaland just cannot yet provide these things is something the leaders of the Congress know well; they, themselves, have said so; but they do not regard it as important.

Instead, they subscribe as fully as any to that dictum which has been made popular in recent times, "seek ye first the political kingdom and the rest will be added thereto," and they have gone further and made it their busisess, from the start of the life of the federamade it their business, from the tion, to tell their followers that the federation is an evil thing.

The fact is, of course, that since federation the Federal Government has not only set its face against discrimination between the races but has also willingly accepted the need to pour money into Nyasaland in order to bring on the backward people of the protectorate as rapidly as possible.

Then came the All-Africa People's Conference held in Ghana [April, 1958], in the course of which a grip was obtained upon the several African

Congress movements and when the inspiration was given to the present outbreak of violence instituted by Dr. Hastings Banda and his colleagues in the leadership of the Nyasaland African National Congress.

Accused of Crying Wolf

I have repeatedly been accused of crying wolf, or of political opportunism, when I have in the past warned of the danger of the Communist influence in Africa; but we now have evidence that contact was made between the delegation which went from this country to the Accra All-Africa People's Conference and the large Soviet delegation which established itself there during the period of the conference, but which kept carefully in the background.

In recent weeks I have been asked whether there is any coordination between the outbreaks of violence in the Congo Republic and the Belgian Congo and events in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The answer to that is that there is probably no connection in the direct sense, but there are two indirect ways in which these can be linked.

I have drawn attention to the first, namely the "background" approval given by the Russians to the Congress movements of Africa, coupled with, we know, Russian promises of financial assistance. It must be obvious that Russia, which seeks so earnestly to control the Middle East with its oil and with its access through the Suez Canal to the Far East, cannot fail to be aware of the prize Africa is; nor can Russia fail to recognize that most of Africa is wide open to disruption and infiltration, for Africa as a continent is still poor, and communism feeds well on material of this sort.

Therefore, whether riots occur in Blantyre or in Leopoldville, they suit the book of Russia in either case.

He Defines Position

Secondly, there is a common link not solely between the Congos and our part of Africa, but also between the Federation and many others of the younger states, insofar as the problem of Africa is largely one of backwardness and poverty, coupled with a desperate need for capital and skill which can be put to work to eliminate this problem.

The position in Nyasaland is that the old tribal forms of employment are gradually going, as civilization develops, and the need to establish industries and to bring agriculture from its primitive tribal form to a developed and modern stage is most urgent.

SOUTH RHODESIA MOBILIZES GUARD

18a

Territorial Forces Called Out as Riots in Nyasaland Continue for 4th Day

New York Times

BLANTYRE, Nyasaland, Feb. 23 (Reuters)—The Southern Rhodesian National Guard was called out today as troops and planes were rushed to riot-torn Nyasaland.

The atmosphere here was tense in the fourth day of rioting by Africans. One African was killed and fifty were injured yesterday when the police broke up a meeting of the African National Congress.

The congress, a national political group, is campaigning against "white settler rule" in Nyasaland, a British protectorate that is joined with Southern and Northern Rhodesia in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. There are about 7,000 white persons and 2,600,000 Africans in Nyasaland.

Troops and Vampire jet planes were rushed from Southern Rhodesia and other troops were reported to have moved near the Nyasaland border in neighboring Tanganyika, another British protectorate.

An official statement issued in Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia, said incidents and disturbances were continuing in Nyasaland.

"Agitators are reported to be active, especially in the northern province, but in most cases the crowds have dispersed when police patrols arrived," it said.

The Federation's Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, ordered the national guard mobilized for duty in four main Southern Rhodesian towns: Salisbury; Bulawayo, a rail center 300 miles away; Gwelo, midway between the two, and Umtali in the mountainous eastern district. [The mobilization order affects most white men in Southern Rhodesia aged from 18 through 26, The Associated Press reported.]

"The step has not been taken lightly," Sir Roy said, "and I am sure everyone will appreciate it is only through maximum cooperation and personal sacrifice that the object of maintaining peace and essential respect for law and order throughout the Federation will be attained."

Most Africans turned up at their jobs here today and a threatened strike on railroads and other services did not come about.

The Nyasaland Times, the protectorate's only newspaper called on the Government to ban the African National Congress and remove its leaders "It is obvious to most people that the congress has been turning to violence for some months," an editorial said.

London Aide Due in Nyasaland

LONDON, Feb. 23 (Reuters)—It was announced today that Lord Perth, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, will fly to Nyasaland on Thursday. The rioting has caused concern here, especially among Labor Members of Parliament.

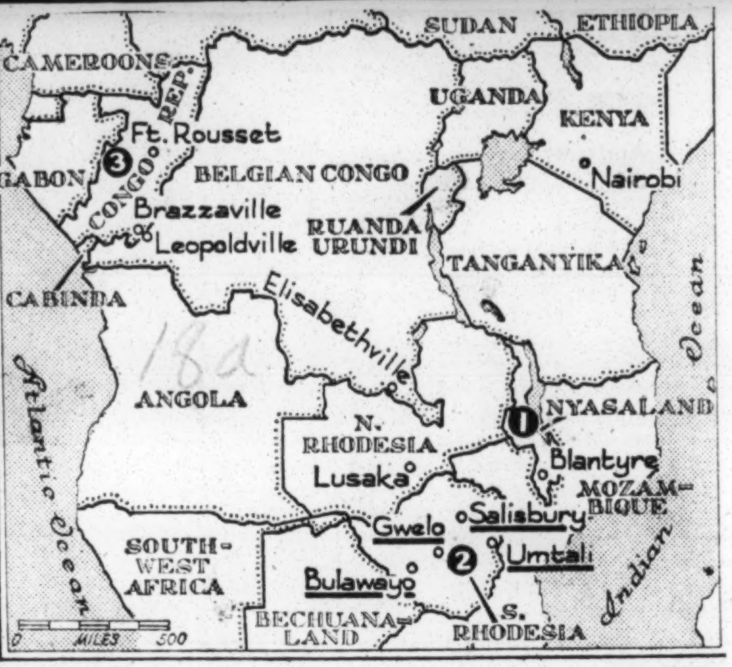
New Congo Clashes Reported

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo Republic, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Troop reinforcements were rushed today to the jungles near Fort-Rousset, 250 miles north of here, where fresh fighting was reported to have broken out between rival tribes in this new African republic of the French Community.

Officials said they had received reports that a number of huts were burned in the Fort-Rousset region during the week-end. The reports did not reveal whether there had been any casualties.

The French Army, which last week put down Brazzaville riots in which an estimated total of 120 Africans died, dispatched a flying column of troops under French officers to the jungle area to deal with the reported new flare-up.

Authorities also reinforced security precautions at Boundji, 210 miles north of Brazzaville, where tribal tension was at the boiling point.



The New York Times Feb. 24, 1959

TROOPS MOVE TO QUELL RIOTS: Military forces were rushed to Nyasaland (1) and the National Guard was called out in Southern Rhodesia for duty in four main towns (underlined). Troop reinforcements were sent to the jungles near Fort Rousset in the Congo Republic (3).

U.S. AIDS AFRICANS IN BUILDING HOMES

Times

Self-Help Project Provides Rhodesian Villagers With Steel-Framed Houses

New York

Special to The New York Times

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, June 6—In August, 1958, the old Chief Mukobela died in Namwala, Northern Rhodesia.

By tradition, when a chief dies his people build a new village. The people of Baambwe have decided to follow this custom, but thanks to United States influence and advice, it will be quite different from the old village of Baambwe.

In place of the two circles of round mud, wattle and thatch huts enclosing a large area where the battle used to be kept at night and with Chief Mukobela's houses in the middle, there will arise a permanent, modern village with improved houses, a good water supply and properly laid out roads.

This is the villagers' own decision and they have asked the Northern Rhodesian Government's help.

U. S. Promotes Self-Aid

The Government is interested in a new way of improving village life known as self-aid housing, a method used by the United States in many parts of the world. The people help themselves by building their own houses, but the Government aids them, too, by teaching them better methods of building construction and by providing loans for the more expensive materials, such as iron roofs and cement.

Because of the American experience in this type of project, the Government asked Osborne T. Boyd, chief of the Housing Division of the International Cooperation Administration, to visit Namwala, and to talk with the people of Baambwe about their plans. Mr. Boyd, who was visiting the Rhodesian Federation, went to Namwala April 20.

Nearly 1,000 people live in Baambwe village. All the men attended the meeting, to talk about the new village.

Two Types Available

They were told that the Government would make available to them two types of steel-framed houses, one with an iron roof for people who could afford to pay abuot $450 for their home, the other a new type that can be thatched like a pole house and will cost only $90 to $120.

The people who buy these houses will have up to ten years to pay back their loans, or they can pay cash if they prefer.

The new chief and his people are anxious to see the new village built as soon as possible and it is planned to start work this year.

The District Commissioner, E. H. R. Craig, has helped the people of Baambwe to find a site and to make a proper plan of the new village.

The Commissioner for Rural Development is providing loans to build good brick houses and will provide a team of trained workers to show them how to do the work. The team will include a bricklayer, a carpenter, a thatcher, a sawyer, a blacksmith, a hygiene assistant and two women teachers.

18a 1959

SOUTH AFRICA

A Courteous Nationalist

Albert Luthuli

p. 6C

Cloete Breytenbach

"South Africa is large enough to accommodate all people if they have large enough hearts."

(Mr. Luthuli in a garland given him at a rally)

Man in the News

Times

New York

p. 6C

Thurs. 5-28-59

WHEN South Africa barred Albert Luthuli yesterday from meetings throughout the country it chose a worthy foe. His inflexible ambition is to free the African people from white rule.

This 61-year-old former teacher dominates every gathering at which he speaks, whether his audience consists of semi-illiterate Africans in the reserves or white liberals with university affiliations. Last month he told an audience in Capetown:

"We, the nonwhites, have come to hate white rule, but not the whites themselves. The whites are grinding us down with repressive measures but they will never destroy us spiritually. The nonwhites today are fighting against slavery."

Stockily built, gray-haired and always dressed in black or dark gray, Mr. Luthuli has something of an old-world courtesy about him. He smiles readily and his frank eyes show a twinkle behind the glasses he often wears.

Many white persons mistakenly interpret his good manners as the traditional respect an African pays to a white man. Mr. Luthuli, who grew up on the Groutville Mission Station in Natal founded by American missionaries, developed an early respect for the white men who dedicated their lives to the Africans. Yet he has the same polite manner for any member of his own race.

His father was an interpreter for the Mission Society and the Luthuli family were important members of the mission community. Young Albert developed deep religious convictions which he still holds today. He neither drinks nor smokes and has campaigned for years to make the African people more aware of the sanctity of marriage.

He attended the mission school and completed his education at Adams College in Natal. After two years of teaching at a country school, he accepted a post on the college staff.

In 1935 Mr. Luthuli gave up his teaching career to become chief of the Amakholwa tribe of Zulus. This tribe chooses its leader democratically and submits its choice to the Government for approval.

He was soon seen to be more than a figurehead leader. He urged his people to save their soil and conserve their water resources. Under his leadership agricultural production increased, and he helped to organize farmers' associations that represented important steps forward for the Africans.

Soon afterward he became a member of the African National Congress, chiefly through his association with Dr. John Dube, first president of this African nationalist organization.

He continued also to maintain his interest in the Congregationalist Church. In 1948 he visited the United States on a lecture tour to speak on the work of the Christian Mission in Africa.

It was on his return from this trip that he began to devote much of his energy to the work of the African National Congress. After his election as president of the organization's Natal branch he was in the forefront of all the Congress' campaigns against segregation laws.

He helped organize the passive resistance campaign of 1952-53 against separate facilities for whites and nonwhites in post offices, railway stations and other public places.

The Nationalist Government came to regard him as an agitator and deposed him from his chieftainship. Two months later, in December, 1952, he was elected president general of the African National Congress.

Mr. Luthull has never been anti-white. Cooperation with the whites has always been his basic policy, even though he has lost some support among followers by his refusal to accept a program of "Africa for the Africans."

In 1953 the Government imposed on Mr. Luthuli a twelve-month ban on travel and attendance at meetings. Then, late in 1956, he was one of 156 persons arrested on allegations of treason.

On and off for twelve months Mr. Luthuli sat among the suspects at a preliminary inquiry. When it was over he and sixty others were freed.

Mr. Luthuli is married and is the father of two sons and three daughters. He is widely regarded as a typical embodiment of moderate African nationalism. He hates domination of one race by another.

"South Africa is a multiracial country and it is not our intention to elbow anyone out," he says. "South Africa is large enough to accommodate all people if they have large enough hearts."

NEW RACIAL ISSUE HITS SOUTH AFRICA

Times

New York

Negroes to Find Tribal Fires at Segregated Colleges—Retrogression Seen

~~Thurs 4-30-59~~ 59

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

4-30-59

p. 2-C

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 28—A controversy has developed here over a Government plan to have open, circular fireplaces as part of new segregated colleges for Africans.

The English-language Cape Times and the leadership of the African National Congress denounced the plan as evidence of the Nationalist regime's aim to force Bantu students back to the "tribal" level.

A Government spokesman in Pretoria said this was a misrepresentation. He insisted the low, walled enclosures with raised stone fireplaces in the center were merely a substitute for the usual university "common room." He noted that in northeast Transvaal, where the new institution is situated, the weather is such that on many days students would be most comfortable using the unroofed spaces as lounges.

The issue of facilities to be provided in the segregated universities is sensitive in the Union of South Africa because of a bill to provide university apartheid, or segregation, of the races. It was approved on second reading April 11, is completing the committee stage and may be finally enacted within the week.

Picture Started Controversy

It will end the "open" status of the Universities of Capetown and the Witwatersrand and provide that Negroes of Zulu, Sotho and Xhosa origin must attend institutions being developed under the Department of Bantu Education.

The controversy started when Die Burger, a leading Afrikaans pro-Government daily, printed a picture of an unfinished college for training teachers at Turfloop, near Pietersburg, 175 miles from Johannesburg. The picture showed three circular enclosures, one in the center of the courtyard and one at each of the two outer corners.

"Natives are accustomed to round huts," a caption said.

The circular lounges were labeled with the Sesotho word "lapa," the place where the Sotho people sit around a fire. Die Burger noted that the design was simple and efficient and that the outside decor was based on Bantu culture.

The Cape Times in a cartoon yesterday and an editorial today, strongly criticized the plan. The cartoon showed a faculty member dressed as a witch doctor telling a half-naked student that it was all right to build a fire in the center of the room, but "not with matches."

African Leader Protests

Speaking on the telephone from Pretoria, C. W. Prinsloo, chief information officer of the Department of Bantu Education, said today that while the Lapas were to "take the place of the usual common rooms," this was because of climatic factors. In every other way the buildings conform to modern standards with lavatory and bathing facilities, he said.

Albert Luthuli, president general of the African National Congress, expressed the Negroes' opposition to university apartheid, regardless of facilities at a rally Sunday. He said the United States Supreme Court had laid down the principle that "separate but equal" facilities were in fact not equal. Government moves are an "insult to our intelligence," Mr. Luthuli said, and in effect would make possible only "education to be a servant."

Asked about the fireplace plans, he said at a news conference yesterday that it was "another case of adding insult to injury.."

CRITIC IS CURBED IN SOUTH AFRICA

Times

New York

National Congress' Leader Is Barred From Meetings—Travel Prohibited

Thurs 5-28-59

p. 6C

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, May 27—Albert Luthuli, president general of the African National Congress, has been banned by Justice Minister Charles R. Swart from attending any meetings or gatherings anywhere in South Africa for five years.

The action was taken under the Suppression of Communism Act. Under the Riotous Assemblies Act, Mr. Swart also banned Mr. Luthili from leavinghis home district in Lower Tugela, Natal Province. The ban on attending meetings is effective immediately and the ban on leaving the district takes effect in seven days.

Mr. Luthili was scheduled to be the main speaker at a mass meeting of the African National Congress in Johannesburg Saturday, which is Union Day. Thirty thousand Africans are expected to attend this rally of the African nationalist political organization, at which it was thought details would be announced of a proposed economic boycott of companies controlled by the governing Nationalist party.

It has been expected also that a fresh campaign would be launched against the laws requiring all Africans to carry identification passes at all times.

Africans Resent Term 'Boy'

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

Times

New York

Thurs 5-28-59

p. 6C

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia, May 27—When the constitutional status of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is reviewed in London next year, the world "boy' will be on the agenda.

The use of the word in reference to African males regardless of age will be included in a list of challenges against the Government's concept of "racial partnership" to be submitted by the African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia.

Ironically, one of the Federation's own officials newly assigned London to help prepare for the discusion there, has just been referred to as a "boy" on the Southern Rhodesia side of the Zambezi River at Victoria Falls.

Hhe is Lawrence Vambe, a 42-year-old African journalist, recently appointed federal information officer in Rhodesia House, London. Mr. Vambe will leave for this post next week.

"Boy" is the traditional form of reference to African males, and not just servants, all over East Central and South Africa.

It is used in either direct or indirect address, frequently by white children addressing or referring to men. Even in the Belgian Congo the word used is "boy" rather than "garcon."

Harry Nkumbula, president of the African National Congress in Northern Rhodesia, confirmed yesterday that the offensive usage would be one of its major targets when the group prepared its case for the London meeting.

Conference Date Not Set

Neither the date nor details of the conference have been announced. But in view of developments throughout the Federation since late February, when nationalist agitation was intensified, it is generally accepted thhat African nationalists will have a direct or indirect voice.

Both the banned Congress movement in Nyasaland and the legal Congress movement here have already announced that they favor withdrawal of their states from the five-and-a-half-year-old Federation.

Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia are British protectorates. The third unit it the Federation is the self-governing colony of Southern Rhodesia, where the Congress movement also is proscribed.

The widespread use of "boy" is regarded by Congress leaders here as contrary to the spirit of "partnership" espoused by the Federation Government headed by Sir Roy Welensky.

In connection with its current anti-discrimination campaign, the Congress has been seeking to discover the pattern of usage. A Congress source and a white official were in accord that among those they considered the worst offenders were women shopkeepers and clerks.

The incident involving Mr. Vambe occurred Saturday when a woman attendant at a Victoria Falls ice cream parlor welcomed the African's white companions but remarked: "Your boy will have to go around the back." At the rear of the store was a "hatch" or opening in the wall for dealing with African customers.

The men with Mr. Vambe were two civil servants and a missionary. Mr. Vambe himself seems less embarrassed about the incident than they were. He noted later that at a hotel in Livingstone on the Northern Rhodesia side, the manager, a woman, came over and joined the party for a drink.

Uganda Bans African Group

KAMPALA, Uganda, May 27 (AP)—The Government of this British East African protectorate outlawed the newly formed Uganda Freedom Movement today.

Thurs. 5-28-59

"Organizers of this new movement were mostly those who had an active part in the proscribed Uganda National Movement and the stated objects of the new movement are almost identical to those of the old movement," it said.

South Africa defense fund reaches $15,000

Tribune Fri. 7-17-59

Los Angeles Calif.

p. 6

NEW YORK—The South Africa Defense Fund today reached the $15,000 mark for money sent this year to South Africa's 91 opponents of apartheid, charged with "treason." The $3,000 check sent today for legal defense and welfare makes a total of $50,000 contributed since 1957. The defendants have been held for two and a half years, since the mass arrests in 1956, of 156 persons accused of having participated in demonstrations or organizations opposed to the South African government's program of segregation of the 80 percent non-white population.

The government contends that opposition to its program constitutes "treason" because the equal rights advocated by the accused "could not be achieved without violence against the State." The accused—whites and non-whites; doctors, lawyers, businessmen, laborers, a clergyman—contend that they have advocated peaceful methods of trying to achieve rights for non-whites, who are without any representation in the government.

Indictments against the 91 were quashed by the South African court last fall, but new indictments were drawn up by the prosecution, and 30 of the 91 are scheduled for a second trial. An appeal by the defense on matters of law will be decided on Aug. 3. Meanwhile, on April 20 the court quashed the indictment against the remaining 61, but the prosecution is expected to draw up still a third indictment against them. During the years, the accused have been held they have been without any compensation or regular income. Most of the defendants and their families have been able to exist and carry through their legal defense only because of the support that has been rallied for them in South Africa, in England, and in the United States. Over $250,000 has been required for legal costs and family welfare, and more is being sought.

Sponsors of the South Africa Defense Fund in this country include Sarah Gibson Blanding, president of Vassar college; James B. Carey secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept; Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review; Rabbi Israel Goldstein honorary president of the American Jewish Congress; Lester Granger, executive director of the National Urban League; the Rt. Rev. Henry Hobson of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Lewis Mumford, author; Reinhold Neibuhr of the Union Theological Seminary; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Co-chairmen are writer John Gunther and the Rt. Rev. James A. Pike. The South Africa Defense Fund is administered by the American Committee on Africa at 4 W. 40th st., in New York City.

Would Pay $56,000 for Lost Herbs

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

By RONNIE MANYOSI

Sat. 6-20-59

JOHANNESBURG, So. Africa —Khotso Sethunsa, millionaire African witch doctor of Kokstad, South Africa, is offering a reward of more than $56,000 for recovery of four 10-gallon cans of herbs.

The reward offered by the 76-year-old "doctor" will only be paid if the lids of the cans are intact.

The cans were carried away by floods which destroyed much property and took 50 lives on the Natal South Coast.

■

KHOTSO, WHO owns farms, cattle and several new American cars, has many wives and dozens of children. Among his clients are many whites who travel hundreds of miles for treatment.

There is much speculation as to what the four cans may contain. There is talk that there may be dangerous herbs along with **skins and intestines of animals inside. Khotso rears snakes, lizards and dozens of other ungodly creatures on his plantation.**

He claims they are responsible for his luck in curing the sick. He insists that the lost cans be returned sealed for fear that whoever opens them will find the secret of long life which, he claims, will keep him alive forever.

BEER HALL INVADED

Africans, Police Duel After Raid By Women

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Fri. 6-19-59

DURBAN, South Africa (AP)—Africans and police battled Thursday in rioting set off by a women's raid on a beer hall.

Officials said the women made the raid because they claim police action against home-brewing keeps their men from drinking at home.

Municipal offices, a car and a bus were set afire. Firemen who tried to put out the flames were stoned. Telephone lines were cut.

Guns, clubs and rocks were used on both sides in hours of clashes between several hundred policemen and nonwhites. The combatants included 3,000 African women in Cato Manor, a slum area inhabited by Negroes, mulattoes and Indians.

A dozen persons, including a police constable, were reported wounded by gunfire.

S. Bourquin, director of the Municipal African Administration Department here, told reporters the riot was started by women who demanded that police stop raiding their home breweries.

He said the women claim they are permitted to brew a certain amount of beer at home but that police are always raiding them. As a result, they said, their husbands are driven into beer halls.

Some officials expressed doubt, however, that the trouble was set off solely by police action in breaking up some home brew operations. They believe the trouble goes deeper.

Regulation of nonwhites under apartheid laws for keeping the races separate is a source of tension throughout South Africa.

In the background are these factors: 1. Waves of nationalist sentiment sweeping white-ruled sectors of the African continent; 2. Durban's record as a center of civic disturbances.

The day's disturbance started with a march of about 200 women on an African beer hall in the center of Durban. They smashed containers and spilled about 1,000 gallons of beer.

African Women Renew War for Home Brew

Post & Times Herald p. A9

Washington, D.C.

DURBAN, South Africa, June 19 (AP)—The African women's war for homebrewing rights boiled up again today.

Sat. 6-20-59

The women's attacks on saloons yesterday set off waves of bloody violence and wholesale arson that killed four Africans in clashes with police and destroyed 25 buildings.

The renewal of the warfare for home-brew versus saloon drinking brought scattered incidents of women picketing municipal beer halls during the second day of strife.

The Minister of Bantu (native Negro) Administration and Development, Nkan Nel, told the South Africa Senate in Cape Town that the Durban rioting was not against the government.

He said African men support municipal beer halls, thereby harming the illicit liquor trade by the women.

The women's grievance, therefore, is not against the government but against the Durban city administration, Nel said. He contended the African National Congress was trying to incite people against the government.

Forty African women pickets were arrested by police at two of Durban's trouble spots for creating a disturbance, the South African Broadcast Corp. said tonight. Police used fire hoses to break up a throng massed around a beer hall in Durban.

Municipal offices, post offices, police posts, clinics, schools and African and Indian shops were among the buildings burned by rioters yesterday.

[Duma Nokwe, secretary general of the African National Congress, today was banned for five years from attetnding meetings, Reuters reported.

[This follows the ban on other leaders of the Congress, South Africa's largest and most influential African political body. On May 27, the movement's president general, Albert Luthuli, was confined to his home in Natal for five years.

[The banning order was served on Nokwe while he was on his way by car to Johannesburg's Jan Smuts airport to catch a plane to Durban where he was scheduled to address meetings next week and investigate the riot situation.]

$15,000 Sent South Africa Race "Treason" Defendants

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Sat. 6-13-59

p.1

The South Africa Defense Fund has reached the $15,000 mark for money sent this year to South Africa's 91 opponents of apartheid charged with "treason." The $3,000 check sent today for legal defense and welfare makes a total of $50,000 contributed since 1957. The defendants have been held for two and a half years, since mass arrests in December, 1956, of 156 persons accused of having participated in peaceful demonstrations or organizations opposed to the South African government's program of total segregation of the 80 per cent non-white population.

The government contends that opposition to its racist program constitutes "treason" because the equal rights advocated by the accused "could not be achieved without violence against the State." The accused — whites and non-whites; doctors, lawyers, businessmen, laborers, a clergyman— contend that they have advocated peaceful methods of trying to achieve rights for non-whites, who are without any representation in the government.

Indictments against the 91 were quashed by the South African court last fall, but new indictments were drawn up by the Prosecution, and 30 of the 91 were scheduled for a second trial on January 19. An appeal by the Defense on matters of law will be decided on August 3rd Meanwhile, on April 20 the court quashed the indictment against the remaining 61, but the Prosecution is expected to draw up still a third indictment against them in this bizarre, Alice - in - Wonderland case. During the years the accused have been held they have been without any compensation or regular income Most of the defendants and their families have been able to exist and carry through their legal defense only because of the support that has been rallied for them in South Africa, in England, and in the United States Over $250.000 has been required for legal costs and family welfare ,and more is being sought

18a

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Daily World p.4 18a Sat 6-13-59

Trustees of the corresponding fund in South Africa include Anglican Bishop Ambrose Reeves of Johannesburg, and Alan Paton, well - known author.

Contributions toward the $50.000 have come from prominent individuals in all fields of activity in the United States, including religious leaders in the Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish faiths, as well as "Raisin in the Sun" playwright Lorraine Hansberry, Moss Hart, and many others in the theatre and entertainment world. The internationally famous painters Ben Shahn, Rockwell Kent, and Saul Steinberg have also made recent contributions of art works toward fund - raising for the treason trial defendants

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SOUTH AFRICAN TIE TO MANDATE CITED

New York Times Thurs. 5-21-59

South-West's Administrator Hails Union's Help and Urges Stronger Links

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, May 20—The Administrator of South-West Africa asserted today that progress of the territory lay in stronger ties with the Union of South Africa.

"Our only salvation," declared Daniel T. P. Viljoen, "lies in as close a relationship as possible with the Union."

South-West Africa is two-thirds as large as the Union. Manadated to the union by the League of Nations, it is administered as a kind of fifth province. South Africa has stood firm against repeated United Nations moves toward changing the status of the territory.

Mr. Viljoen, 67 years old, has been Chief Executive here for six years. He hailed the Union for economic aid to the territory and remarked that South-West Africa got much more than it gave.

Mr. Viljoen said the Union lost £1,000.000 ($2,800,000) annually on rail service to South-West Africa and Union taxpayers subsidized wheat so that people of the South-West could get it cheaply. He noted that the Union also furnished a police force and paid salaries of the South-West's representatives in the Union Parliament.

Mr. Viljoen cited the new Windhoek African quarter, which has already cost £900,000 and which is to start receiving tenants early next year.

He sent a visitor on at our of the site with housing officials. The units are made of cement and brick and are unquestionably a vast improvement over the dilapidated slums of the present African quarters.

But both the Administrator and his aides recognized that the residents of the old quarter were not happy about the prospective move.

The rent in the old quarter is 3 shilling 6 pence (about 50 cents) a month. The new houses will rent for £1 18s (about $3.05. There is no question that they are worth that much more on a comparative basis. But the core of the Africans' resentment seems to be that they have no say in where they are to live.

Mr. Viljoen escorted the visitor to a magnificent new Government House. Formally opened a few weeks ago, it has been the subject of criticism by economy-minded whites on the ground that it was originally supposed to cost £40,000 but cost £123,000.

While Mrs. Viljoen poured tea, the Administrator summoned an Ovambo servant and in Afrikaans asked whether he was happy. The servant made a brief reply.

"He says he is happy," the Administrator said cheerfully.

Riot Rages In South African City

Post Times Herald Washington, D.C. p.1 Fri, 6-19-59

Forbidden to Brew Beer, 40,000 Terrorize Durban

18a

DURBAN, South Africa, June 18 (UPI) — An estimated 40,000 Africans rioted in Durban tonight as panic-stricken white Europeans fled their homes.

At least two natives were reported killed as Africans fought police, blocked roads, smashed beer halls and streamed into the center of this city in a giant riot against a law forbidding natives to brew their own beer.

Scores of police were injured in fist fights and gun battles that swept across a 10-square-mile area of the city. Sixteen buildings and a number of Indian-owned shops and buses were put to the torch.

The day-long "beer riots" slackened off a bit late in the afternoon, but the violence was resumed this evening when several white policemen and a reporter were trapped in a Cato Manor beer hall by rioters. Cato Manor is a slum area north of the city.

Police charges failed to set the men free, and the rioters set the building on fire. The fate of those inside was not immediately known.

Worst Since 1949

The fighting spread from the native quarter north of Durban to the south bend. Police carrying fixed bayonets and automatic weapons rushed into the trouble areas.

There were unconfirmed reports that the natives had received more guns with which to fight police, and were using them against police tear gas attacks.

Huge crowds of natives watched the Cato Manor battle from vantage points in the hills surrounding the native quarter.

It was the worst rioting since approximately 150 persons died in clashes between Africans and Indians in 1949. Non-whites outnumber whites by about 3 to 1 in this city of 500,000.

The new violence was not directly connected with South Africa's apartheid, or racial segregation policies. But observers said there might be an indirect connection. The municipal agencies that draft the beer laws are all-white.

Indians Resented

Much native violence has been directed against Indian "outsiders" in the past. Many Africans resent the fact that Indians, who originally came here as laborers, now control much of the retail trade.

SOUTH AFRICA'S HIT SHOW

By MILTON BRACKER

Times

CAPETOWN.

New York

Jun 5 59

AN all-African musical rooted in "township jazz"—the irrepressible rhythms of the urban Negro slums in a strictly segregated country—is the theatrical sensation of the Union of South Africa.

Since its opening in Johannesburg on Feb. 2, "King Kong" has not only played to packed houses in the Union's leading cities, it has also become a household word. Whites have stood on line from dawn to get tickets and the recording of the show is a best-seller.

If evidence were needed that "King Kong" is far more than a parochial venture, the Jack Hylton organization of London has taken an option on it. And Mrs. David Rockefeller of New York, who saw it with her husband in Johannesburg, said she liked it better than "West Side Story."

Apart from the sheer compulsive vitality of the show as entertainment, there is the unforgettable background fact of its production under conditions of strict apartheid (separation of the races).

The large cast has had to be quartered in sections for "Africans"—Negroes—only. In Johannesburg, these included slums like Alexandra and Sophiatown, the latter half demolished in a clearance program that will eventually turn it into a white area.

Various Problems

It is ironic that the musical itself is set in such a township—and that some of its most moving lines involve sly but good-natured gibes at the Government's current policy of sending bulldozers through Negro homes in Sophiatown.

Thus the cast has had to be collected by bus and moved long distances from where its members were living to where the show was playing. And this involved another problem: that of the theatre itself.

Although it would have been legally permissible for a commercial house to have booked the show, and legally possible for a Negro to buy a ticket, the largest South African theatre chain would not go near it.

That was because of uneasiness over possible reaction of some sections of white audiences—and because the Government has power under the Group Areas Act to crack down on performances involving African artists and white audiences even though it has not invoked it so far.

entertainment first; and it is as entertainment that it is having its great success.

The story came virtually readymade, because a few years ago there was a real King Kong.

He was a Zulu from Vryheid named Ezekiel Dhlamini. He won the Negro heavyweight boxing championship and was the idol of his community.

But he was a blustering braggart as well who needed constant reassurance on how great he was. Defeat by a middleweight jolted him into crime and violence. He was acquitted

Unable to obtain a commercial house anywhere and barred by the Municipal Council from the capital city of Pretoria, the sponsors finally got the Great Hall of Witwatersrand University in Johannesburg, the Campsbay suburban Civic Center six miles from Capetown and the City Hall in Durban.

This has made possible mixed audiences—and although the usual amenities of South African social life are strictly maintained, the fact remains that both whites and blacks have queued up for seats to "King Kong" and sat on the same level of the same house to see it.

The musical has thus had something of a political impact in the Union, where the official Government policy is an inexorable and continuous separation of the races. But obviously "King Kong" had to be a hit as

in the slaying of a gangster but got twelve years for killing his girl friend. Within a few weeks of reaching the prison camp he killed himself by leaping into a dam—and thereby became a legend.

In adapting this story Harry Bloom, a lawyer and novelist, followed it almost literally. What fuses it into exciting theatre is the score by Todd Matshikiza as played by some of the most natural jazzmen in Africa or anywhere else. A part-time composer since he was 6 years old, Mr. Matshikiza regularly works at selling razor blades.

Experience Lacking

And only a handful of the cast of sixty has ever been on stage before. Both men and girls had jobs as messengers, clerks, textile workers. But many had figured in the more or less spontaneous entertainments of the townships. Save for the leads, their weakest point is voice, but, their dancing is fine, and above all they get across persuasively the crowded, pathetic yet somehow eternally good-natured atmosphere of a native community.

There is unquestionably something of "Porgy and Bess" to "King Kong" and something of "Carmen Jones" as well as a touch of "West Side Story."

But neither book nor performance could accurately be described as "derivative" in terms of these works. The fact is that all draw on a certain fundamental truth: the resilient vitality of an underprivileged community living within or near a "white city." Therein—and in the music—lies the secret of "King Kong's" success.

King Kong himself is played by Nathan Mdledle. Director Leon Gluckman—with both London and touring experience with the Old Vic—has directed Kong as a sort of symbolic odd fellow.

Unsmiling, eyes fixed on a spot deep in the center rear of the audience, legs wide apart, Mr. Mdledle belts out songs and gains in stature as the show progresses.

The attention he has attracted has made him something of a celebrity offstage; and the fact is that "King Kong," like any other show, has developed its backstage personality problems.

As for the man in the title role, as stage manager Arnold Dover put it dryly:

"He's a Method actor."

If so, his method is plainly succeeding.

Violence Hits in South Africa

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 6-27-59.

Want to Blame ANC for Latest Durban Rioting

By WHITELAW MacBRIDE

(Courier African News Service)

DURBAN, South Africa—Leaders of the African National Congress ~~will probably~~ have to "shoulder the blame" for the violent and surging waves of riots which swept over this port metropolis leaving a pall of smoke and stench of burning flesh hanging in the crisp autumn air.

As machine gun and armored car brigades of police stood at the ready to repel further outbreaks, Mayor William Shaw asserted, "The fact that African men are taking part in these disturbances suggests that the African National Congress is involved."

In Johannesburg, Union of South Africa's Minister of Justice Charles R. Swart ordered that Duma Nokwe, secretary-general of the ANC, be banned from attending meetings for the next five years. Mr. Nokwe had been apprehended by security police as he was en route to Durban to investigate the rioting.

■

DURBAN, THE scene of a bloody outbreak in 1948 when enraged Zulus wreaked death and havoc among the city's Indian shopkeepers and their families, was under virtual martial law. This year's riots were directed in the main at Europeans, but quite a few Indians suffered in the holocaust as the fighting swept through a ten-mile area.

At least 30,000 Zulus, descendants of a proud warrior nation, were involved in the fighting.

Whites have blamed the riots on the dissatisfaction of Shebeen women, who brew an illicit moonshine which has been banned by municipal authorities. But, Negro leaders say that the riot came from the general dissatisfaction of the African with their substandard living conditions, rising prices and high-handed attitudes of city officials in connection with Durban's slum clearance project.

■

MAYOR SHAW said that one of the causes of the rioting was reaction agianst the city's efforts to stamp out typhoid fever which, he claims, is helped by the flies which hang around the illicit stills of the Shebeens.

Spearheading the riots were mobs of screaming women who were waded into by police who shot point-blank into the crowds and then waded in wielding their clubs on any and all heads which came into striking distance.

Europeans have been sticking close to their homes as their autos have become the favorite targets of brickbat-tossing Zulus.

It must be kept in mind that here in Durban Negroes have no rights. They are forbidden the privilege of trading in most areas of the city; denied the vote, and can be tossed in jail if they strike to improve pay and working conditions. In addition, there is great tension between the Africans and Indian shopkeepers who have been accused of profiteering.

She Became Pregnant; He Ran

Was White Woman 'Insane' To Sleep With Negro Man?

Courier

Pittsburg Penn

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—The love of a white woman farmer for her black foreman was revealed in the Witbank Magistrate's court last month, and as a result, the women has been committed to a mental institution for observation.

• But the black foreman, bearded Johannes Mahlangu, is in jail serving a term of six months for contravening the South African Immorality Act with her. A baby boy, born to the woman, Mrs. Hester van der Merwe, and stated in evidence to have been fathered by Mahlangu, has now a "temporary" father—a Coloured.

The infant, aged 3 months, now lies in the Witbank Hospital for an operation.

18a

■

ARRESTED, Mahlangu appeared before the court and it was said that he has already made a confession to the chief magistrate of Witbank, G. H. Munnik.

• "The missus would now and then find me polishing the floors and order me to sleep with her. To me that was a command and I had to obey her. This happened on several occasions, til one day she told me that she was going to have a baby. She added that I was the father.

• "I ran away to Elandsfontein and came back later to find the baby had been born," ran the confession.

Sentencing him, the magistrate, B. J. G. Kruger, said: "Despite that you had relations with the missus at her own invitation, the law cannot shut its eyes to such things."

AFRICAN WOMEN RENEW ATTACKS

Protesting Regime's Curbs, They Block Highways and Assault Natal Workers

DURBAN, South Africa, Aug. 18 (Reuters) — African women set up roadblocks and attacked workers in the fields today as a wave of anti-Government violence continued through its fifth day.

18a

About 200 Africans were arrested at scattered points in the southern tip of Natal Province. Two Africans have been killed by the police since the disturbances started last Friday.

New York Times

A group of 100 women attacked workers in the cane fields in the Umtwalumi area, demanding that they quit their jobs and strike for wages of £1 ($2.80) a day. The men chased the women away, but all work in the fields stopped.

A hundred women were arrested between Isipofu and Hibberdine for piling stones two feet high on a road. A photographer who tried to take pictures was struck with a whip.

At Highflats, also in the southern tip of this east coast province, eighty women were arrested after they had commandeered a bus and demanded to be taken to the native commissioner.

Seven Africans were arrested near Pietermaritzburg when they stopped a bus and threatened to stone it if the driver continued his journey. Policemen were assigned to escort buses through the trouble spot.

The main causes of the unrest are increased taxes and laws restricting the entry of Africans into cities and towns. The Africans say the measures are aimed at forcing them to work on farms instead of in the cities, where they can earn more money.

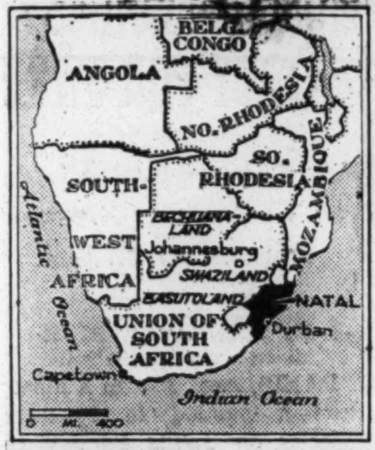
Aug 19 1959

A school for Africans was set on fire near Durban Monday night. The police saved part of the building but found no trace of the persons who had set the blaze.

An attempt also was made to burn a recreation hall at Sobantu village, near Pietermaritzburg, but policemen saw the curtains burnings and put out the fire. Three Africans were arrested.

Three schools were burned down at Sobantu and five others were damaged Saturday. Policemen shot and killed two demonstrators whom they described as "agitators."

Douglas Mitchell, leader of the opposition United party in Natal, said today that there were not enough policemen in the province to cope with the unrest. He said the Government would be responsible if civilians were forced to use firearms to defend their property.



The New York Times Aug. 19, 1959

DISORDERS CONTINUE: Violence has swept Natal Province (shaded) in South Africa for last few days.

Police Reinforcement Asked

Dispatch of The Times, London.

DURBAN, Aug. 18—Renewed appeals for protection against African rioters in Natal were sent to the Government today by local Members of Parliament representing constituencured.

The messages said the police force was inadequate to deal with the outbreaks.

White inhabitants in scattered areas of Natal are in a state of tension and farmers and townspeople of many districts have organized defenses against any massed assaults. In rural areas civilians have armed themselves with rifles, shotguns and other weapons.

Natal Province has a population of about 2,000,000 Africans and 330,000 white persons.

Outside Port Shepstone today, more than 1,000 women armed with sticks and other weapons demonstrated against controls on Africans' entry into urban areas and demanded higher pay for African workers.

Armed policemen and armored cars were standing by at the principal trouble centers tonight.

Venezuelans Battle on Riviera

MONTE CARLO, Aug. 18 (AP)—Two politicians from the old and the new regimes in Venezuela got into an argument at a restaurant in this Riviera resort yesterday and wound up battling with fists, plates and glasses.

Mariano Arcaya, a minister wihtout portfolio, who is on a tour of Europe, and Laureano Vallenilla Lanz, Interior Minister under the ousted dictator, Gen. Marcos Peréz Jiménez, were the combatants. Señor Arcaya, bleeding from the head and hands, was treated at a hospital.

RHODESIA IS HURT BY ECONOMIC LAG

Copper Prices and Foreign Investments Decline, but Living Cost Grows

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Aug. 17—The Federation of Rhedesia and Nyasaland is experiencing an economic squeeze that is causing hardship in many quarters.

The recession produced by declining copper prices and the curtailment of foreign investment has led to unemployment and a reduction in general business activity. But the cost of living has continued to rise.

The copper mines in Northern Rhodesia are the backbone of the federation's economy. The price of copper has dropped from the 1956 high of $1,223 a ton to an average of just over $560 a ton in the last year.

There has been a decline in activity in construction and light industry. Credit restrictions and concern over the political stability of the federation have affected the flow of funds from abroad.

Africans in particular have been affected by the unemployment. The Federal Government started only this year to try to determine the extent of joblessness in the federation's three territories, Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Available figures show that 14,000 Africans are seeking work in agriculture and 6,000 are out of work in the building trades alone in Nyasaland.

The Labor Ministry reported early this month that the demand for African labor on farms and mines had fallen sharply. Last year it recruited 12,000 workers, but it expects to be able to offer employment to fewer than 6,500 this year.

Last month 600 whites were reported to be jobless in Southern Rhodesia. R. S. Garfield Todd, former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, reported in a recent speech that several thousand whites left the federation last year because they could not find work.

In Salisbury, capital of the federation, there are a number of signs of the difficult economic situation. Many office buildings have vacant space, including one recently completed eighteen-story structure in which only three floors are occupied. An apartment house containing ten luxury six-room units renting at the equivalent of $126 a month—high for this part of the world—has no tenants.

Land Sales Decline

Land sales and building construction dropped by nearly 50 per cent in Salisbury in the last year. City officials reported that it has been a quiet year for industrial expansion.

Meanwhile, the cost-of-living index has continued to rise. This has been attributed largely to the fact that the federation must import many consumer items from overseas. Retail prices have also been affected by higher railway freight rates. The consumer price index for food rose 8 points in the last year and went up in the last ten years from 102 to 183.

Recent price increases have affected gasoline, milk, whisky, sugar, rents, postal charges, cooking fats and oils and soap.

Meanwhile, mass-meetings of consumers in Salisbury and Bulawayo, the federation's second largest city, have demanded a restoration of price controls.

CATHOLICS SCORE RACISM IN AFRICA

New York Times

New York

Segregation Is Condemned by Bishops in Durban and Southern Rhodesia

8-30-59

p. 28

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Aug. 26—Two Roman Catholic Bishops in southern Africa have spoken out strongly against racial discrimination.

18a

In speeches yesterday in the Johannesburg area the Most Rev. Denis E. Hurley, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Durban, asserted that integration was the only solution to South Africa's race problems. He said the mixing of the races was going on rapidly in cultural and economic fields and that nothing could stop widespread integration.

In a recent pastoral letter, the Most Rev. Donal R. Lamont, Roman Catholic Bishop of Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, condemned segregation and the disparity between educational opportunities for white and African children in central Africa. His forty-six-page letter analyzed the social, economic and educational problems between the dominant white minority and the African majority.

There are 158,000 whites and 1,083,000 Africans in South Africa and neighboring Southern Rhodesia who are Roman Catholics.

Partitioning Analyzed

In presenting a Roman Catholic view of race relations in southern Africa, Archbishop Hurley said there would be nothing immoral about partitioning South Africa in fair proportions among various races. But he said the problem would be to decide on fair proportions and to persuade the whites to accept them. This would be politically impossible, he observed.

With partition ruled out there was only one other solution and that was integration, he continued. "Integration is what every realist must admit is going to take place no matter how politicians plot and plan," he said.

Archbishop Hurley, who was born in South Africa and has lived here most of his life, urged members of the church and lay associations to find ways of establishing more contacts between races through loopholes in the law that would divide races forever.

Machinery should be provided to extend full political rights to all citizens who meet some general qualifications, he said.

Regard for Dignity Urged

Bishop Lamont called for a renewed regard for "the natural dignity of every human person."

He charged that in central Africa legislators "enact measures so ill-considered and immature that they make a mockery of justice itself."

Bishop Lamont defended African nationalism as long as it aimed at first-class citizenship for all, but warned that the church could not approve of nationalist movements among Africans if they meant domination of one race over another at any cost. He said there was "much evidence to show that pan-Africanism is of this mind and that the African National Congress is infected by such errors."

Both movements, he said, show little interest in preserving "the true and positive values of African culture and society."

He contended that however high the Africans' aspirations to complete independence might be, it must be recognized that Africans as yet were "equipped neither academically nor technically nor economically to assume control of what is rapidly becoming a highly complex and industrialized country."

African Women

Inquirer

Rise in Protest

Tue. 8-18-59

Of Travel Bans

DURBAN, South Africa, Aug. 17 (AP).—Thousands of African women are reported converging at Saint Faith's Mission to protest Government regulations controlling the movement of nonwhites.

Phil, Pa.

Police reinforcements rushed to the mission as a precaution against violence in this latest of a series of feminine challenges to white authority in Natal Province.

P. 2

A detachment of 18 police sped from Pietermaritzburg, the Provincial capital, in two armored troop carriers to the mission, about 35 miles from the inland town of Harding.

TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

The women are demanding relaxation of the travel restrictions on the ground their husbands are unable to go to Durban to work and, as a result, are unemployed. They say they will withhold taxes until the controls are eased.

Elsewhere, other incidents appeared to reflect African antagonism toward the efforts of white authorities to modernize African farming methods.

In Capetown, Daan Nel, Minister of African Administration, has ordered an investigation into the causes by Dr. W. W. Eilselen, the Secretary of Native Affairs.

BUSES ARE STOPPED

African women at Umtwalumi, south of Durban, stopped seven buses and demanded that the drivers take them to Durban and Pietermaritzburg to free women jailed last week for the destruction of cattle-dipping tanks.

Some of the Umtwalumi group were reported to have seized sugar cane knives from laborers in nearby fields and threatened police.

The police arrested 114.

Near Ifafa, on southern coast, telephone lines were out. African women were reported to have cut them. Police sent an armed force to investigate.

AREA IS SMOKING

The area of Harding, a quiet farming town on the borders of Natal and Cape Provinces, was smoky from week-end range fires set by tribesmen protesting the jailing of 30 African women.

Sunday a mob of African men and women burned three schools and set fire to a fourth in a village near Pietermaritzburg. Police shot two rioters dead after their order to disperse was met with a shower of stones.

Natal Province, fronting on the Indian Ocean, has a diversified economy and a population of more than two million. As elsewhere in South Africa, whites are in the minority.

SEGREGATION LINE DEFENDED AT U. N.

Times

South Africa Says Policy Is 'Peaceful Coexistence'— Picture Abroad Decried

New York

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept 28—South Africa defended its practice of separating the white and non-white races today as a "policy of peaceful coexistence."

Tues. 9-29-59

1959

Eric H. Louw, Minister for External Affairs, in a major policy speech in the General Assembly, sought to dispel the "completely distorted and false" picture that he complained had been spread abroad about race relations in his country.

The South African spokesman's remarks about outside "critics" appeared aimed particularly at India and other Asian countries, which each year have pressed for an Assembly debate on apartheid—race segregation—in the Union of South Africa. The Indian and Pakistani delegations also have sponsored a separate item accusing the South Africans of discriminating against persons of Indian origin.

The South African delegation has withdrawn from Assembly debates on both questions in the past and will do so again, delegation sources said. The Government's position — reiterated today by Mr. Louw — is that these are internal matters and that the UN Charter bars such discussions as interference in the domestic affairs of a member state.

'Extraordinary Dimensions'

"In the eyes of the outside world, South Africa's problem has assumed extraordinary dimensions, not only because it has been prominently featured in the world press, but also because of the fact that it has been grossly and also cruelly misrepresented, not only in certain newspapers, but latterly also on the cinema and television screens," Mr. Louw declared.

He also observed that other governments had racial problems and that inter-racial clashes had occurred in three countries—he did not name them —in recent weeks. He declared:

"May I add that in the history of the Union of South Africa, organized attacks by whites on nonwhites have never yet taken place—a record of which we are justly proud in view of our far more difficult and complex situation."

In his speech, the South African sought to argue that the whites' territorial claim was as old as the Africans'. He said early European settlers arrived at the same time that the Bantus began moving south from their Central African homeland. The present population is made up of 10,000,000 Africans, 3,000,000 whites and 440,000 Asians.

Africans With

Journal

Spears Storm

Constitution

Jail for Women

DURBAN, South Africa, Aug. 15 (UPI)—More than 200 African warriors armed with spears and clubs descended on the jail at Harding, 80 miles from Durban, on a rampage Saturday to try to force release of 29 of their women imprisoned there.

Atlanta, Ga.

Sun. 8-16-59

P. 24

The Maci warriors were turned back by a show of guns and the soothing words of a courageous white chief magistrate who walked into the mob and conferred with tribal leaders.

1959

The howling, shouting tribesmen went on a rampage Friday night in which they burned farmland and a school building on the march from their villages into Harding.

At one point they threatened to raid a hospital, but the 250 African and European patients there barricaded themselves in.

When the marchers reached Harding early Saturday they stormed down the main street, shouting threats to burn down the jail, where 29 women from their tribe were being held.

* * *

A SOLID WALL of police and private citizens ringed the jail. The defenders, armed with shotguns and rifles, were ordered to hold their fire while Chief Magistrate B. E. Camp went forward to reason with the natives.

Surrounded by fierce, spear-carrying warriors, Camp persuaded tribal leaders to order the tribesmen out of town peacefully. The grumbling Macis finally left, escorted by police.

The march on the jail resulted from trouble that began with the sentencing of 30 African women to 12 weeks in jail for the destruction of a dip tank on a white's farm. Eight of the women were able to escape when police came to get them to take them to jail. One of the women is still at large but the others were recaptured.

* * *

THE TRIBESMEN began their march to Harding by way of the wild, thorny bush country. Along the way they set fire to white farmers' fields and threw torches at buildings.

Word spread that the natives were coming and white settlers quickly evacuated their families. Police reinforcements were sent into the area from Pietermaritzburg, 40 miles west of Durban and 80 miles north of Harding.

Thousands of Africans were involved in the "beer riots" in Durban's native suburb of Cato Manor last June. The fighting began after African women attacked a government-run beer hall to protest an official ban on native home-brew. Two Africans were killed in the rioting.

African Native Women Congregating To Protest Travel Bans

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Claim Husbands Unemployed Because They Can't Go To Jobs

Tues. 8-18-59

p 4

18a

By The Associated Press

Durban, South Africa, Aug. 17.—Thousands of African native women were reported converging Monday on St. Faith's mission in Natal Province to protest Government regulations controlling the movement of nonwhites.

A detachment of 18 police sped to the scene from Pietermaritzburg, the provincial capital, in two armored troop carriers. The mission is about 35 miles from the inland town of Harding.

The women are demanding relaxation of the travel restrictions on the ground their husbands are unable to go to Durban to work and, as a result, are unemployed. They say they will withhold taxes until the controls are eased.

Elsewhere, other incidents appeared to reflect African antagonism toward the efforts of white authorities to modernize African farming methods.

In Cape Town, Daan Nel, Minister of African Administration, has ordered an investigation into the causes by Dr. W. W. Eilselen, the secretary of native affairs.

African women at Umtwalumi, south of Durban, stopped seven buses and demanded that the drivers take them to Durban and Pietermaritzburg to free a number of women jailed last week for the destruction of cattle-dipping tanks.

Some of the Umtwalumi group were reported to have seized sugar-cane knives from laborers in nearby fields and threatened police.

Police arrested 114.

Near Ifafa, on the southern coast, telephone lines were out. African women were reported to have cut them. Police sent an armed force to investigate.

The area of Harding, a quiet farming town on the borders of Natal and Cape provinces, was smoky from weekend range fires set by tribesmen protesting the jailing of 30 African women for destroying a hut used by soil-conservation authorities.

African men and women burned three schools Sunday and set fire to a fourth in a village near Pietermaritzburg. Police shot two rioters dead after their order to disperse was met with a shower of stones.

VIOLENCE STUDIED BY SOUTH AFRICA

New York Times

Government Seeks Causes of Riots By Thousands of Women in Durban

New York

Mon. 8-31-59

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

p 3 CM

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Aug. 30—Although anti-Government violence by Africans in southern Natal has diminished in the last week, much attention is being given to the causes of the disturbances.

Persons who have visited the area south of Durban where the recent riots occurred report that there are several immediate causes for the violence, in addition to the underlying factor that all non-whites in South Africa are treated as second-class citizens. Chief among the immediate provocations are poverty, unemployment and the strict regulations by the Government of the lives and activities of Africans.

Most of the disturbances have been staged by women, who are taking an increasing part in African political activity. After an investigation, the Government reported that demonstrations had been promoted by "agitators" of the African National Congress. Congress leaders denied this.

Inquiry Was Conducted

Dr. Werner W. M. Eiselen, Government Secretary of Bantu (African) Administration, said after conducting an inquiry into the riots:

"The most important finding I have been able to make is that the vast majority of Bantu communities in Natal are peace-loving people and that they strongly condemn the criminal and senseless actions of misguided local groups."

He insisted that Government-imposed controls that had been a target of African objections were "for the common good."

Dr. Eiselen listed the protested action as slum clearance, limitations on movements of labor from rural to urban areas, compulsory dipping of livestock to prevent disease, which Africans fear harms rather than protects cattle, and restrictions on beer.

Africans also have objected to identity papers for women, work on forest clearance projects without pay, increased taxes, resettlement projects and bullying by the police.

Albert Luthuli, president of African National Congress, deplored the violence and destruction of schools and clinics by demonstrators.

"Peasants angry at the Government might, quite irrationally, destroy the amenities that have become symbols of authority," he explained.

He contended that the Government's plan to create separate African tribal areas as so-called Bantustans, with a degree of self-rule, gave no hope that poverty or frustrations would be relieved. "The Government's constant cry of 'You should be grateful for tribalism' is like telling them to be grateful for retrogression," he said.

Mr. Luthuli said Africans had earned democratic principles and were interested in a better life by civilized standards.

In the last week, two reports have indicated the seriousness of African poverty.

Husband Finds Letters She Wrote to Negro

White Wife and Servant Caught Together in Bed

Courier

PRETORIA, South Africa — A white railway policeman told the Pretoria Regional Court of how, when he went to his African servant's quarters he found his 26-year-old white wife lying in bed with the servant.

Sat. 8-1-59

The policeman, T. I. duPlessis was giving evidence against his wife, Sonia, who was charged under the immorality Act.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

DuPlessis said that on May 22 he and his wife were drinking with a lodger. His wife went out to the garage to send the servant, Frans Mokebe, to a cafe. She stayed away a long time and he went to find out what had happened.

p 5

He found her writing a letter in the servants' room. Later she returned to the house and then left through the back door back to Frans' room.

■

AFTER ABOUT two minutes he went out and called out: "Frans, have you seen the missus?"

As there was no answer, du Plessis said he went in, lit a candle, and saw someone lying next to Frans with bed-clothes over his head. When he pulled the blankets aside he found his wife lying next to Frans, who was naked.

"I hit them both with my fists," he told the court. Frans ran out without putting any clothes on. When he searched Frans' room he found an intimate letter written to Frans in his wife's hand writing. It ended with repeated requests that he burn the letter as it was "dangerous."

Mrs. vanDyk, a witness who said she was in DuPlessis' house at the time of the alleged offence said that Mrs. duPlessis came running into the house wearing her dressing gown but without her pajama trousers. The hearing was adjourned.

Foreign Datelines

Rioting Mobs Armed With Knives Attack South African Whites

The Philadelphia Inquirer
Philadelphia, Pa.

Tues. 11-10-59

18a

p 2

From Our Wire Services

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Nov. 9.

ANGRY mobs of Africans armed with long knives and clubs were said to be attacking whites Monday night in Paarl, 35 miles northeast of here. Early reports said five Africans and three whites had been hospitalized.

First news of the rioting was brought by blood-spattered whites who arrived here in cars dented and smashed by rocks. Police reinforcements were rushed to Paarl, a big wine center.

The riots broke out over the Government banishment of Mrs. Elizabeth Mafeking, African mother of three. Mrs. Mafeking, a trade union official, was ordered to leave her husband and family and live in the remote Vtyburg district, 750 miles away.

Motorists hurrying into Capetown said they had driven into Paarl unaware of any disturbance, and had just escaped death at the hands of the mobs.

Natal Women Riot Third Day

Post Washington, D.C.

Fri. 8-21-59

P. A2

Reuters

ESTCOURT, South Africa, Aug. 20—Club-swinging police, backed up by machine guns and an armored car, charged a crowd of about 100 African women today as racial trouble erupted in this small town in Natal Province for the third straight day.

The crowd scattered and several women were taken to the local jail, already jammed with women arrested in earlier disturbances.

Trouble flared today when the women, brandishing sticks and shouting, paraded through the streets and ignored an order to disperse.

Meanwhile, 38 other women charged with public violence in magistrate's court here today were remanded in custody until September. None of them paid the 10-pound ($28) bail.

African riots started last Friday in widely separated parts of Natal in protest over higher taxes and restrict entry to towns and cities. Africans say the laws are aimed at forcing them to work for white farmers at lower than city wages.

W. W. M. Eiselsen, secretary for Bantu (African) administration and development, said in Pretoria today that "ringleaders of the African National Congress" were behind the agitation.

"The vast majority of African communities in Natal are peace-loving people and they strongly condemn the criminal and senseless actions of misguided local groups," he said.

He said it was not enough to punish those directly responsible for damaging property. He said the African communities concerned would be held responsible for repairing damages.

Eiselen blamed the unrest partly on the failure of the Africans to accustom themselves to declining migrant labor demands in Durban and Pietermaritzburg.

BELG. CONGO
ANGOLA
NO. RHODESIA
SO. RHODESIA
SOUTHWEST AFRICA
BECHUANALAND
MOZAMBIQUE
SWAZILAND
BASUTOLAND
NATAL
UNION OF SO. AFRICA
Atlantic Ocean
Indian Ocean

The Washington Post

Map shows Natal Province (in black) where civil disturbances are taking place.

Inflamed African Mobs Attack Whites in City

The Evening Star Wash., D.C.

Tue. 11-10-59, P. 3.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Nov. 10 (AP).—Anti-white riots that left at least two whites and eight Africans and Asians hospitalized 35 miles north of here at Paarl were reported under control today with a detachment of police standing by.

Mobs of angry Africans attacked whites Sunday night with long knives, clubs and stones in retaliation for the government's banishment of an African woman trade union leader, the mother of three children.

The woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Mafeking, left her husband and children Sunday under government orders to live 750 miles away in the remote Vryburg district.

Mobs of enraged Africans tore through the streets of the wine fruit center, a city of 30,000, attacking all whites they found abroad.

S. William Poggi, a Capetown salesman driving through, said he drew his revolver, but a Negro pinned his arms down. He stepped on the gas and "I guess I must have knocked down one or two," he reported.

Other motorists on their way to Capetown said they entered Paarl unsuspectingly and barely escaped with their lives. Police reinforcements, rushed to the city when blood-spattered whites brought news of the attack, exchanged gunfire with the rioters and finally drove them indoors.

'Treason' Fugitive, British Woman in Ghana

Couple Defies S. A. Edict On 'Mixed Love.' Escapes

18a South Africa

Courier

Pittsburgh

JOHANNESBURG, S. A. — Thanks to British Labor Members of Parliament and an anonymous Ghana white woman who paid their air fare out of Tanganyika, two South Africans, a white woman and a colored man were joined in wedlock in Accra last week.

This brought to a happy ending a dangerous adventure that almost ended in tragedy.

• Mrs. Hazel Wehler, 34-year-old divorcee (white) and Alfred (Tough) Hutchinson, also 34, kept their love secret while in Johannesburg where the latter, a school teacher, was one of the 156 people appearing in the Treason Trial. Had their romance become known, they would have been jailed under the South African Immorality Act.

Daringly, Mr. Hutchinson slipped out of the country without a passport. As soon as he left, Mrs. Wehler, a Britisher, was given a deportation order and she went to Blantyre, Nyasaland. Hutchinson was arrested in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika, for entering the country without a permit from Blantyre where the lovers had met.

MRS. WEHLER appealed to the leader of the interracial political organization, Tanganyika National Union, to get her admitted to Tanganyika so she could be near Hutchinson if he was sentenced to prison for illegal entry.

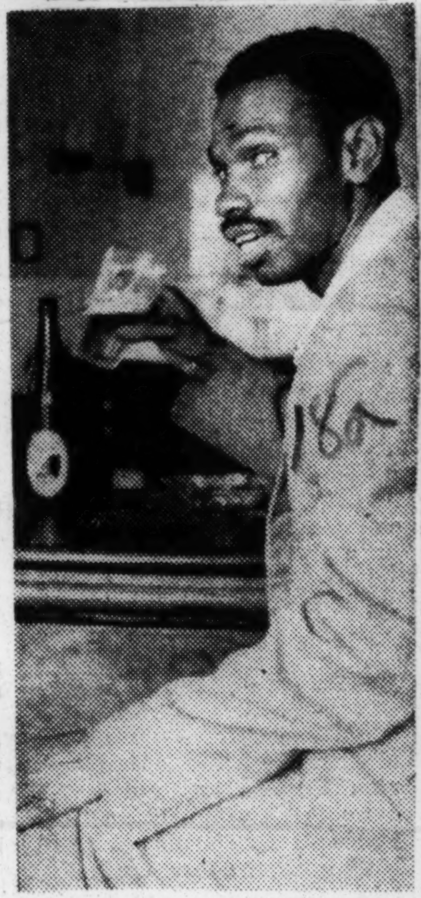
Meanwhile they learned that he could be deported to South Africa and the Treason Trial, and tried for leaving the country without a passport.

Hutchinson's friends wrote to M. P's Fenner Brockway and Mrs. Barbara Castle asking them to intervene with Tanganyika authorities to give Hutchinson asylum as a political refugee.

THIS WAS DONE and Hutchinson released penniless. Then, a fairy goddess in the shape of an anonymous white woman in Ghana wired Hutchinson air fare, just at the time when the Blantyre were telling Mrs. Wehler she would soon have to leave the country.

• The happy lovers finally got together in Accra, Ghana, where they were slated to wed last week. South Africa and Ghana have no arrangements for repatriation of citizens.

So in Johannesburg, Alfred Huchinson is now being called "The One That Got Away."



ALBERT HUTCHINSON

MRS. H. HUTCHINSON

Nest of Murder, Brutality

Dig Up Body on Death Farm in South Africa

Courier p.4
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat 6-6-59

By RONNIE MANYOSI

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—When police recently swooped down on one of the farms of wealthy, white P. J. Potgieter, near Heidelburg, Transvaal, and exhumed, in a crude coffin, the body of missing herbalist, James Sadika, investigation uncovered a mare's nest of brutality and murder.

The Supreme Court, sitting at Pretoria, had previously heard evidence in a habeas corpus application for Mr. Sadika that the assault and killing had been committed by "black boss boys" on Mr. Potgieter's farm, Witkiefontein, where scores of past offenders slaved, after being "sold" by a farm labor recruiting organization.

This is the hateful convict lease system outlawed in the United States a half-century ago.

WITHOUT waiting for the Attorney General to act, police and Sadika's lawyer, rushed to the death farm and opened up one of a number of graves marked with stones. Photographers took pictures despite Potgieter's protests that this was private property. The corpse was examined by a pathologist.

In court, the herbalist's wife, Mrs. Dorkus Sadika, had petitioned that the farm owner produce her husband who was being held against his will since October, 1958. It was only on April 14, this year; that she had heard from an escaped African where he was.

Several Africans submitted affivadits that they had seen other Africans beaten to death by the "black boss boys," that conditions on the farm were harsh and filthy, and that Africans beaten to death were buried in hastily made coffins.

SADIKA'S lawyer, Joel Carlson, declared that he visited the farm accompanied by the deputy sheriff, asking to see his client, but Mr. Potgiter and his son said that with 80 escapees recently, they did not know whether Sadika was still there or not. Then the body was found.

One leased convict testified that after working on the farm nine months, he departed leaving Sadika there with head wounds.

"I would rather spend a year in jail than a month on Potgieter's farm," he said, in his affidavit.

According to him, the 50-odd black workers were locked in a single room at night and slept on a cement floor. The room was unlighted, crawling with vermin. Each serf was given a filthy blanket and no water for washing, not even enough to drink.

This man testified that Potgieter sometimes took part in the beatings from which many died. Several died in the fields unexamined by doctor or policemen.

■

Rich Whites 'Keep' Black Girls in S.A.

Courier

Pittsburgh

JOHANNESBURG, So. Africa — On-the-spot reports reveal that there are three groups of African all girls operating in Hillbrow and Northern Johannesburg for the pleasure of white men.

• The report states that some of the girls are kept by rich white men for as little as the equivalent of $40 per month.

Group one is made up of pretty, well-dressed girls who are kept secretly by wealthy white men, many of them married and hold-

Sat 5-23-59

P. 10

ing big executive jobs in commercial and industrial concerns.

THE MAN RENTS an apartment and the girl pretends to be his servant, often going home at night to one of the townships. Some of the girls in group one are supposed to sleep in servants' quarters but never do. Instead, they live permanently in bachelor flats.

- **The second group is composed of girls who hire rooms in the servants' quarters in Hillbrow's flats. Rents go cheap and no questions are asked. These women are visited by their men friends who give them small monthly allowances.**

A third group comprises African girls who prowl the streets at night in search of pickups, especially men with cars.

SOUTH AFRICA INSTALLS FIRST NATIVE GROUP

Daily Tribune

Chicago, Ill.

Wed. 5-27-59

It Steps Toward Racial Separateness

P. 6

UMTATA, South Africa, May 26 [Reuters]—The South African government Tuesday installed the first of a number of all-black territorial authorities under which it is proposed to separate the nation's African population from South Africa itself.

The authority opened Tuesday is for the Transkei territory, a region in Cape Province. The project has been designed as the logical outcome of the government's policy of complete racial separation.

Official Praises Plan

M. D. C. De Wet Nel, minister of Bantu [African] administration and development, said establishment of the all-African authority for Transkei was a milestone on the road of separate development, self-help, and growth for Africans.

He said the plan "carries with it very great responsibilities for you. There are people who sow suspicion. Even some sections of the press are doing so daily. Don't allow yourselves to be misled. See to it that you get your information first hand."

Nel congratulated Paramount Chief Botha Sigeau on his nomination as the authority's first presiding territorial chief.

Shows Native Capability

The passing of the chairmanship on the authority from a white official to one of the territory's own people signified not only the government's willingness to hand over responsible and important administrative positions to Africans but the African's capability to hold them, the minister said.

"In time your whole political, economic, and social structure will be in your hands," Nel said. "In your own national circle every Bantu son and daughter will have the opportunity to rise to the highest rung in every sphere of life."

FAVOR HOMEBREW

Advertiser

South African Women War Over Municipal Beerhalls

Montgomery, Ala. P. 8-A

Sat. 6-20-59

P. 8-A

DURBAN, South Africa (AP)—The African women's war for homebrewing rights boiled up again Friday.

The women's attacks on saloons Thursday set off waves of bloody violence and wholesale arson that killed four Africans in clashes with police and destroyed 25 buildings.

The renewal of the warfare for homebrew vs. saloon drinking brought scattered incidents of women picketing municipal beer halls during the second day of strife.

The minister of Bantu—native Negro—administration and development, Nkan Nel, told the South Africa Senate in Cape Town that the Durban rioting was not against the government.

He said African men support municipal beerhalls, thereby harming the illicit liquor trade by the women.

The women's grievance, therefore, is not against the government but against the Durban city administration, Nel said. He contended the African National party was trying to incite people against the government.

Forty African women beerhall pickets were arrested by police at two of Durban's trouble spots for creating a disturbance, the South African Broadcast Corp. said Friday night.

Police used fire hoses to break up a throng massed around a beerhall in Durban's Victoria Street.

Uneasy feeling remained evident in this Indian Ocean port and resort city of 375,000, but police said they have the situation under control.

Municipal offices, post offices, police posts, clinics, schools and African and Indian shops were among the buildings burned by African rioters.

In addition to the four Africans killed, 24 were hospitalized with injuries suffered in the battle of thousands of Africans with police. Thirteen of the wounded were casualties of police gunfire. One policeman was wounded by a bullet and two by stones.

Cato Manor township, the non-white area where the rioting centered, was quieter Friday. Picketing centered on other areas. Women leaders said they had no grievance against police, but intended to stop their men from patronizing beer halls.

Authorities agreed that raids by city officials Monday and Tuesday on Cato Manor speakeasies, which South Africans call shebeens, led to the riots. Beverages and equipment were destroyed.

Durban Mayor W.E. Shaw, said the city health department staged the raids to combat a recent typhoid epidemic. The brewing vats he said, proved to be a prolific source of flies.

African Women Picket Beer Halls

Atlanta, Ga. P. 2

Sat. 6-20-59

18a

DURBAN, South Africa (UPI)—Angry African women, who rioted and wrecked municipal beer halls Thursday, turned to mass picketing Friday in a switch of tactics in the conflict over homebrew.

Police had to use tear gas and fire hoses to scatter several hundred Africans and Indians outside the Victoria Street beer hall. But police reported this city appeared to be settling down after three Africans were killed and about 100 injured in Thursday's riots.

Constitution

Police arrested 30 women who participated in a demonstration outside the Rossburgh Beer Hall in protest against raids on their illegal home breweries.

More than 1,000 women picketed Clairwood Beer Hall and 100 others showed up at Umgeni Beer Hall.

A group of women, joined by their menfolk, assembled outside the Montgomery Beer Hall in suburban Lamontville.

The women pickets marched quietly. They said they wanted no further trouble with police.

At Capetown, South African Justice Minister Charles Swart told the House of Assembly that law and order had been restored in the Durban riot areas. He said a white policeman who was shot during the fighting was not in serious condition.

Swart said between 20 and 25 buildings had been burned by the rioters, but most native workers were back on the job and bus lines were operating again.

THOUGH RIOTS SIMMER DOWN:

African Toughs Take To Torches

DURBAN (AP) — A gang of young African roughs tried today to burn down a social center at Lamontville, a non-white Durban area township six miles from Cato Manor, where four Africans were killed in Thursday's rioting.

Journal

Col. R. D. Jenkins, deputy commissioner of police, reported the gang threw gasoline or some other inflammable liquid at the doors of the center and broke a window in an attempt to get the liquid inside the building.

A night watchman found flames licking around the doors.

Atl.

Police quickly arrived and put out the fire, which caused little damage.

Sat. 6-20-59

White and African police patrols in Lamontville were strengthened after the incident but no further disturbances were reported.

Other African districts were reported quiet. Police remained on duty at every African beer hall in the Durban area.

Jenkins confirmed that armored troop carriers were on their way to Durban from Grahamstown 350 miles away. They were expected to arrive tonight.

The South African army has loaned ~~the police~~ a few World War II armored cars to patrol the townships.

18a

The South African air force also has offered spotter planes to the police.

All African beer halls — trouble centers for Thursday's riots and Friday's isolated demonstrations — were opening today except one in Cato Manor.

African women were expected to picket them again and strong squads of police were posted.

They will remain on standby duty throughout the weekend.

Mayor W. E. Shaw told newsmen Friday night he was satisfied the police had enough men to deal with any new outbreak. He pronounced the situation under control.

Four Africans were killed in clashes with police that began Thursday in Cato Manor, an African slum quarter. Twenty-four Africans were hospitalized, 13 of them wounded by police gunfire.

Twenty-five buildings were destroyed by fire, including churches, municipal offices, shops, schools, clinics and post offices.

The violence simmered down Friday. About 50 women were arrested for picketing and there were scattered demonstrations outside municipal beer halls.

The women say the ban on home brew drives their menfolk away from home to the beer halls. But Mayor Shaw says the brewing vat breed flies. He said health officers staged raids early this week on Negro speakeasies, called shebeens, to combat a recent typhoid epidemic.

18a 1959

SOUTH AFRICA

So. African Police Fight

Journal & Guide

Women In Latest Riot

Rise Against Rigid Rule Of Whites

Journal & Guide

Norfolk Va.

Over 100 Casualties As Long-Smouldering Trouble Erupts

Sat. 6-27-59

Special to Journal and Guide

p. 11

DURBAN, South Africa — White and colored leaders disagreed this week on the causes of race rioting which has taken at least four lives and injured more than 100 persons.

The rioting dwindled to scattered incidents by Saturday.

Fifty-seven persons were arrested in the two days of disorder.

South Africa has racial laws and discriminations even more rigid than those in America's Southland.

AFRICAN Nationalist leaders and the white police both said the rioting was spontaneous and had no organized political backing, but they differed as to its motive.

Police Col. Reginald D. Jenkins told United Press International that the riots were "completely spontaneous."

"THEY BROKE out after municipal police cleaned out some illicit stills as part of the general slum clearance scheme in Cato Manor," he said.

M. B. Yengwa, natal state secretary of the African National Congress, also said the riots were spontaneous, but there his agreement with the police version ended.

THE RIOTS' background was the "abysmal poverty of African locations and the high-handed action of municipal authorities," he said.

Angry native women demonstrated in Durban and at Suburban Lamontville Friday, threatening to touch off a new wave of mass rioting in this port city.

POLICE HAD just gotten the situation under control after a night of sporadic battling with native groups when the woman started again.

It was the women who first touched off the violence Wednesday night by marching on government-owned beer halls to protest a police crackdown on their breweries. Police smashed into the crowds, inflicting many casualties.

TWO HUNDRED women demonstrated at Lamontville but police believed they had the situation under control. Another 100 advanced on a beer hall in Victoria street where the riot began and police used fire hoses and tear gas to disperse them.

An estimated 30,000 to 40,000 Zulu men and women stormed across a 10-mile area of the city Thursday, burning shops and battling police with bare hands, home made pistols and knobkerries, the traditional Zulu weapons.

POLICE SAID Saturday latest casualty figures showed four natives shot to death and more than 100 natives and police injured.

A preliminary check of the damage showed at least 20 structures destroyed or burned by natives, including a church, a recreation hall, municipal offices, shops, a library and houses.

IN FIGHTING that continued through the early morning hours, police freed whites from barricaded homes and got them to safer areas.

The last big Durban riot 10 years ago was between Indians and Africans. The current one started as a protest by African women against a government crackdown on their "illegal" breweries.

THE BEER HALLS, first targets of the riots, are run by the white government. They sell only weak beer to natives. Thus, moonshining is a thriving native industry and when police shut down scores of the breweries Wednesday, the battle started.

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sept 27 59

Marks of Violence In South African Riots

An African woman (top picture) in Durban, South Africa, gestures as she turns her back on a bus set ablaze in rioting. Some 30,000 Zulu men and women engaged in fist and gun battles with police in violence touched off by government crackdown on illegal breweries. The government operated beer halls for Africans.

In the second picture a wounded African, with blood streaming down his face, is helped by friends, during rioting over a 10-miled area. Police reported three Africans dead and more than 100 Africans and policemen injured. ((UPI Telephoto)

18a 1959

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa Reports Farm 'Slave' Scheme

Evening Star, 1,13-A
Washington D.C.
Wed. 6-17-59
18a

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 17 (AP).—Almost every day a few score Negroes are trucked out of Johannesburg and other towns to white farms in the great corn-growing area of the Southern Transvaal and Northern Free State.

Described officially as volunteer workers, these Africans are conscripted as temporary approved farm labor scheme. To many whites and blacks this is becoming known as the farm slave scheme.

Affidavits lodged in the supreme court here testify to grim treatment for the workers. They labor from dawn to dusk. They are watched over by white overseers and black "boss boys" carrying whips and clubs. Foremen mounted on horses round them up if they try to escape and they are often thrashed when they are caught.

They are fed on a diet of corn porridge with occasional rations of meat and sugar. At night they are locked up in living quarters holding as many as 70 men in a room with one small window. They sleep on filthy sacks laid on concrete floors. Their clothes are tattered rags or potato sacks.

Pay $8.50 a Month

They are paid about $8.50 a month. To supplement their diet they part with some of their earnings in exchange for milk, meat, and bread from the farmers' own stores.

These revelations have set off a campaign for a government inquiry, but the government has refused this. A cabinet minister, Daan de Wet Nel, says farms employing volunteer labor are visited regularly by an inspector of his department.

Farmers need these workers because of the acute shortage of African labor in the rural areas. Africans have been lured to the towns by higher wages and comparatively better living standards and few farmers are able or willing to offer them better rewards than industry or commerce.

Ignorant of Law

People now investigating the farm-labor scheme say Negroes are arrested for not having passes that certify they are legal residents of an urban area and have permanent jobs. They

laborers under a government-are told by the police they are liable to a fine or jail sentence. They are told they can volunteer to work out a jail sentence and be paid wages at the same time.

Woefully ignorant of the law, many Negroes choose to work on the farms. They are not told that the sentence for failing to have a pass is $2.80 or four days in jail.

In most cases relatives of the men don't know where they are. By the time their inquiries lead them to court—perhaps to pay the fine—the "volunteers" are on some farm with six months' labor in the field ahead of them.

Spearheading court actions to free the laborers is a Johannesburg lawyer, Joe Carlson. He contends that the scheme is illegal.

There have been frequent court cases in which white farmers or their overseers were charged with assaults on African laborers. One farmer was fined $140 for whipping four African convict laborers with a piece of hose. He had found them stealing milk.

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2 African Towns Quiet After 3 Die in Riots

Evening Star, P 3-A
Washington D.C.
Fri. 6-19-59
18

DURBAN, South Africa, June 19 (AP).—The nonwhite townships of Cato Manor and Chesterville were reported quiet this morning after a night of riots and arson in which three Africans were killed. Strong police patrols remained in the area.

The Africans were killed after rioters attacked a police picket in Cato Manor. Police used rifles and machine guns against the rioting Negroes.

About 30 Africans were hospitalized. One policeman was shot in the back but his condition was reported not serious. Two other policemen were hurt by stones.

Last night, after mobs of rebellious African men and women had clashed with the police, the glow from burning buildings lit up the sky over Cato Manor.

The beer hall where the riots began was set on fire, as well as an African administration office block, a police post and an African school near the slum section.

The riots were touched off by government regulations forbidding Africans from brewing their own beer at home. This was only one of many restrictions on the natives imposed by South Africa's white-supremacy government, which enforces racial segregation as its official policy.

Bitterness at the Negro's lot, combined with the wave of nationalism sweeping across black Africa, is believed an important source of the outburst.

A crowd of 15,000 Africans gathered menacingly for a time last night on the hills overlooking Cato Manor Township. Whites nea rthe area fled to their homes.

White newsmen who tried to enter the Negro quarter were told: "Get out of here or you will be killed."

Motorists south of Durban reported their cars were stoned.

A group of Negro women raided a beer hall yesterday to protest the curb on their home brewing. They said the ban drove their husbands to the beer halls. They grabbed glasses from the hands of African men patrons, smashed them and spilled about 1,000 gallons of beer.

1,000 Zulu Women Jailed In Natal Demonstrations

Daily World Atlanta Ga.
Thurs. 8-27-59
18a1

DURBAN, South Africa (NNPA)—The number of Zulu women jailed in Natal for breaches of the peace neared 1,000 Wednesday when additional arrests were made.

Prisons were already crowded to the limit and the demonstrations, sugarcane crop burning, and threats of physical violence against officials and police continued.

Africans engaged in the demonstrations were reported moving from place to place in busloads. The leaders reportedly were wearing uniforms or armbands of the African National Congress.

While white farmers were forming vigilance committees and planning emergency evacuation of their families, the police disapproved of such moves.

STATION GUARDED

Forty Zulu women were arrested Wednesday during an attack on a municipal African beer hall. Wednesday night 500 African men gathered outside a police station along with 50 chanting and dancing women. Armed police guarded the station.

Near Port Shepstone 12 women were arrested while trying to prevent African men from working on a sugarcane plantation. The wealth of the sugarcane farmers and the low wages paid to their African hands is a long-standing African grievance in Natal.

A crowd of 200 Zulu women, brandishing sticks, dancing and chanting, gathered under a reinforced police guard Wednesday after sugarcane fires had occurred on eight neighboring farms during the night.

JAIL OVERCROWDED

Prosecuting women at Umzinto Wednesday, G. Percy stated that the jail there, built to accommodate 115 prisoners, contained 432, virtually all women.

Court sentences at Umzinto have been ranging in fines from $28 to $70, an impossible amount for African women to pay.

One of the principal grievances of the African women who are nearly all Zulus, the warrior tribe of South Africa, is their enforced and unpaid labor in cattle "dipping." The work is compulsory. The women were formerly paid. The task involves the women carrying water to fill the trenches or tanks in which cattle pass to be disinfected.

Non-Whites Face Loss Of Jobs in South Africa

Evening Star P 7-A
Washington D.C.
Tues. 8-25-59

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa, Aug. 25 (AP).—South African assembly plants for four of the world's major automobile makers may be prevented soon from employing nonwhites.

Trade unionists in the Port Elizabeh area, center of the country's motor assembly industry, will ask the labor ministry to enforce job reservation for whites in the Ford, General Motors, Studebaker and Volkswagen plants.

The request will be made by a union with all-white membership—the Eastern Cape Assembly Workers' branch of the S. A. Iron and Steel Trades' Association.

H. S. Wolfaardt, an organizer for the union, complained that the plants in 1953 began large-scale replacement of whites by colored persons earning far less. Since then, he said, more and more whites have been squeezed out.

In one plant more than half the production workers are colored. In another about 40 per are not white.

C. W. Dace, managing director of the Ford plant and chairman of the National Automobile Manufacturers Association of South Africa, said the motor industry opposed job segregation.

Mr. Dace denied that colored persons are taking over the jobs of white men. The motor industry empolys all available whites, he declared, but increased production and a scarcity of white labor made it necessary to hire more colored persons.

The labor ministry has the power to reserve jobs in a designated area for workers of a single race.

African Women Riot Fourth Straight Day

Post Washington D.C.

Aug 18-59

P A1

From News Dispatches

PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa, Aug. 17—African mobs staged a spear-waving demonstration outside a Roman Catholic mission and stoned European cars today in the fourth straight day of violence that has left four persons dead in racially tense Natal Province, United Press International reported.

Heavily-armed police detachments and two armored cars raced out of Pietermaritzburg, the provincial capital, to break up a howling mob of 1200 women waving assegais (spears) and sticks outside St. Faith's mission at Ixopo, 20 miles from the city.

European cars in the native quarters of Pietermaritzburg were stoned.

Four Dead in 3 Days

During the past three days, rioting mobs have killed four persons, two Europeans and two Africans, in a wave of pillage and arson around this provincial capital which has a population of about 65,000.

The women are protesting government regulations controlling the movement of nonwhites, the Associated Press reported.

Elsewhere, other incidents appeared to reflect African antagonism toward the efforts of white authorities to modernize African farming methods.

Police Arrest 114

African women at Umtwalumi, south of Durban, stopped seven buses and demanded that the drivers take them to Durban and Pietermaritzburg to free a number of women jailed last week for the destruction of cattle-dipping tanks.

Police arrested 114.

Near Ifafa, on the southern coast, telephone lines were out. African women were reported to have cut them . Police sent an armed force to investigate.

The area of Harding, a quiet farming town on the borders of Natal and Cape provinces, was smoky from weekend range fires by tribesmen protesting the jailing of 30 African women for destroying a hut used by soil conservation authorities.

Sunday a mob of African men and women burned three schools and set fire to a fourth in a village near Pietermaritzburg.

Inquiry Open

In Johannesburg, the Minister of Bantu (African) Administration said he was sending Departmental Secretary Werner Eiselen to Natal to conduct an inquiry into the disturbances, Reuters reported.

African sources said there were three main causes for the disturbances:

1. There was resentment among African women because they had to fill animal dipping tanks with water without being paid for their work. The women reportedly were being fined two pounds ($5.60) by their chiefs if they refused to do the work.

2. An increase in taxes sparked new opposition to the laws restricting Africans' entry into cities and towns. The Africans said the laws were preventing them from earning money with which to pay the taxes.

3. Africans also regarded the laws as a way to force them into "cheap labor" on farms.

African Whites Beg for Help

Courier

Native Women Spread Terror, Force Their Men to Stop Work

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat 8-29-59

p. 8

(Courier African News Service)

DURHAM, South Africa—Native African women, copying the historic roles of women in Greece and Japan, are throwing themselves more and more vigorously into the fight for nationalism and against discrimination.

Last week, they continued their attack on the segregationist government by setting up roadblocks and attacking male workers in the fields. They also demanded that their men quit working for slave wages.

Two hundred of the battling women have been arrested. Two have been killed.

■

WOMEN ATTACKED MEN working in the Umtwalumi area and forced them to stop all work in the fields.

Between Isipofu and Hibberdine, a hundred women were arrested for piling stones two feet high on the road and attacking a photographer.

Eighty women were arrested at Highflats after they had commandeered a bus.

In their anger, the women are sparing nothing. The have damaged schools and missions and even sought to break into hospitals.

The authorities are sending out urgent pleas for additional help to quiet the women.

White inhabitants in scattered areas are frantic and are begging for protection for their lives and property.

Africans, Police Duel After Raid By Women

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Fri. 6-19-59

p. 10

18a

DURBAN, South Africa (AP)—Africans and police battled Thursday in rioting set off by a women's raid on a beer hall.

Officials said the women made the raid because they claim police action against home-brewing keeps their men from drinking at home.

Municipal offices, a car and a bus were set afire. Firemen who tried to put out the flames were stoned. Telephone lines were cut.

Guns, clubs and rocks were used on both sides in hours of clashes between several hundred policemen and nonwhites. The combatants included 3,000 African women in Cato Manor, a slum area inhabited by Negroes, mulattoes and Indians.

A dozen persons, including a police constable, were reported wounded by gunfire.

S. Bourquin, director of the Municipal African Administration Department here, told reporters the riot was started by women who demanded that police stop raiding their home breweries.

He said the women claim they are permitted to brew a certain amount of beer at home but that police are always raiding them. As a result, they said, their husbands are driven into beer halls.

Some officials expressed doubt, however, that the trouble was set off solely by police action in breaking up some home brew operations. They believe the trouble goes deeper.

Regulation of nonwhites under apartheid laws for keeping the races separate is a source of tension throughout South Africa.

In the background are these factors: 1. Waves of nationalist sentiment sweeping white-ruled sectors of the African continent; 2. Durban's record as a center of civic disturbances.

The day's disturbance started with a march of about 200 women on an African beer hall in the center of Durban. They smashed containers and spilled about 1,000 gallons of beer.

RIOTING FLARES IN SOUTH AFRICA

New Orleans

La. p. 6

Police and Africans Battle at Durban

Times-Picayune

Fri. 6-19-59

18a

DURBAN, South Africa (AP)—Africans and police battled Thursday in rioting set off by a women's raid on a beer hall.

Officials said the women made the raid because they claim police action against home-brewing keeps their men from drinking at home.

Municipal offices, a car and a bus were set afire. Firemen who tried to put out the flames were stoned. Telephone lines were cut.

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SOUTH AFRICA POLICY ON RACE PUT TO U. N.

Times New York

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., July 15—Twelve nations asked today that the forthcoming session of the General Assembly consider afresh the racial segregation policies of the Union of South Africa.

p. 40

They sent a letter to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold requesting the inclusion on the Assembly's agenda of the question of "apartheid." Apartheid is the policy of strict separation of the white and Negro races practiced by the South African Government.

Thurs. 7-16-59

The question of racial segregation has been debated by seven previous Assemblies. South Africa has insisted that its policy is an internal matter, beyond the scope of the international organization.

Today's letter was signed by the representatives of Ceylon, Cuba, Malaya, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, the United Arab Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela.

A memorandum supporting the request for the debate on apartheid said that there had been "not the slightest indication that the Government of the Union of South Africa has taken any steps in consonance with the call of the General Assembly"

The Assembly last year expressed its "regret and concern" over the South African Government's policies.

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51 African Women Remanded To Jail On Bail In Riots

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

18a

Tues. 6-23-59

DURBAN, South Africa—(NNPA)—Fifty-one African women appearing in two groups before the Durban magistrates court on charges arising from demonstrations two weeks ago were remanded to jail on bail Tuesday.

p. 1

More than 100 African women watched the court proceedings. The situation in the town was easier and showing signs of a return to normal. But there was an incident here Tuesday when 250 African women, ready to demonstrate, were held in check by police in troop carriers.

Firemen stood by with hose and the police carried revolvers and batons. The crowd finally settled peacefully outside the office of the African National Congress. A white press photographer was roughly handled by the African women, who objected to being photographed.

Mr. Bourquin, native administration chief in Durban, told the city council that the need for a substantial raise in wages for Bantus has become so urgent that no avenue should be left unexplored and no sacrifice denied to bring it about.

"So dangerous is the situation that it should not be delayed," he said, adding:

"I feel compelled to make this impassioned plead at the risk of sounding melodramatic, at the risk of attracting criticism and opposition from employers of Bantu labor, and even at the risk of earning the displeasure of the city council. But my sense of moral obligation towards the Bantu people of this city has given me the boldness to speak.

Daily World

"Pay more for the labor of the Bantu people, Give a living — a wage on which they cannot only just live but one on which they can live as decent, law-abiding and progressive people."

African Women Cease Riots, And Turn to Pickets

Daily World Atlanta Ga.

Sat. 6-20-59

DURBAN, South Africa (UP)—Angry African women, who rioted and wrecked municipal beer halls Thursday, turned to mass picketing Friday in a switch of tactics in the conflict over home-brew.

p. 1

18a

Police had to use tear gas and fire hoses to scatter several hundred Africans and Indians outside the Victoria Street beer hall. But police reported this city appeared to be settling down after three Africans were killed and about 100 injured in Thursday's riots.

Police arrested 30 women who participated in a demonstration outside the Rossburgh Beer Hall in protest against raids on their illegal home breweries.

More than 1,000 women picketed Clairwood Beer Hall and 100 others showed up at Umgeni Beer Hall.

Daily World

A group of women, joined by their menfolk, assembled outside the Montgomery Beer Hall in suburban Lamontville.

p. 5

The women pickets marched quietly. They said they wanted no further trouble with police.

At Capetown, South African Justice Minister Charles Swart told the House of Assembly that law and order had been restored in the Durham riot areas. He said a white policeman who was shot during the fighting was not in serious condition.

Sat. 6-20-59

Swart said between 20 and 25 buildings had been burned by the rioters, but most native workers were back on the job and bus lines were operating again.

The minister gave this version of why native women attacked municipal beer halls Thursday: Durban authorities raided illicit liquor stills Monday and Tuesday. The women moonshiners considered the municipal beer hall unfair competition for their illegally-brewed beer.

18a

The women then banded together to attempt to disrupt business at the municipal beer halls and the riots ensued.

CLAIM IS RENEWED BY SOUTH AFRICA

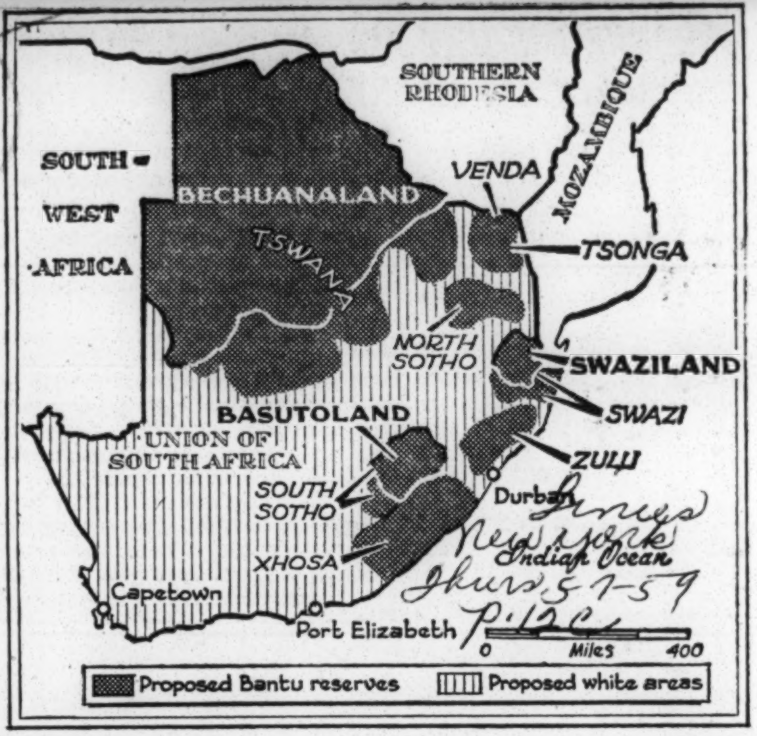
Times
New York
Thurs 5-7-59

Vermoerd Pushes Idea That 3 British Protectorates Belong in the Union

P.12C

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.



Times
New York
Thurs 5-7-59
P.12C

The New York Times May 7, 1959

THREE AREAS CLAIMED: The Union of South Africa has renewed its demand for the British Protectorates of Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland. These would be parts of South Africa's proposed Bantu reserves.

PRETORIA, South Africa, May 6—The Union of South Africa has renewed its claims to the British protectorates of Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland.

Basutoland is an enclave in union territory. Swaziland and Bechuanaland are nearly enclosed by South Africa.

Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd told Parliament Monday that the situation regarding the protectorates had changed in view of Britain's latest constitutional proposals for Basutoland and the union's plan to make its own Bantu areas internally self-governing.

Dr. Verwoerd argued that since the union was in effect already the economic guardian of the protectorates, it would benefit all concerned to have the relationship extended to the political field.

He said he felt the alternative would be a further drifting apart of the people of the protectorates from ethnically related groups in the union.

Situation Has Changed

The difference between Dr. Verwoerd's plea and similar ones of his predecessors—Prime Ministers Daniel F. Malan and Johannes G. Strijdom—is circumstantial and twofold.

First, the climate of sub-Sahara Africa is now charged with Negro nationalism. With that goes a vastly increased resentment of race policies in the union.

Second, the union is now on the verge of promulgating its controversial "Bantustan" plan. This would be one of the most massive steps ever taken in the direction of total apartheid (racial segregation). Debate in Parliament will begin May 18.

Chris W. Prinsloo, chief information officer of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, said yesterday that no sharp geographical delineation was intended. He said each Bantu area would be considered a Bantu "heartland," or "magnet around which we want to group the pins."

Eight Units Planned

As listed in the measure known as the Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Bill, the eigth "national units" would be North Sotho, South Sotho, Swazi, Tsonga, Tswana, Venda, Xhosa and Zulu.

Except for Tswana, these would extend in an irregular chain from Venda and Tsonga, just below Southern Rhodesia, along the Union's west coast to Xhosa, between Durban and East London.

Tswana would run along the Bechuanaland border. As long ago as 1956, tentative maps of the units carired a footnote reading, "Inclusion of protectorates within these areas is here assumed."

The South African Government contends that the policy for an African reserve that it would apply to the protectorates is in line with British policy there.

Parliamentary opposition to the Bantustan bill has stressed the proposed elimination of three white Assembly members and four white Senators who since 1936 have represented Africans in Parliament. Opposition United party spokesmen have declared that so-called self-government would in no sense be an honest substitute.

Opposition Backs Merger

Yet the Opposition leader, Sir de Villiers, Graaff, has said his party shares the Government's eagerness that the protectorates join the union.

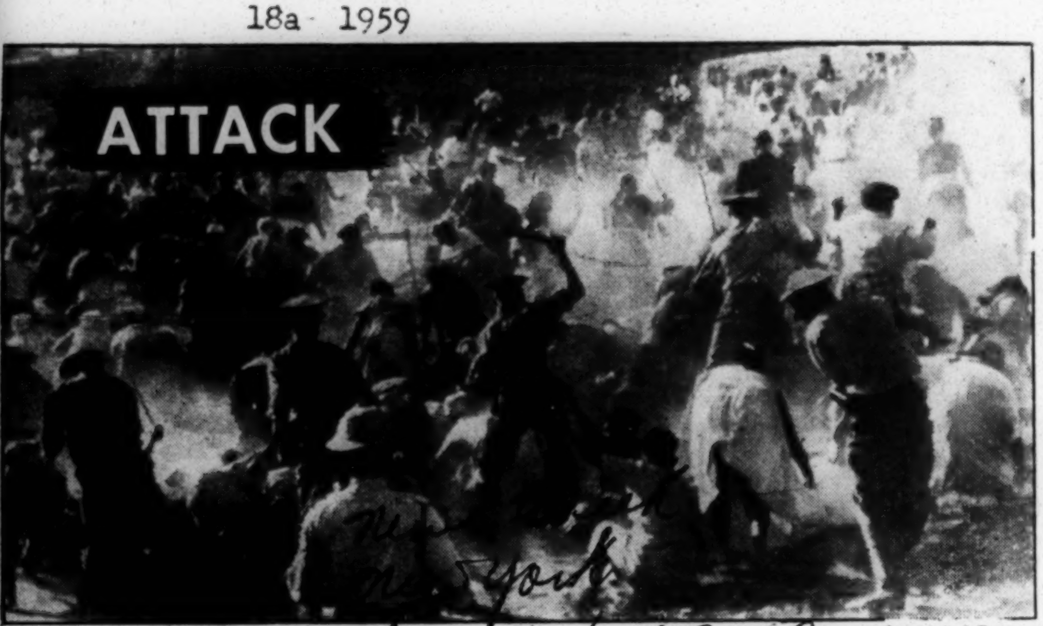
Talks on a new constitution for Basutoland were held in London in November and December. James Hennessy, a member of the protectorate's secretariat, said by telephone from Maseru, Basutoland's capital, today that it was hoped the constitution would be promulgated soon.

It would give the Legislative Council power to legislate for everyone in Basutoland in all but six fields reserved for the office of the British High Commissioner.

Of South Africa's 9,500,000 Africans, 42 per cent now live in reserves such as Zululand and the Transkei. Twenty-eight per cent live in European rural areas and 30 per cent in cities.

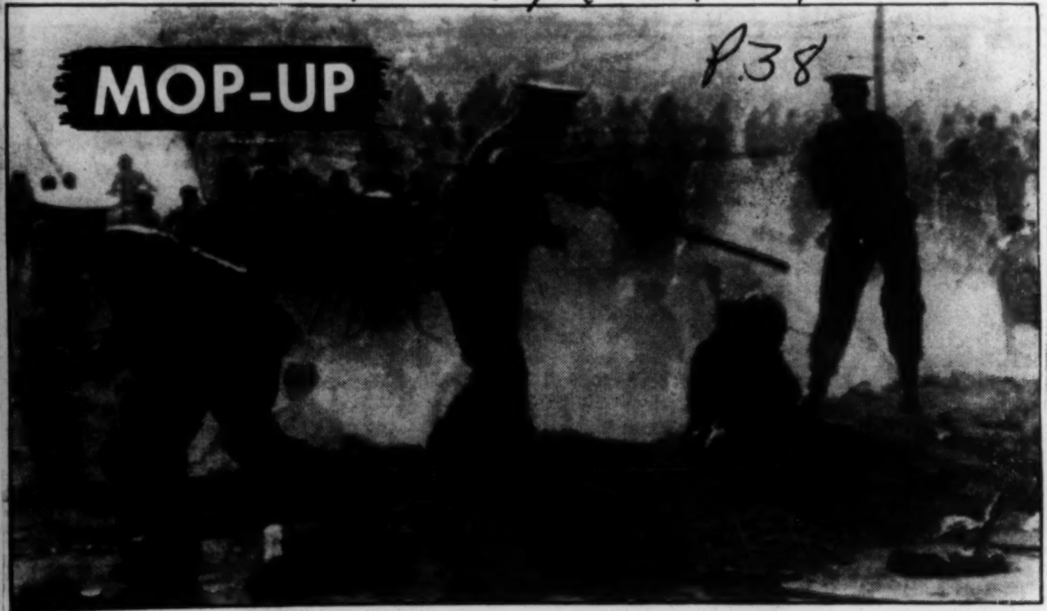
The population of the three protectorates totals about 1,200,000, with few whites.

18a 1959



Associated Press

Mon. 6-29-59



P.38

Associated Press

It started with beer and ended with tanks and tear gas

SOUTH AFRICA:

Newsweek

A Riot, a 'War'

New York

P.38

"Don't be cowards! Kill them!" the Africans shouted. Screaming and waving sticks, some 5,000 of them surged through the South African port city of Durban (population: 613,000) in one of the country's worst outbreaks of racial violence since the war.

Mon. 6-29-59

The amazing thing was that the mob was led by middle-aged women. Police fired tear-gas bombs, then waded in with clubs and riot guns, beating back the angry tide of women, kicking the rioters, and jabbing them with bayonets. Those who could, fled. Then, when bigger crowds of African men joined in, throwing stones and sticks, the police opened fire.

At the end of two days of fighting which, some reports said, had involved 40,000 Negroes, Durban counted the cost. Twenty-five buildings had been gutted by fire. Wrecked buses still smoldered, and glass littered the streets. The official casualty list: Four Africans dead and 24 hospitalized. Unofficial reports put the casualties in the thousands.

The fighting started over a police crackdown on local "shebeens" (speakeasies), which are operated by native women in defiance of South Africa's ban on the sale of liquor to Africans. Their means of livelihood threatened, the women stormed into municipal beer halls (where a watery, state-brewed beer is sold legally), smashed beer kegs,

SOUTH AFRICA

and turned over tables.

The Mob Aroused: When the police opened fire, the mob's attitude changed: A riot was transformed into an active black-white war. Thereafter, the Africans were fighting against the wretchedness of their lot under the total white-supremacy policies of Nationalist Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd.

Last month, Verwoerd abolished the seven remaining seats (all held by whites) that are supposed to represent South Africa's 11 million non-whites. He also pushed through a program to carve out a string of native reserves (Bantustans) for the Africans.

In reply, the African National Congress called for a boycott of the products of firms owned by Nationalists. Verwoerd's answer: The ANC chief, Albert John Luthuli, was banished (for five years) to his home on the Groutville mission reserve in Natal. As Luthuli went into exile, crowds of Africans lined the streets of the towns he passed, chanting "Let Luthuli speak!"

Newsweek

P. 41

Mon. 6-29-59

Last week, after the Durban riots, Luthuli spoke—by telephone. "Whatever grievances my people have," he said, "should be formulated and submitted to the authorities."

The authorities replied quickly. Three Saracen army tanks rumbled into position in downtown Durban.

YOUNG POLICEMEN STIR SOUTH AFRICA

Times

New York

Public, Faced With Rise in Crime, Is Uneasy About Teen-Agers on Force

Fri. 5-8-59

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, May 7—The high percentage of young men in the South African police force has caused increasing public uneasiness.

P. 7C

As in many other nations, crime has increased in South Africa since World War II. As in New York and London, the problem has been acute among youngsters.

Youths who are called "ducktails" in Johannesburg, compare with New York's delinquents. They have thick, wavy hair and long sideburns and wear jeans. Resentment against wanton vandalism and petty assaults by ducktails has mounted rapidly in the last few weeks.

The question is frequently asked if poorly educated, teenage Afrikaners from the countryside have the sense of responsibility that should accompany their wide powers as policemen. The great part of police work here stems from restrictive racial laws under the policy of apartheid (segregation).

3,236 Policemen Under 21

Minister of Justice Charles R. Swart confirmed in Capetown today that the ratio of young men in the police force was high. Replying to a question in the Senate, he said 3,236 policemen were under 21 years old, including seventy-two under 17.

No new total was given for the entire force, but in December, 1957, it was 10,573. Since there has long been a high turnover with difficulty of replacement, it is apparent that between one-quarter and one-third of the white policemen are teen-agers or 21-year-olds.

The age distribution lent weight to a demand for a thorough investigation of the relationship between the police and the public, Senator Leslie Rubin said today. Mr. Rubin is one of four white Senators who represent Africans.

An independent police source said the youngest police recruits were 16½ and were required to take six months' special training before going on active duty. Mr. Swart said all applications were processed carefully.

Courts Critical of Them

Foes of the regime have denounced the average young policeman as a hired mercenary of apartheid." But, politics apart, the fact remains that many policemen are mere uniformed boys with revolvers and that the courts have been critical of them.

Last month, Magistrate J. H. Meyer in suburban Germiston fined a 20-year-old policeman who had pleaded guilty to stealing £9 ($25) from an African at gunpoint.

"I have come to the conclusion," the Magistrate said, "that there's a certain element in the police with whom you can do nothing—and they are all young men."

Yesterday the police were assailed when a case against five women charged with conspiracy to run a systems of brothels was dismissed.

The defense lawyer had charged that policemen had obtained evidence by repeated personal intimacies with women.

The police force includes many men of the best type, however, and its annals record many instances of heroism. When several constables (patrolmen) were arrested for malpractice in January, the acting Police Commissioner declared:

"No protection will be given by us to any member who lowers the high standard expected from the South African police force."

FRENCH AFRICANS DIVIDED ON STATUS

Times

Community Council Defers Debate on Loosening of Centralized Union

New York

Thurs. 7-9-59

By THOMAS F. BRADY

Special to The New York Times.

TANANARIVE, Madagascar, July 8—The crucial decision facing the new French Community—to remain a centralized union and risk secession of its restless African members or to become a loose commonwealth on the British pattern—came into sharp focus here today.

P. 40

A head-on conflict between advocates of French centralism and champions of pan-Africanism was avoided only by rigid adherence to the prepared agenda of the Executive Council, composed of French ministers and heads of the twelve African Governments that belong to the community. The council ended its two-day meeting today.

But a question called the "future of the Community" was written into the agenda for the next meeting of the Executive Council scheduled for September 10 in Paris.

The question was raised by Modiba Keita, young pan-African Premier of the French Sudan, and by his chief African antagonist, Ivory Coast leader Félix Houphouet-Boigny, uncompromising champion of French centralism.

Sudan Seeks Independence

In an advance statement the Sudanese chief said he had come to the meeting with a mandate from the African Federation party, which dominates his autonomous republic and neighboring Senegal, to "obtain independence shortly," in the "framework of a confederal association with France."

M. Houphouet-Boigny retorted that he and his adherents would "refuse to belong to a community that was nothing more than a commonwealth."

After the meeting today he said he was "tired of blackmail by those who threaten to secede from the Community every few weeks."

Members of the Community allied with the Ivory Coast are Upper Volta, Niger and Dahomey.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, President of France and of the Community he created last year, flew here to preside over the Council meeting.

Premier Michel Debré and the French Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Justice, Education, Transport and Community Cooperation also attended.

After the final session of the council, President de Gaulle and council members attended a mass meeting in Tananarive Stadium that typified the strains within the community.

As the President rose to speak, Madagascar Nationalists who oppose the pro-French Government of President Philibert Tsiranana unfurled banners saying "Immediate and Total Independence." General de Gaulle took no notice of them in his speech.

Strength Through Union

He emphasized the value of the Community as a means of defending the liberty of its members against outside aggression. He called it a source of economic and cultural strength through union. In previous speeches here he had reminded the people of Madagascar that they were free to withdraw from the Community if they wished.

The final communiqué of the Executive Council said it had decided to take "affirmative action" against outside African states that were interfering in Community affairs.

Raymond Janot, Community secretary general, said at a news conference that the communiqué referred to "an English-speaking state and a state that was one close to us."

It was evident that he meant Ghona, the former British Gold Coast, and Guinea, which rejected membership in the French Community last fall. The two countries have formed a loose federation that seeks to attract Community members. M. Janot indicated that "affirmative action" meant diplomatic action.

The communiqué also said the council had decided that Community members could seek

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Vice Rampant East of Johannesburg, S. Africa

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Europeans Buy Favors of 'Coloured Girls'

Sat. 7-11-59

JOHANNESBURG, So. Africa —While vice dens are said to be on the wane in Johannesburg, houses of sin towards the east of this city are having a boom.

One in Ampthill Ave., Benoni, caters mainly to whites.

p 7

It is rumored that a short-of-cash farmer, on his way to sell his produce in the local market, recently exchanged a whole load of potatoes for a colored girl.

■

APART FROM farmers' trucks, sleek American cars belonging to whites can usually be seen outside.

Dagga, as well as money and farm produce, is a medium of exchange for sin with colored, African and Indian women.

Even policemen have been observed slinking in and out of this imposing looking house.

Farther up, on Princess St., there are white liquor-runners who peddle liquor to Africans and coloreds (these two groups are prohibited from obtaining liquor).

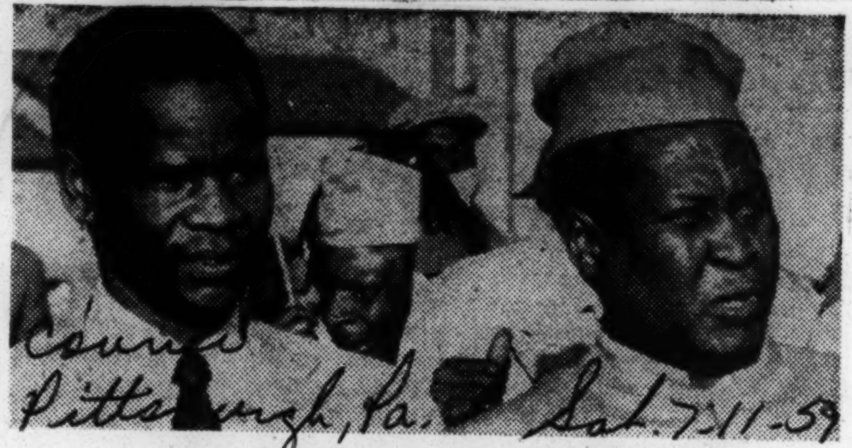
● "What is appalling is that you even find married women, whose excuse is that they are poor — in these sin-infested houses," a social worker said.

In Boksburg, not far from Benoni, there is the lavishly decorated and furnished "White House"; painted snow-white and owned by a widow.

■

HERE, THE GIRLS serve the liquor in the entertainment sprees and with the correct password, a customer gets himself a girl.

Many of the whites who visit such places are Italian and Hungarian immigrants who find themselves ignored and even despised by girls of their color because they find difficulty in speaking English and Afrikaans.



Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 7-11-59

OLIVER TAMBO AND ALBERT LUTHULI

. . . the most responsible and least extreme

South Africa Shows ANC Must Be Feared

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 7-11-59

JOHANNESBURG, So. Africa —The South African Government has started a campaign to "eat up" the African National Congress in crocodile fashion—bit by bit.

p 8

The latest campaign against this African political mouthpiece, following the abolition of all African Representatives in Parliament, is a master plan to silence the voice of responsible African opinion in the country.

It is also the Government's reply to the Congress' economic boycott, launched June 26, when all Africans were asked to refrain from buying Government-sponsored goods, (factories, shops, etc.).

■

A SINISTER aspect of the latest banning is that the victims are among the most responsible and least extreme leaders of Congress.

The banning of the Congress President, former Chief Albert Luthuli, his deputy, Oliver Tambo, an attorney; Ben Bartman, chairman of one of Congress's strongest branches; and Joseph Kumalo, who has fought against the passes for 40 years, are regarded as part of the Government scheme to silence the organization.

The two first leaders were banned under the Suppression of Communism Act and Luthuli must remain in his hometown for five years.

■

TAMBO AND LUTHULI must not address any meetings during the five-year period. Bartman, a married father of four, has been banned indefinitely to spend time with people he does not know and whose language he cannot speak, in Zululand. Kumalo, who had been banished in 1956 and brought back to face charges of high treason has been returned to his place of banishment, a semi-desert.

The bannings did not come as a surprise to the organization.

They say it follows the pattern of the banishment of meetings; the Government's ordering of 80 Saracen armoured cars in the Johannesburg area just before the start of the economic boycott; and the abolition of African Representatives in Parliament.

PROTEST MEETINGS have been held all over the country to protest against the bannings.

Mr. Tambo told reporters: "Although the Government is beheading the senior leadership of the ANC, the movement will [illegible]er deviate from its policy of [illegible]lence. We are begging to [illegible]ple from both sides of the color line and it is this support that is beginning to instill panic into the Government."

18a 1959

SOUTH AFRICA

Byroade's Bid to Negro Breaches So. Africa Code

Washington Post
Washington D.C.
Sat. 1-24-59

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 23 (AP)—United States Ambassador Henry A. Byroade breached the South African Government's strict social code by inviting an American Negro to a party in his honor, it was learned today.

Byroade, who has been named Ambassador to Afghanistan, was guest of honor at a farewell party given in Capetown by American Consul-General Samuel Boykin earlier this week. Among the guests was at least one South African Cabinet member, Minister of Agriculture P.K. Leroux, and high government officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

Present at the explicit invitation of Byroade was William Gordon, managing editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) Daily World, a Negro newspaper, who is touring Africa on grants from the Ogden Reid foundation and the State Department.

South African Government officials do not attend social affairs with non-whites. Non-whites are never invited to functions at which Government officials are to be present. Government policy is that relations between whites and non-whites should be that of master and servant.

Although none of the South Africans walked out of the party for Byroade, one high official muttered audibly his displeasure at Gordon's presence.

P.C.-6

The Ambassador, who for years has been walking a tightrope between the Government's strict color bar and left-wing taunts that he entertained no non-whites himself, chatted with Gordon. So far as is known, there has been no protest from the South African Government.

Capetown Plans to End African Representation

CAPETOWN, Jan. 25 (AP) Gov. Gen. Ernest G. Jansen told the opening session of Parliament today that the South African Government will push ahead with its plan to put 9.5-million Africans on a tribal footing without Parliamentary representation.

Legislation giving African tribal authorities in reserves direct access to Government and abolishing the present system of African representation in Parliament by white members will be introduced, Jansen said.

Africans, who make up about two-thirds of the South African population, are now represented by three white members in the 156-seat House of Assembly and by four members in the Senate of 89 members. Under new legislation these seats will be abolished and contact between Government and Africans will be maintained through representatives of various tribes.

Jansen said the Government also will submit a bill for setting up university facilities for non-whites, and will introduce legislation linking even urban Africans to tribal authorities in the reserves.

A TREMENDOUS SURGE OF DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS HAS CHANGED THE FACE OF VAST TRACTS OF AFRICA IN RECENT YEARS

See Potential Barely Scratched

Continent Possesses Almost Every Material Resource Under The Sun

Advocate
Jacksonville Fla.
Sat. 1-17-59
18a

Capetown, South Africa, Jan. 12 —The great continent of Africa is many things to many men. But as 1959 looms, it is more apparent than ever that to the businessman it is a land of unlimited opportunity.

A tremendous surge of development and progress has changed the face of vast tracts of Africa in recent years. Yet its ultimate potential has been barely scratched.

Africa possesses almost every material resource under the sun —and plenty of that besides. Now its 200,000,000 awakening people appear on the brink of a new era which will see these resources developed to the utmost.

The new and emergent nations—Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria—are clamoring for industrialization and development. They have put on record their enthusiasm toward overseas investors and industrialists who can help open up their countries. Some of them have offered favorable terms of investment—reduced initial taxation, guarantees against nationalization, guarantees of capital repatriation to its country of origin.

Seek Overseas Help

With the resources of the Old World sometimes limited these young new nations of Africa inevitably are looking toward the New World for encouragement. Although there are exceptions they for the most part are seeking help to assist themselves and thus are as anxious for private investment which will stimulate their economies as they are for government aid in combating their various problems.

Aside from the respectable profits to be made from wise African operations, there is also a second worth-while motivation for overseas investors in helping combat the Communists' economic warfare in undeveloped countries. For if the West does not grasp opportunities which currently are being presented to it in Africa, these new nations may be compelled to seek Soviet aid.

To date, Africa has been low on the list for both governmental aid and private investment from the United States, despite the fact that many American enterprises which have entered the African sphere have been able to amortize their capital and make substantial profits over relatively short periods.

However, the past year has seen signs of increased American financial interest in a country such as the Union of South Africa, for example. The American financier Charles W. Engelhard has been active in South Africa for some years and recently played a major role in the flotation of a $33,600,000 American company to invest in South African gold and industrial shares.

14a

U. S. Investment Soars

In the past, American investment in South Africa has been largely overshadowed by that from Britain, which has been the basis of SouthAfrica's industrial development.

Nevertheless, American automobile assembly plants, an oil refinery, and interest in mining have edged the total American investment steadily upward in the post-World War II years. In 1943, for example, official figures set the book value of American investment in the Union at less than $90,000,000, of which more than $50,000,000 was in direct investments, $20,000,000 in securities, $4,000,000 in real property, and less than $10,000,000 in all other types of property.

The United States' next most important investment area in Africa after the Union is Liberia, with which American connections always have been strong, and probably after that the Rhodesian Federation, where in the two years between 1952 and 1954, American investment nearly doubled to a figure in the region of $50,000,000.

18a

This is due largely to the interest of the American Metal Company in the big mining concern, the Rhodesian Selection Trust, but such firms as Johns Manville, Union Carbide, Ingersoll Rand, Eastman Kodak, Standard Vacuum, and Californian Texas Oil have interests in the federation.

The Rhodesian Federation has shown itself particuladly amenable to American investment, so much so that it has readily received a permanent American investment counselor established by the International Co-operation Administration in the Rhodesian capital of Salisbury.

What then is the over-all impression which emerges as 1958 draws to its close? It is a picture of Black Africa, south of the Sahara, ripe and eager for development, but a picture too of an Africa to which the overseas enterprise and capital necessary to stimulate this development is not flowing as generously as it perhaps is required.

Leveling-Off Period

Thus, speaking of even the American export performance to Africa, the United States Department of Commerce was recently compelled to complain: "Lack of attention to Africa as a specialized market, inadequate marketing surveys, and indifferent sales promotion are some of the reasons given for weak United States export performance in the area." Thus while total South African imports rose by 11.3 per cent between 1956 and 1957, purchases from the United States during this

~~period rose~~ by only 8.4 per cent.

South Africa is, of course, the most industrialized nation in Africa and though the economic outlook here, as elsewhere in the continent, is favorable, there nevertheless has been a "flattening out" in development, as the experts call it, following the boom in the years immediately succeeding World War II.

Although the government runs such undertakings as railways, airways, and harbors, the economy is based on private enterprise, and "as long as no restrictions are placed on enterprise, incentive, and effort," says the Association of Chambers of Commerce in its review of 1958, "the prospects for the expansion of the economy and the consequent constant increase of earnings, production, and consumption and welfare are great."

The association does refer, however, to the shortage of skilled immigrants and to occasional shortages of non-white unskilled labor, and also joins issue with the government over its policy of reserving certain jobs for certain races.

Meanwhile, although South African diamond mines have faced reduced sales in the United States this year as a result of the American recession, and although copper mines in both the Rhodesias and the Belgian Congo suffered lower profits through the widescale drop in copper prices, Africa as a whole appears to have escaped any serious repercussions from the American recession.

Thus although some areas now are entering a period of consolidation after boom years, the overall outlook appears promising. And what Africa really needs is more outside stimulation to keep the wheels of progress turning ever faster.

ENVOY QUERIED ON NEGRO CASE

Byroade Is Approved After Questioning

New Orleans La

1-28-59

15

WASHINGTON (AP)—Henry A. Byroade won Senate Foreign Relations Committee approval Tuesday to be ambassador to Afghanistan. First, however, he was questioned about complaints over his contacts with an American Negro at his former post in the Union of South Africa where the government maintains a color barrier.

He was asked about a party given there in his honor to which an American Negro was invited. Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho) noted reports that an official of the South African government had protested.

Byroade said that was correct, but it wasn't the first time an American Negro citizen had been invited, although the embassy has been accused of maintaining a color barrier.

TRIES TO EXPLAIN

He said he attempted to explain to the South African official the difference between the U.S. citizen and African natives, because "their laws are very strict."

Along with a long list of minor diplomatic appointments, these other nominations were approved, subject to confirmation by the Senate:

Livingston T. Merchant, ambassador to Canada for 2½ years, to be assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

C. Burke Elbrick, who has been assistant secretary for European affairs, to be ambassador to Portugal.

James C. H. Bonbright, formerly ambassador to Portugal, to be ambassador to Sweden.

LAMPTON BERRY

Former Rep. Richard B. Wigglesworth (R-Mass) to succeed Merchant in the U.S. Embassy in Ottawa.

Lampton Berry, former deputy assistant secretary of state for Near East and South Asian affairs, to be ambassador to Ceylon.

John D. Jernegan, formerly at the U.S. Embassy in Rome, to be ambassador to Iraq.

Leonard J. Saccio, now general counsel of the International Cooperation Administration to be deputy director of ICA.

John A. Bell, at present ICA regional director for the Near East and South Asia, to be a special assistant for mutual security coordination in the State Department.

Harry A. Bullis, chairman of the board of General Mills, to be chairman of the International Development Advisory Board for two years.

ENVOY INVITES NEGRO TO CAPETOWN PARTY

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 23 (AP)—United States Ambassador Henry A. Byroade breached the South African Government's strict social code by inviting an American Negro to a party in his honor, it was learned today.

Mr. Byroade, who has been Ambassador to Afghanistan, was the guest of honor at a farewell party given in Capetown by the United States consul-general, Samuel Boykin, earlier this week. Among the guests were at least one South African Cabinet member, Minister of Agriculture P. K. Leroux, other high Government officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

Present at the explicit invitation of Ambassador Byroade was William Gordon, managing editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) Daily World, a Negro newspaper who is touring Africa on grants from the Ogden Reid Foundation and the State Department.

South African Government officials do not attend social affairs with non-whites.

New York N.Y.

Sat. 1-24-59

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan. 23 (AP)—Governor General Ernest G. Jansen told the opening session of Parliament today that the South African Government would push ahead with its plan to put 9,500,000 Africans on a tribal footing without parliamentary representation.

Legislation giving African tribal authorities in reserves direct access to the Government and abolition of the present system of African representation in Parliament by white members will be introduced, Dr. Jansen said.

SOUTH AFRICA WARNED

Segregation Policies Harming Economy, Parliament Told

N.Y. Times

New York N.Y.

1-29-59

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan. 28 (Reuters)—Mrs. Margaret Ballinger, one of three white members of Parliament elected to represent Negroes, said today South Africa's racial segregation policies were "undermining the economic life of the country."

Her comments were made in debate on a no-confidence motion introduced in the House of Assembly, by Sir de Villiers Graaff, leader of the opposition United Party. Mrs. Ballinger, who has been in Parliament twenty years, faces the loss of her seat if a Government-sponsored bill to abolish African representation in the House becomes law.

BULAWAYO, Southern Rhodesia, Jan. 28 (Reuters)—An underground movement to break down the policy of apartheid (racial segregation) is at work among senior civil servants in South Africa, William Gordon, Negro city editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) Daily News, said here today.

Mr. Gordon is on a tour of Africa under an Ogden Reid Fellowship.

ARRESTS ABOUND IN SOUTH AFRICA

On Average, Every Urban Negro Is Jailed Once a Year on a Trivial Count

New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Feb. 16—Every male Negro in every city of South Africa can expect to be arrested once a year on the average.

Every year more than 1,250,000 Negroes are arrested for infringement of the pass laws, which require them to carry identity documents, and of labor regulations, curfews and restrictions on residence.

The Negro walks in constant danger of arrest for some technical offense. Thousands who have never so much as stolen a loaf of bread have records of "previous convictions" that would make a hardened criminal in any other country shudder.

But all their previous convictions are for things that in the broad sense are not offenses at all. These include forgetting to carry identity documents, being out after curfew, failing to register unemployment or moving from one area to another without the authority of a native affairs officer.

1-27

Man Steps Out, Is Jailed

The recent arrest of an elderly Negro who had been a trustworthy worker for twenty-five years at one concern serves to illustrate the problem. He lived in a cottage in the non-white Johannesburg suburb of Sophiatown.

One warm summer evening, while cooking his supper on a kerosene stove, he stepped outside in his shirtsleeves to knock out his pipe on the curb. A pick-up van stopped and a young policeman demanded to see the old man's pass.

The old man argued in vain that the document was in his jacket, hanging inside the door. He was bundled into the van and taken to the nearest police station. The policeman refused even to allow him to enter his cottage to turn off the stove.

Next day he was fined £1 for "being without a pass." If he had been a younger man and had not been able to pay his fine (in fact his employer paid it), he would have been given the choice of serving ten days in jail or two weeks on a potato farm and no one would have known what had happened to him.

Laws Grow Tighter

In fifty years of progress in South Africa, time has stood still on such things as pass laws and curfew regulations. In fact, new prohibitory laws have been added. They are cluttering up the courts to such an extent that even the Government that has added to these laws is now seeking some method of keeping out the million or so Negroes that find themselves there for trivial reason every year.

In Pretoria, policemen on beat have been instructed to use more discretion when applying the laws controlling the movements of Negroes. Warnings instead of arrests and checking of bona fides are suggested.

Furthermore, a stroke is administered to a prisoner in South Africa every two seconds of the day. Figures supplied to Parliament this week by the Minister of Justice, Charles Swart, revealed that last year 18,542 persons received corporal punishment.

Altogether 93,775 strokes were inflicted, the bulk 72,000 to Africans.

In nine years, with only a 16 per cent inrcease in population, serious crime has increased by 66 per cent. In 1949 strokes were inflicted at the rate of eight every hour.

Last year yet another Criminal Law Amendment Act gave the courts the right to impose the death penalty for armed robbery. Last week three Africans were executed under this law.

AFRICAN WOMEN RIOT IN DURBAN

Sack Beer Halls in Protest at Liquor Raids—Police Fire Into Crowd

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 18—African women rioted in Durban today in anger at the destruction of illicit liquor stills.

About 4,000 women attacked municipal beer halls in slum areas. They stormed into the "men only" drinking establishments, wrenched mugs from the men's hands and destroyed hundreds of gallons of municipally brewed beer.

Hundreds of policemen were called out. At some of the beer halls the policemen were overwhelmed by women armed with sticks and stones. The police opened fire with automatic weapons.

New York

N.Y.

The number of casualties is not known. The situation was reported still tense tonight.

In the congested Cato Manor area, mostly slums, the police were having the greatest difficulty. They made their first attacks with tear gas, but were driven off by a hail of stones which injured several of them. All three beer halls were put out of action and all the beer destroyed.

6-19-59

Besieged Police Open Fire

In another section, a handful of policement and newspapermen were besieged in a beer hall. The police finally fired into the advancing women.

The trouble began yesterday when the authorities raided the premises of several women who operate liquor stills. Angry women retaliated by raiding the beer halls and destroying the city brewery.

Women operate stills throughout South Africa, where only municipally brewed beer may legally be served to Africans. As a result, the illicit liquor trade is enormous.

For some time there has been agitation from various quartres, including the police, for relaxation of the liquor laws. But the Dutch Reformed Church has opposed any attempt to make any liquor, even the type of beer drunk by whites, available to Africans.

South Africa Builds Housing for Negroes

Herald Tribune
New York N.Y.
1-12-59

JOHANNESBURG (AP).—South Africa has taken 110,000 Negro families out of verminous slums in the last five years and put them in their own homes.

You can stand on a hill fifteen miles southwest of Johannesburg and for miles around see nothing but the square, squat houses in straight rows. They are monotonous in their uniformity. The plots average 2,500 square feet.

Here an African Negro has the dignity of his own kitchen, living room and bedroom.

$700 Builing Cost

You get a similar view outside other larger cities. At Pretoria, 15,000 one-family homes have been built since 1954.

The houses are of brick or concrete with 600-1,000 square feet of floor space. In some the floors are just packed dirt. Others have a tile or concrete floor in the kitchen. A few have electric lights. Each costs about $700 to build.

They are watertight and can be heated. Sanitary conveniences are of varying degrees of modernity. Johannesburg has set aside one area where wealthier Negroes can build better homes with auu the comforts they can afford.

P. 15

Entirely Non-White

A golf course has been surveyed, and the African suburb will have its own train service, law courts, libraries and parks—all strictly for non-whites. Eventually there will be about 2,000 shops, sports fields, schools and churches. Some street lighting has been provided.

The houses rent for $6-$12 a month, depending on size. Average wages for a Negro worker are about $40 a month.

The 320,000 Africans now living in the Johannesburg suburb have vacated some of the most depressing, crime-ridden slums in the Western world. In Sophiatown, an area in Johannesburg now being cleared, sixteen families totaling 100 men, women and children were found living on one small city lot in a ramshackle house and a series of shacks nailed together.

Former Homes Razed

Sophiatown has now been proclaimed a white area. As its Negroes are moved to the new area their former homes are razed.

At Alexandra Township, north of Johannesburg, 100,000 or more Negroes live on one square mile of ground without electric lights or sewers. The government plans to cut Alexandra down to 35,000, moving some residents to the Johannesburg area, others to townships near neighboring cities.

Crowding of Negroes in urban centers has been a result of the increased industrialization in South African cities. A contributing factor is the deeply ingrained conviction of every white family, whatever its social status, that it is entitled to black servants.

Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd contends that the place of every Negro is with his original tribe no matter how civilized he may feel.

Under the government's apartheid policy, the urbanized Negro eventually will be regarded as a foreigner temporarily absent from his tribal home. If he has any thought of participating in th democratic processes reserved from the white man, he will be told that he can participate fully in the life of his own tribe.

Dr. Verwoerd has indicated to Parliament that he believes the Negro's drift to the cities will end in the next twenty years. He feels that in this period there should be a movement back to tribal reserves. The government gives this as one reason for not permitting Negroes to purchase land on which their new houses are erected in urban "black belts." The Africans may either rent the new houses or buy a thirty-year lease.

The number of urbanized Negroes is estimated at about 2,500,000. There are about 7,000,000 living in the reserves or working on farms.

Father Of South African Total Racial Segregation Policy Dies

Atlanta
Atlanta Ga.
P. 1

STELLENBOSCH, South Africa (UPI)—Daniel F. Malan, father of South Africa's policy of total racial segregation, died Saturday of a stroke. He was 85.

The former prime minister suffered a stroke late last year and went into relapse Friday. Death came early Saturday at his home here.

The unrelenting individualist was a stanuch champion of two causes in particular- aparatheid and severing all ties between his British Commonwealth country and Great Britain. Until his retirement in 1954 he fought ceaselessly to make the Union of South Africa a republic.

Malan was considered a reformer by nature and throughout his life was never assailed by doubts as to the righteousness of his own ideas.

Born in Riebeck West in the Cape Colony on May 22, 1874, Malan ascended the pulpit of the Dutch Reformed Church. Too much the man of action to be satisfied merely exhorting others from the pulpit, Malan abandoned the ministry in 1915 to edit "Die Berger," a newspaper founded to support Gen. Hertzogo's National Party.

In June, 1924, Malan received the three government porfolios of education, interior and public health and set out on a nine-year program of reform.

Then, in 1948, in a bitter election campaign, Malan toppled the regime of Field Marshall Jan Christian Smuts and soon after began his campaign to make the union a nation rooted in the principle of apartheid total white supremacy.

He sponsored legislation disenfranchising Negroes and aimed at removing from the voting rolls the names of 38,000 "colored," or half-castes. After the Senate passed the act that set up a separate voting list for coloreds, the legislation was opposed on grounds coloreds were assured equal voting rights by the South Africa act of 1910.

The courts upheld the Senate in 1956, after Malan was out of office two years. Supports of his apartheid views have since extended the doctrine of racial "separateness" to church attendance, transportatio nand other areas.

LIQUOR A PROBLEM FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Unenforceable Ban on Negro Drinking Poses a Difficult Decision for Regime

18a

Special to The New York Times.

N.Y. Times
New York N.Y.
1-18-59

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 8.—The South African Government will soon face its most difficult decision since Dr. Hendrik F. Verwoerd became Prime Minister last September: whether to lift the prohibition on the purchase of liquor by Africans.

The country spends £3,000,000 ($8,400,000) a year enforcing its segregationist liquor laws, and the chief result has been a booming bootleg trade. Now the police have given the fight up as a bad job and recommended lifting the ban.

Most informed opinion supports the idea, but not the Dutch Reformed Church. This is Dr. Verwoerd's dilemma: he must either ignore strong pressure from the realists in his party or offend the influential church that stands behind him.

There are no drinking restrictions on South Africa's 3,000,000 whites. But the 12,000,000 Negroes are in theory teetotalers. They are legally permitted to drink nothing but a ration of non-intoxicating native-style beer.

In practice, though, they account for perhaps as much as two-thirds of the country's 6,000,000-gallons-a-year liquor production. Everybody knows it.

Africans get their liquor in tens of thousands of undercover "shebeens," where anything from "home brew" to scotch-and-soda is on sale—at a price. To keep the shebeens supplied, there is a far-flung net of liquor-running and corruption.

Buying liquor for illicit consumption by Negroes is big business in South Africa, the sole support of hundreds of down-and-outs who need nothing but their white skin to make the purchases. Bigger interests, sometimes involving police corruption, are also in the business on a wholesale basis.

Checking the bootleg trade is a mammoth task. One out of every four convictions in South African courts—nearly 1,000 a day—is for illegal possession or supply of drink.

P. 9

Restrictions Held Ineffective

And these, says Gen. Cornelius I. Rademeyer, Commissioner of Police, represent only one-tenth of the offenders. "All restrictions appear to be ineffective," he says.

Shebeen drinking, besides causing thousands of law violations, is expensive and harmful drinking.

Less expensive are the "bathtub" brews made by the Africans themselves, using yeast, sugar and methylated spirits. But these lead to violent drunkenness and often permanent damage to health.

Now a Government Commission of Inquiry has recommended that beer and wines should be sold freely to Africans, and the restrictions on liquor relaxed. The commission's decision has been welcomed by government officials, the police, leading politicians of all parties and the English churches.

But the Dutch Reformed Church objects strongly. "Most natives still live under primitive conditions," it says. "Free sale of liquor would lead to violence and endanger the safety of whites."

Segregation Champion Dies In SA

Daily News
Jackson Miss
2-8-59
P. 1

STELLENBOSCH, South Africa (UPI)—Daniel F. Malan, father of South Africa's policy of total racial segregation, died Saturday of a stroke. He was 85.

The former prime minister suffered a stroke late last year and went into relapse Friday. Death came early Saturday at his home here.

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MALAN DIES AT 84 IN SOUTH AFRICA

Prime Minister, 1948-54, Led in Setting Up Racial Code —Succumbs After Stroke

18a

N.Y. Times
New York
Sun.
2-8-59

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Feb. 7 (AP)—Dr. Daniel F. Malan, Prime Minister of South Africa from 1948 to 1954 and initiator of much of the nation's racial legislation, died at 12:20 A. M. Saturday. He was 84 years old.

Dr. Malan suffered a stroke yesterday while eating lunch.

He had spent recent years writing his memoirs.

Stanch Segregationist

Dr. Malan was most widely known for his efforts to segregate South Africa's 11,210,000 non-white residents from the 2,957,000 white inhabitants.

P. 86

This policy was called apartheid, or separateness. It included the separation of those classed as members of the non-while population, particularly the so-called "native", or Negro population, from the identified white population, in specially established zones of residence. Cultural segregation and nearly all other type of segregation, were to be maintained rigidly under the apartheid policy.

A dominating voice for Afrikaner nationalism for many years, Mr. Malan was a center of violent controvery during his political career. After he became Prime Minister in 1948, he was accused of attempting to become a dictator.

Defending a part held, Dr. Malan said that the white South Africans had maintained their racial identity among an overwhelming majority of non-white inhabitants for 200 years and would not willingly surrender this identity.

Much of the quality of Dr. Malan's tenaciously held belief derived from the fact that he was not only a political leader but also a pastor in the Dutch Reformed Church, repository of the Calvinist faith that had sustained his people as pioneers and in their wars of conquest and against British domination.

Daniel François Malan was born May 22, 1874, on a farm near Riebeck West in the Cape Province of South Africa. He could remember with bitterness the defeat of his country by the British in the South African War.

The Afrikaners' cup of bitterness was full to overflowing in the years when the young Malan was studying at the University of Stellenbosch near Capetown with his friend Jan Christiaan Smuts and when he was pursuing his theological studies at the University of Utrecht, the Netherlands. He returned to his homeland in 1904—two years after the end of the Boer War.

For ten years Dr. Malan was an obscure "predikant" (minister). Shortly after the outbreak of World War I, however, he threw himself into journalism and politics, becoming editor of the newly founded Capetown newspaper Die Burger and winning a seat in Parliament as the strongly nationalist member for the Calvinia district.

Entered Cabinet in 1924

In 1924, when Gen. J. M. B. Hertzog, the moderate nationalist leader, became Prime Minister, Dr. Malan received the portfolio of Interior, Public Health and Education. He remained in the Hertzog Cabinet until 1933, when the Prime Minister made an alliance with Field Marshal Smuts, Dr. Malan's former college friend, but at that time a political enemy.

Refusing to have any part of the Hertzog-Smuts coalition Government or of their fused United party, Dr. Malan led the Afrikaner irreconcilables into a new "purified" Nationalist party. This party was soon to emerge as the principal defender of apartheid.

The core of Dr. Malan's party was the quasi-Fascist Afrikaner Broederhood, a secret society dedicated to the elimination of English-speaking officials from high positions. It was also strongly pro-Nazi and anti-Semitic. Dr. Malan, a member of the Broederhood, unsuccessfully opposed the use of South African troops on the side of the Allies in World War II.

The first post-war elections carried Dr. Malan and his party to power. Ten of his fourteen Cabinet ministers were members of the Broaderbond; not one was a representative of the English-speaking population.

"In the evening of my life," Field Marshal Smuts declared, "I have seen the work of fifty years destroyed."

Dr. Malan's Government integrated South-West Africa, a territory previously administered under a League of Nations mandate, into the Union without consulting the United Nations. The Government's racial policies also incurred much criticism in the United Nations, but Dr. Malan consistently took the view that no outside meddling in South Africa's internal affairs could be tolerated.

Racial Measures Resisted

A campaign of nonviolent resistance to certain of the Government's racial measures was organized in 1952 by the African and Indian National Congresses, but the Government obtained authority from Parliament to deal harshly with any disturbances of the peace or passive acts of defiance.

In the 1953 election the Nationalists were again returned, with an increased majority in Parliament. However, Dr. Malan retired in November, 1954, at the age of 80. He was succeeded by the late J. G. Strijdom, another uncompromising advocate of "apartheid."

Dr. Malan married twice. His first wife died in 1930 and in 1947 he married Miss Maria Ann Louw, a librarian. He had two sons by his first marriage.

South Africa Renews Race Treason Trial

World Telegram
New York, N.Y.
18a
Sat.
1-24-59

Associated Press.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Jan. 24.—South Africa's mass treason trial of opponents of the government's white supremacy policy has been resumed here.

After more than two years of preparation, 30 of the original 156 defendants went on trial Monday. Another 61 will go on trial April 20. Charges against the remaining 65 have been dropped.

All were arrested in December 1956 in raids throughout the country on an indictment charging them with conspiring to overthrow the government by violence.

P. 7

Indictment Withdrawn.

The trial originally opened last April after a preliminary hearing which lasted more than a year. The government in October abruptly withdrew the indictment after a vigorous attack by defense attorneys who said it was faulty. The proceedings never advanced beyond argument over the indictment.

The new indictment still charges the defendants tried to set up a communist state. In its earlier indictment the prosecution cited approximately 1000 documents or speeches to support its case. This has now been trimmed to about 50. The new indictment alleges that the defendants were organizing "freedom volunteers" and advocating the Marxist-Leninist doctrine.

An important element of the government's case is the "freedom charter" adopted at a "congress of the people" organized in June 1955 by the African National Congress and other non-white political organizations.

Equal Rights Demanded.

The "freedom charter" demanded equal rights for all races, nationalization of South Africa's mineral wealth, banks and "monopoly industry," repeal of discriminatory laws, maintenance of world peace, and independence for all peoples of Africa.

The charter ends with the pledge: "These freedoms we will fight for, side by side, throughout our lives, until we have won our liberty."

The first 30 defendants on trial include 24 Africans, three Indians, one person of mixed race and two whites. Most of the Africans are leaders in the African National Congress.

The two whites are Mrs. Helen Joseph, one of the leaders in the protest movement against passes for African women, and Leon Levy, secretary of a number of trade unions.

NEW APARTHEID URGED

South Africa Plans to Create Five States for Tribes

New York
Times
New York, N.Y.
18a
Sat. 1-31-59
P. 3

CAPETOWN, Jan. 30 (AP)—South Africa plans to create five states for Africans where they will be placed according to tribes, a Cabinet Minister said today.

M. D. de Wet Nel, Minister of Bantu (African) Administration and Development, told Parliament that such a move was logical under the official policy of apartheid (racial segregation). It would let each racial group know exactly where it was going, he added.

He said the whites could not continue to lead the non-whites. History proved that no nation was prepared to be dominated by another, he said, and the Africans should be allowed to run their own affairs. Mr. de Wet Nel said the Government would appoint an Ambassador to each of the five states.

Archbishop Sees Whites On Way Out

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 6-13-59

Breaking Point Is Near; Supremist Element Cautioned

P. 8
18a

DURBAN, South Africa — "The color bar has got to go peacefully or violently," Archbishop Denis Hurley warned white supremacists here.

The Catholic prelate, Archbishop of Durban, maintained that "white South Africa may hold out for some time because it controls the police, and armed forces, but the end is inevitable.

UNLESS WHITE supremacists abolish color restrictions voluntarily, the Archbishop predicted, a violent social and political revolution will shake the country.

"Some white optimists base their hopes for a non-violent future on African inepitude for organization," Archbishop Hurley stated, but "white South Africa should not place too much faith in such reasoning."

"A TIME COMES when — with or without organization ability — a people reaches the end of what it can take in injustice, and humiliation breaks out in a great elemental eruption of resentment," he explained.

The Archbishop criticized the government's plan to set up separate self - governing areas for Negroes.

"THE INHERENT defect of the policy," he asserted, "is that the only thing clear and definite about it is its principal objective — the preservation of white supremacy."

"There is one end to it all: the color bar has got to go, peacefully or violently. It is up to white South Africa to make its choice. It is useless saying that the country is not yet ready for such a change; that non - Europeans are not ready to participate in the full social, political economic and life of the country."

ARCHBISHOP Hurley said that he was "prepared to bet that two million" Negroes are ready to participate in responsible government.

"If the white race wants any say i the future running of this country, it will retain thatsay by leading the non-whites to equality and not by raising obstacles in their path."

Archbishop Hurley spoke before a meeting of the Durban Parliamentary Debating Society.

Ban Mingling Of Africans, U.S. Whites

Courier
P. 20
Pittsburgh
18a
Sat. 5-30-59

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa —Someone in authority in the government of South Africa has apparently cracked down on white entertainers from the United States who mingle with black Africans.

This was brought to light recently when United States singers of the Westminster Choir mingled freely with the audience at a concert at Orlando West. However, when a subsequent performance was given by the same group at Katlehong, the mingling was abruptly stopped.

According to reports the Department of the Interior is making plans to discourage white artists from overseas who want to give shows to non-Europeans in the future.

Prior to the show at Katlehong, members of the U.S. singing group were ushered into a side door. They left immediately after the performance by the same exit and were rushed onto a waiting bus. During the concert the first three rows of seats were reserved for whites.

The United States Embassy in Pretoria said the choir was free to mingle with whomever they wanted on the tour.

18a 1959 SOUTH AFRICA

S. Africa Conditions Told

By WILLIAM GORDON

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
5/9/59
P. 15

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—The extent of division between whites and non-whites in the Union of South Africa seems without parallel.

Although the African population in the Union is being rapidly shifted to locations and reserves, the Asians or Indians are also finding themselves as "people without a country."

There are 421,000 Asians in the Union of South Africa. Under the law, known as the Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Act, an Asian is defined as "any member of a race or tribe whose national home is in Asia, other than a Turk or member of the Jewish or the Syrian race or a person belonging to the race or class known as the Cape Malays."

* * *

THE CAPE MALAYS are not members of the white race in South Africa. They are people who came in from Malaya and settled and mixed with the people in the Cape shortly after the arrival of the Dutch settlers in 1652.

Many of the Malay people are settled in the Cape and live at the foot of "Lion's Head," a portion of the mountain overlooking Cape Town. Little talk has been made about moving them out of the area.

The Indian, who constitutes the largest segment of the Asian population, has been a trader by profession. As is true in East Africa and other countries of Africa, he makes up the merchant class and economically is much more secure than the rest of the non-white population.

Unlike the Coloreds and the Africans in the Union, no substantial program has been implemented to incorporate the Indian into the overall economy.

* * *

"WE DON'T KNOW where we are going and what we will do," an Indian trader told me in Cape Town.

"We have been buying and selling all our lives. Now they tell us we must move to a small location in the center of an area reserved for Coloreds. What will we do—buy and trade with each other?" he asked.

Today, 82 percent of the Indians in the Union of South Africa are confined to Natal, about half of these living in Durban, the country's largest port.

Indians were brought to South Africa as early as 1860 to provide labor for the sugar plantations along the coastal strip of Natal. When their contracts expired they were given the choice of free transportation back home or of remaining in South Africa.

Some were given small plots of land on which to live. The settlement of laborers was followed by the immigration of Indian professional and business people. Today, almost all of the Indians living in South Africa are descendants of the early settlers and they know of no other home than the Union.

As a result of the immigration of Indians, sharp restrictions have been placed on their movements; some extend as far back as the turn of the century. In later years, these restrictions have been tightened.

* * *

HOWEVER, despite restrictions on their movements, Indians have made far greater progress in industry than any other of the non-white groups.

Some Indians have established factories of their own in Durban. Some have gone into business while others have availed themselves for employment in the textile industries, food and footwear. Under the Group Areas Act of 1950, designed to further separate racial groups in the Union, far-reaching changes as a result of the act have deeply affected the Indian, leaving him perhaps the least protected of all.

Under new features of the act, the government is empowered to decide where members of all the different racial groups should live. More than this, machinery has been created to enforce the government's decisions.

In all cities, including Johannesburg, Indian shop-keepers and traders will be forced to move to sections designated to them. They no longer will have the privilege of setting up shops in African area or any other area not designated for Indians. They will be given locations the same as Africans and forced to trade among themselves.

* * *

AS ONE PROMINENT Indian merchant lamented in Johannesburg, "We are rapidly becoming a race without a country. I must even get a pass to travel from one town to the other."

SLUM IS A CENTER OF AFRICAN CRIME

Small, Crowded Suburb of Johannesburg Has a High Incidence of Violence

Times

Special to The New York Times.

New York

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 10—Barely a mile from some of Johannesburg's wealthiest white suburbs lies Alexandra Township, a "dark city" of 100,000 persons packed into a single square mile of tumbledown shanties and rutted streets.

Alexandra is famous for its bus strike of 1957, when for three months workers walked ten miles to work every day because their fare had been raised by a penny.

It is also well known for its high incidence of murder and violent crime. The township has for many years been known as the storehouse of most of Johannesburg's stolen goods.

Date 3/29/59

Anyone with the right contacts in Alexandra can order almost any article he wants, from silk socks to radio-phonograph sets. These goods can be supplied to specification and at less than a third of the retail cost.

P. 27

But the full story of Alexandra's gangsterism has only now been told, in a five-month preliminary hearing at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court.

Sixty-two Negroes, crammed into a heavily guarded courtroom, are accused of being members of the notorious Msomi gang, which terrorized the township for three years.

Behind locked doors, 250 witnesses have taken the stand to tell how people were robbed in broad daylight, how shopkeepers were plundered and forced to pay "protection" money, how men were beaten up, knifed and turned into living torches. They told how 100,000 people were held for ransom by the Msomis and how they walked in daily fear of the gang.

"Killing was their business," one witness said.

Indeed, the gang operated like a business, with an office and regular wages, and weekly meetings to discuss plans. The Msomis took their name from an infamous ax-killer, Elifasi Msomi, who took fifteen lives before he was executed a few years ago.

Another witness told how he was once offered a job by 35-year-old Shadrack Mathews, a clerkish-looking little man identified as the brains of the gang.

"He told me my duties would be to go about the township and rob people. My wages would be £3 [$8.40] a week. If I murdered somebody I would get a bonus of £5."

Police protection for the Negroes who crowd near the cities in South Africa has never been adequate. But in Alexandra, the inhabitants said the police were not only afraid of the Msomis, but actually helped them maintain their status as the most powerful gang in the township.

It took three years for the members of the gang to be rounded up, and when they were arrested two Negro policemen were among them. Several white policemen lost their jobs.

The night of their arrest the Msomi gangsters were put in the same prison as the remnants of a rival gang, the Spoilers, whom they had squeezed out of Alexandra's protection rackets. The next morning four of the Msomis were found dead. They had been beaten and trampled to death.

But Alexandra Township, where people had been in terror of venturing out of their homes for three years, suddenly became a place of peace. "Now," a bus driver told the court, "I walk like a big lord in the streets of the township."

Peru to Auction Old Ships

Special to The New York Times.

LIMA, Peru, March 27—Four obsolete ships of the Peruvian Navy are to be offered for sale as scrap at an auction to be held April 20. Bidders must deposit $2,000 as evidence of good faith prior to the auction. The minimum price of the four vessels, two cruisers and two tugs, is fixed at $216,000.

RACIAL UNIT WARY IN SOUTH AFRICA

Parley Bars Resolutions and Avoids Embarrassment on Apartheid Policy

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

New York Times

DURBAN, South Africa, April 6—The South African Bureau of Racial Affairs sidestepped today a discussion of resolutions that might embarrass the government, with which it nominally shares the basic principle of apartheid, or racial segregation.

New York, N.Y.

According to the official program of the tenth annual conference of the bureau, which is known as SABRA, resolutions were to come to the floor an hour before the meeting closed at lunchtime.

Instead, Dr. A. L. Geyer, chairman, announced that it had been decided to consider the conference as having been devoted to "fact-finding."

All data that had been placed before the 250 delegates in sessions since Tuesday night, he said, will be considered by the executive committee. The committee's aim, according to the simultaneous English translation of the chairman's speech in Afrikaans, will be to formulate a number of declarations "of the quality normally expected of SABRA."

Dr. Geyer said SABRA had closed some of its previous conferences without presenting resolutions. But another SABRA officer could recall only one such occasion—two years ago.

No Protest to Decision

There was no protest from the floor when the decision was announced by Dr. Geyer, who served for four years as South African High Commissioner in London. A member of the executive committee said only two resolutions had been submitted during the present meet-

ing, and that neither dealt with sensitive issues.

But the fact remained that the last-minute program change reflected a basic dilemma of SABRA at a time of accelerating change and uneasiness throughout the Union of South Africa and other parts of the continent.

SABRA was founded in 1948 as a kind of "opposite number" to the much more liberal South African Institute of Race Relations, founded in 1929.

SABRA was founded at Stellenbosch University, which is regarded as probably the most liberal of the Afrikaans Universities. SABRA has often been referred to as the "concience" of the National party, which controls the Government.

This year's meeting got off to a touchy start when Foreign Minister. Eric H. Loun dedeclared that although an exchange of diplomats with newly independent African states would come, it would not come quickly.

Japie Basson, a National party member of Parliament, said yesterday, however, that he felt the sooner the problems of such an interchange were faced, the better.

Envoys' Treatment an Issue

Mr. Basson listed such problems as transportation, educational and social facilities for the families of accredited African Diplomats. Obviously, he said, they will have to be treated the same as other members of the diplomatic corps.

But despite the wide range of opinion on this and other issues. The elimination of resolutions from the program effectively cut off debate.

Several speakers referred to "American liberalism" as tending to "complicate" the situation in Africa.

Prof. E. S. Munger of the American Universities Field Staff, a group representing twelve institutions in the United States, said the American approach to under-developed areas "suffered from the assumption that when colonialism goes out one door, democracy comes in the other."

"I think that what happens is that for the autocracy of colonialism is substituted an African autocracy,," he said. "My observation is that Africa is ready for independence but not ready for democracy. We confuse the issue by confusing the terms."

Africa Day Is Planned

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 3—Julius Nyerere, leader of the Tanganyika African National Union, has been invited by the South African National Congress to open the Africa Day observances here April 19. Africa Day is an outgrowth of last year's All-Africa Peoples' Conference in Accra Ghana.

SOUTH AFRICA CITY IS MAJOR RESORT

Durban Seaside Resembles Miami and Rio—Race Issue Reflects Area's Problem

Times

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

New York

DURBAN, South Africa, April 4—This teeming port of 600,000 has elements of Miami Beach, Atlantic City, Rio de Janeiro, Brighton and Mombasa.

At the same time, its multiracial composition, with consequent rigid social and economic taboos, symbolizes the dominant problem of sub-Sahara Africa today.

4-5-59

More than one-third of those who live here are of Indian origin. The others are divided about equally into Africans, mostly Zulus, and whites.

The whites, more often referred to as "Europeans," include those whose lineage and traditions trace back to Britain and the Afrikaners, or Boers, descended from the early Dutch settlers.

P. 36

In Durban, the Indians are most numerous and the British are the most influential. But the Afrikaners represent the fraction of the populace that controls the central Government of the Union of South Africa.

Durban is the greatest maritime city of East Africa and the playground of the Union. It has more hotels than the rest of country combined. Its marine parade might be a combination of Miami Beach's Collins Avenue, Atlantic City's boardwalk, the Front at Brighton and Rio's Avenida Atlantica.o

Steady Breeze from Sea

The quality of Mombasa, chief port of Kenya, is suggested more in the steady breeze from the Indian Ocean than in the role of the large Indian population. In Mombasa, as in Nairobi, the Indians are middlemen, commercial trades men and professional men. Here the Indians made up the staff of all the hotels and do the jobs usually performed by Africans in other parts of the continent.

One of the most striking jobs of Negroes here is that of pulling rickshas, vehicles that some visitors seem to enjoy as part of the tourist atmosphere. The rickshas are usually decorated with paper streamers or feathers. The puller is invariably a Zulu, vying with his fellows in garish costume and outlandish headgear consisting of a pair of horns and flaring feathers.

The commonest souvenir items are "Zulu" beads—made in Italy—and one hotel pays tribute to this by having a bead pattern worked into its brick facade.

Downtown Durban is a thriving shopping and entertainment center. The traffic, always heavy, was brought virtually to a standstill this morning by a "rag," or charity parade, by University of Natal students. Many of them resembled teenagers doing fraternity initiation stunts in Times Square.

The sidewalks were thronged with tourists, many in beachwear, Indian women in saris, occasional Africans in tapering hats of black straw, cool-looking policemen looking like British Army officers and young men in khaki shorts.

Running south at right angles to the main thoroughfare of West Street extends Point Road, generally known as the Point. This is like Twelfth Avenue and West Street in New York.

Ships and shipping, seamen and stevedores are the main influences along the Point. The sooty buses that carry Negroes to and from work contrast with the aristocratic double-deckers carrying white passengers along the beachfront.

Durban goes in heavily for beauty contests, and one of its girls, Miss Penny Coelen, recently was chosen "Miss World."

The city's movie-goers queue up like fans outside a Broadway theatre with a first-run hit. Once inside, they consume vast quantities of chocolates and cigarettes while watching lengthy advertisements screened during the "interval," or intermission.

Zulu Workers In Slowdown At S. A. Docks

Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

DURBAN, S. Africa — The United States had its Boston Harbor "tea party," but it was nothing like the harbor slowdown at Durban, the principal port for Johannesburg . . . where Zulu laborers who have no union, know little if any English and are subject to the apartheid regulations of the Native Labor Commission are causing congestion and a terrific impact on the over-all economy of the Union of South Africa as stevedores currently refuse to work overtime.

Sat 4-11-59

Officials in this part of Africa, associated with the early career of Mohandas K. Gandhi, are seriously concerned that perhaps the workers have found a new technique of passive resistance to working conditions unsatisfactory to them.

P. 9

Ships in the port have now been held up as much as four days in unloading and so many freight cars waiting to be emptied into ships' holds have piled up at the docks that there is a freight car shortage, An American shipping firm officials said it has already cost his company an extra $4,200 because just one vessel is tied up He's expecting another ship to come into port in a few days.

■

STILL THE BOYCOTT of overtime continues. The American Lykes Line freigthter, James McKay is tied up; another American ship, the Robin Liner, Robin Hood lies at anchor; the Swedish ship, Ingrid Brodin, is still, and many others.

The overtime strike started Feb. 25 when all stevedores were dismissed and new gangs hired at new wage scales. The change was from 14 shillings per day from 7:30 A.M. to 5 P.M., to 10 shillings per day (from $1.96 to $1.40 daily) and the guarantee of a full week's work. Overtime would be paid at about 24½ cents hourly with certain minimal guarantees.

■

BUT THE STEVEDORES apparently want the work to last. They figure it is better to work for 14 shillings a day with the possibility of getting a full week's work than to be paid 10 shillings a day with the guarantee of a full week's work, and then be made to work a great deal of overtime, eating up the work.

In other words, they don't put too much faith in the promises of white South Africans

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South Africa Problems 'Confuse' Southerner

Courier Journal

© New York Times News Service

Louisville, Ky.

Johannesburg, South Africa, April 23.—After studying South Africa's tangled race problems for six weeks, Pulitzer Prize-winner Hodding Carter says, "I have never been so confused in my life."

He says his experience with desegregation in the United States, with one in 10 of the population Negro, offered no parallel to South Africa, with three or four blacks for every white.

4-24-59

Carter, editor-owner of The Delta Democrat-Times, Greenville, Miss., is here on a U. S.-South Africa leader-exchange program.

P. 12

Speaks to Institute

Speaking to the South African Institute of Race Relations in Johannesburg on Deep South problems in the United States, he told a questioner:

"If I had a solution for your problems, I would have proclaimed it as soon as I got here and you would have made me your first king or something."

Describing the desegregation progress in recent years, Carter said the implementation of the 1954 Supreme Court decision had been accompanied by far less violence than he and many others had feared.

Other good results were the phenomenal school-building program and the increasing determination by white parents to keep schools open whether integrated or not.

Told To 'Goosestep'

On the debit side, Carter said were the virtual breakdown of communications between the races in the Deep South and the demand for conformity by whites.

"We've been told we must goosestep to the order of the existing leaders. And the sectionalism that divided us a hundred years ago has become an important factor in our attitudes."

Carter said the resistance to public school integration in the South was going to continue a long time. There would be token integration in places but not for the great majority.

"The Negro in America won't be satisfied until integration at the public-school level does become a reality," he added. "That will not be in my lifetime, but perhaps in the next generation or two."

S. A. Constable Rapes Woman While in Jail

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Courier African News Service)

Sat 6-13-59

JOHANNESBURG, So. Africa —In many situations in this godbereft country, the principle of segregation is often punctured by the prodding of sex—just as in the United States of America.

P. 4

A case in point, and one of great concern to so-called Europeans is that of the actual rape of a colored woman prisoner by a European (white) constable.

It seems as though the colored woman had been arrested for theft and placed, along with other colored women, in the cells reserved for colored. But during the night, the white constable came and took her to one of the unoccupied cells reserved for "white ladies."

■

WHILE THUS in custody, the white constable forced her to accede to his demands.

The woman later "told all." Medical examination supported her charge. When the police were lined up, she picked out her assailant.

The Attorney General of the Transvaal has been asked: "What are you going to do about this? Are you going to prosecute?"

18a 1959

SOUTH AFRICA

APARTHEID DRIVE RECEIVES IMPETUS

18a

South Africa Lists Places Suitable for Industries Near Bantu Reserves

New York

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 14—The Government took another step today toward the ultimate separation of races, which is the goal of the apartheid policy.

It issued a detailed report listing fifty-seven towns considered to be suitable for white industrial centers near the borders of the "Bantustans," or African reserves.

The report, available so far only in Afrikaans, also maps about the same number of Bantu towns the Government hopes to build near existing European settlements.

In general, the arrangement is to assure that African labor can work in white enterprises but will live in the sectors reserved for Negroes.

Data on Sites Presented

The newly envisaged border areas are described as places "where industrial development and investment can take place through white initiative in white areas but where Bantu families will be able to work while still living within the reserves."

The report was prepared by the Natural Resources Development Board and other Government departments. It gave particulars on climate, population, water supply, power, communications and other factors of interest to potential industries.

Cheap African labor for white industry is a basic fact inthe union's economic development and prosperity. But the hint of many new industrial complexes near native areas is significant in view of an imminent debate in the Assembly at Captown.

Bill Based on Report

After the current budget is debated, the Legislature will take up the "Bill to Promote Self-Government among the Bantu."

The measure had a first reading in the Assembly March 24. It was the ultimate legislative projection of a program suggested three years ago in the controversial report of the Tomlinson Commission (named for the chairman, Prof. Frederik Rothmann Tomlinson of the University of Pretoria).

As introduced three weeks ago, the bill divides the Bantu population into eight national units—North Sotho, South Sotho, Swazi, Tsonga, Tswana, Venda, Zhosa and Zulu.

These units will advance rapidly toward internal self-government, according to the Nationalist regime. Their interests will be communicated to the union Government by five appointed white commissioners general, who, in effect, will link the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development to the inhabitants of the "Bantustans."

Bu at teh same time the non-white will lose their present representaation in the union Assembly. This has consisted since 1936 of thre Europeans chosen by indirect vote.

This point has drawn the particular fire of the Opposition. The Government contention that component territories of the British Commonwealth have not enjoyed direo representation in the British Parliament has been termed a false analogy. Critics note that overseas subjects had found it easy to settle in Britain if they desired.

Obviously, similar recourse in terms for the unrepresented African wishing to settle in white areas of the union would be nonexistent.

The most cogent protest is likely to be that the bill would seal the afte of the Bantus as a kind of captive second-class population restricted to their own areas an drelated to the country as a whole only by the familiar ties of manual labor.

The Government insists, however, that opportunities will steadily improve within the areas. Eventually the Bantustans will amount to about 41,000,000 acres.

At present more than one-third of the total Bantu population of 9,000,000 lives in reserves amounting to about 13 per cent of the union's territory. The white population is about 3,000,000.

AFRICANS DISPLAY FREEDOM SLOGANS

18a

Gathering in Johannesburg Points Up Rift in Negro Nationalist Movement

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

New York Times

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 15—Fifty silent demonstrators, including half a dozen whites, observed African Freedom Day today on the steps of City Hall.

New York N.Y.

A permit for speeches was denied. The hour-long demonstration was under the auspices of the African National Congress.

Harassed but unproscribed, the congress was started in 1912 in South Africa.

In other meetings throughout the city today and tonight the newly formed Pan-Africanist Congress assembled in "rededication to the cause of pan-Africanism." The new group, which holds the African National Congress program is "futile," has a goal of 100,000 members by July 31.

At the City Hall about 400 Negroes clustered at the base of the steps while the fifty demonstrators stood quietly in three rows. Each one held a placard.

Bantustans Are Opposed

Some of the inscriptions read: "The land for those who work it," and "Africa should be free."

But many others were more specific. They said, for example:

"Free Kuanda," "Release Banda," and "Bantustan for Verwoerd, Africa for the people."

Kenneth Kuanda is president of the Zambia National Congress, banned Northern Rhodesia. Dr. Hastings K. Banda, head of the Nyasaland National Congress, is detained in connection with last month's strife there.

"Bantustan" is the name given to the South African Government's proposed "self-governing" areas. Dr. Hendrik Frensch Verwoerd is South Africa's Prime Minister.

At least three-fifths of the placard-bearers were women. One was a Zhosa in tribal dress, including mask-like make-up of yellow ochre. There were also Indians and Malays.

The men included a tall Zulu wearing leopard skins and bearing a shield. He stood near a Basuto woman in a conical straw hat whose placard read: "Away with passes." The issue of "passes," or "reference books," for Africans is one of the most sensitive of all racial matters in the union.

The handful of white women who participated in the demonstration belonged to the Congress of Democrats. This was described by a member as a "white organization with no color bar" founded in 1952. Its role in the demonstration pointed up the current split in African nationalist movements in the union, which was dramatized early this month.

Leader's Dismissal Urged

At that time the Pan-Africanist Congress, representing dissident opinion dating to 1944, was formally established.

The Africanists are headed by Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe, a 35-year-old lecturer in Bantu languages at the "open" University of the Witwatersrand.

Mr. Sobukwe has been outspoken in his capacity as head of the new group and the university is already under pressure from the Afrikaans press to dismiss him.

The basic demand of the Africanists is for an African state run by the African majority with no minority blocs enjoying privileges as such.

"We recognize individuals, not groups," Mr. Sobukwe said in his study at the university today.

He said the ultimate goal of such a state would be a United States of Africa. But within it he saw no reason why a white man might not be elected to represent Africans.

The Africanists' quarrel with the African National Congress is deep-seated and complex. For one thing, the new group deplores "multiracialism" in the sense that it would tend to perpetuate racial blocs in Africa.

Mr. Sobukwe felt that the Congress of Democrats, although small, tended to orient the African National Congress along internationalist and Leftist lines that boded no good for its future.

Independent South African sources have referred to the Congress of Democrats as a "front" group.

Ghana Marks Freedom Day

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, April 15—Ghana celebrated Africa Freedom Day today, marking the first anniversary of the conference of independent African nations here last year.

Two commemorative stamps were issued.

Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah declared in a speech broadcast last night that Ghana would continue to help African peoples achieve independence.

Ethiopia Stresses Freedom

Special to The New York Times.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, April 15—Some circles have not yet learned that Africa is determined to make the continent a free African homeland, Emperor Haile Selassie declared in a radio speech today.

It marked the first observance of Africa Freedom Day.

"The peoples and territories of Africa can no longer be regarded as the preserves of colonial interests or continued objects of imperialistic designs," the Emperor declared.

Freedom Day Demonstration Is Held On Steps Of Johannesburg City Hall

18a

Whites And Other Groups Join Negro Demonstrators

Jackson Miss

Sat 4-25-59

Advocate

Johannesburg, South Africa, Apr. 15—Fifty silent demonstrators, including half a dozen whites, observed African Freedom Day today on the steps of City Hall.

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AFRICA 'CONFUSES' MISSISSIPPI EDITOR

Times

Hodding Carter Offers No Solution in Johannesburg Talk on Race Problems

New York

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 22—After studying South Africa's tangled race problems for six weeks, Hodding Carter said tonight, "I have never been so confused in my life."

Thurs. 4-23-59

The Pulitzer Prize-winning editor said his experience with desegregation in the United States, where one person in every ten is Negro, offered no parallel to South Africa, where there are three or four Negroes for every white.

Mr. Carter, who is editor and publisher of The Delta Democrat Times of Greenville, Miss., addressed the South African Institute of Race Relations on problems of the Deep South in the United States. He told a questioner:

B9-C

"If I had a solution for your problems, I would have proclaimed it as soon as I got here and you would have made me your first king or something."

School Fight Reviewed

Mr. Carter said the enforcement of the 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools had been accompanied by far less violence than he and many others had feared. Other good results, he said, were a phenomenal school-building program and increasing determination by white parents to keep the schools open whether integrated or not.

On the debit side, he continued, were a virtual breakdown of communications between the races in the Deep South and a demand for conformity by whites.

"We've been told we must goose-step to the order of existing leaders," Mr. Carter said. "And the sectionalism that divided us a hundred years ago has become an important factor in our attitudes."

Mr. Carter said resistance to school integration was going to continue a long time. There will be token integration in places, but not for the great majority, he predicted.

"The Negro in America won't be satisfied until integration at the public school level does become a reality," Mr. Carter added. "That will not be in my lifetime, but perhaps in the next generation or two."

JOB REINS TIGHTEN IN SOUTH AFRICA

Times

Regime Votes to Assure Racial Controls—Action Threatens 'Coloreds'

New York

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 23—The Nationalist regime here has tightened its control over "job reservation," the system of specifying what jobs are open to people of different races.

Fri. 4-24-59

The principle of "protecting" white workers against nonwhite competition is a basic element of apartheid, the Government's policy of strict racial segregation. But the regime has now gone a step further. In so doing, it has caused grave concern among the large population of "Colored," or light-complexioned Negroes, particularly in the Cape area.

B3-C

By amending the Industrial Conciliation Act of 1956, the Government majority in Parliament yesterday authorized the Minister of Labor not only to say what fields were open to various race groups but also what percentage of workers of any race could be employed by any one employer.

Under the new measure the Labor Minister can prohibit replacement of a worker of one race by one of another and force an employer to maintain a specified percentage of workers of one race, either generally or within one or more separate job categories.

The bill passed its crucial second reading by 89 to 53. This vote is tantamount to ultimate enactment.

Debate was limited by an omnibus "guillotine" or closure motion. This allotted a total of 100 hours to debate on the final stages of four controversial measures, all related directly or indirectly to racial policies. The industrial conciliation amendment was one of the four.

Colored Workers Menaced

Behind the amendment lay the Government's defeat in two Provincial Supreme Court tests of the original law enacted in 1956.

These involved the garment industry in the Transvaal and Cape Province, where the question of nonwhite competition with white workers has been a potentially sensitive issue. In two separate decisions the courts ruled the original law could not be applied to this industry.

The rewritten bill, according to parliamentary analysts, will be "foolproof" in terms of the courts.

The revised act is so sweeping as to menace the Coloreds, who in recent years have done increasingly well in clerical jobs.

Capetown's population of nearly 700,000 is more than 40 per cent Colored. There are at least 30,000 more Coloreds than whites and about five times as many Coloreds as Negroes of unmixed blood.

In the house debate, the Minister of Labor, Senator Jan de Klerk, mentioned typing as a kind of work due to come under "reservation." Employment agents said there had been a large influx of Coloreds into commercial jobs in the last several years and in general they had done exceedingly well.

"Job reservation in this field will be a tremendous blow to the Colored people," a Colored educator said.

But Mr. de Klerk, in moving the second reading, was explicit as to the Government's aim. He said this was to establish the principle of job reservation beyond any doubt.

The other measures covered by the "guillotione," or closure, were:

A university apartheid bill, already approved on second reading and now in committee; a bill transferring the nonwhite College of Fort Hare from the authority of the Rhodesian University to the direct authority of the Government, and a bill to end parliamentary represen-

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Negro Not 'Education Conscious'

Integrated Schools Issue Absent In South Africa

News & Courier - Charleston S.C.

Thurs 6-18-59

By ALEC C. PAPAGEORGE

4-B

(Editor's note: Papageorge is a staff writer for the Pretoria News, in the capital city of South Africa. He is in the United States as an exchange journalist. His primary interest while in this country will be a study of the race issue. This is the fifth in a series of articles he is writing for The News and Courier. He is discussing the relationship of Negroes and white persons here, and simultaneously comparing the situation with that which exists in South Africa.)

Segregation, integration and schools.

These three English words have in the past few years become key symbols on the American scene, as we see things from far-off South Africa.

One denotes buildings where adults and juveniles reciprocate in the business of teaching; the other two have come to reflect conflicting ideological approaches to the way in which races associate. Standing in the dictionary they are innocuous enough, but used in combination here in the U. S. they magically become articulate, and gain a startling emotive force.

As I am in Charleston to acquaint myself with the race issue, and to write about my experiences, I can hardly avoid some reference to the controversial school integration question, although I daresay it would be better left alone. As a white Charlestonian told me the other day: "I don't want to get in on the school thing. It is too hot."

NEGRO EDUCATION

I propose dealing in this article with Negro education in South Africa. In the one to follow I will reproduce some of the answers to questions I put to white school officials and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Charleston.

Although I have read something about the impasse here on school integration (it makes headlines any time of the year at home) I am a stranger to it in that we have nothing comparable in South Africa — our Negroes have not started a hue and cry to enter white schools.

Why? There are many explanations. Perhaps few South Africans will agree on all. ~~But I should~~ imagine two principal reasons are: no one would pay any attention to such a demand, our government being pro - segregation, and secondly, the Negro in South Africa is not as "education conscious" as he is here.

MORE SCHOOLS

In other words, if he were to shout at all, it would be to urge his own people to go to school in greater numbers, and to solicit more Negro schools from the Government.

Furthermore, it is easy enough to send your Negro pickaninny to school barefooted, in his one and only clean outfit. But it is another matter when the dress demands of a white school have to be met.

The economic status of the S.A. Negro is such that he is happy enough to get his child into school without quibbling about who is sitting in the next desk.

The set-up in South Africa briefly, is the following: Rapid progress has been made in Negro education in recent years. At the turn of the century most Negroes lived a primitive tribal existence, illiterate and deeply superstitious.

NO CHARGE

Today, more than 40 per cent of Negro children attend school at no charge at all. Each year the percentage rises, as more money is found for the building of additional schools and teacher training.

There are more than 8,000 Negro schools in South Africa, attended by nearly 1,500,000 children. The whites contribute three-quarters of the $27 million spent annually on Negro education.

Local control of Negro public schools is being entrusted more and more to the Negroes themselves, except in the case of parochial schools which are run at church expense with a decreasing proportion of state subsidization.

The number of Negro children at school is constantly rising, and the facilities offered are comprehensive enough to develop Negro culture and train the Negro for the service of his own people, in all spheres—professional, the skilled and unskilled trades, and administration.

Negroes attend technical and agricultural schools; primary, secondary and high schools, and their own teacher-training colleges. University facilities have been available at white institutions of higher learning, but under a recently introduced bill in parliament, the government plans to set up separate universities for non-whites.

The idea is to enforce total university apartheid (racial apartness). You may have heard of it. Objections have been raised in South Africa and abroad by people who believe it will "impair academic freedom," "deny the individual his right to choose whatever university he pleases" and "check free academic intercourse between the races."

But building work on th new

But building is well under way.

18a 1959

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKANERS VOICE APARTHEID DOUBT

New York

Dissents on Racial Policy Grow on Eve of Debate on Segregation Bill

Sat 5-16-59

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

PRETORIA, South Africa, May 14—The Nationalist government is being challenged by an increasing number of Afrikaans-speaking intellectuals and educators on the eve of a historic debate in Parliament.

The debate will open Monday. Its subject will be the so-called Bantustan bill, which would end all representation of Africans in both the Senate and House of Assembly.

There is no chance that the dissidents and other critics will cause the Government to swerve from its dedication to full implementation of the policy of apartheid, or separation of the races. But there is no doubt that Prime Minister Hendrik Frensch verwoerd and his cabinet are concerned. The reason is that many of the most articulate of the critics are Afrikaners who either do or did belong to the National party themselves.

Dissants Are Cited

In recent weeks there have been the following specific developments symptomatic of the underlying doubts:

¶Prof. L. J. Du Plessis of Potchefstroom University, a former chairman of the Potchefstroom branch of the National party, was expelled from the party.

¶Prof. D. W. Kruger of Potchefstroom resigned from the party. He declared that the Government was losing the support of young Afrikaners and "leading the white civilization in the union to disaster."

¶Prof. H. J. Coetzee of Potchefstroom attacked the Government's implementation of apartheid and called for cooperation with the African National Congress. Both Professor Kruger and Profssor Coetzee are members of the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs, which has often been described as the "conscience" of the National party. At a recent conference in Durban, the bureau expressed approval of Dr. Verwoerd's policy "in connection with the future development of the Bantu areas." But the conference sidestepped a discussion of specific resolutions from the floor.

¶New units of both the United and the Liberal parties were formed at the University of Pretoria.

¶Student organizations at Stellenbosch University, usually called the intellectual cradle of the National party, have been going through a protracted crisis over student doubts about apartheid.

¶The entire Stellenbosch student council resigned as a result of the controversy and in an election held yesterday a pro-apartheid slate was elected

All Involve Africaners

The key fact in all these developments is that they involve Afrikaner rather than English-oriented institutions and individuals.

The questions raised by the group of dissidents by no means identify them with the English-oriented opposition represented in Parliament by the United party and, outside it, by the nonracial Liberal party.

Most of the Afrikaans-speaking critics believe in the development of races on separate lines. But they feel the regime has proceeded recklessly and in some cases cruelly, and that its course can lead only in the long ru nto disaster for the whites generally and for the Afrikaners in particular.

For example, Professor Du Plessis charged that the regime's only move in the direction of self-determination, or the right to determine their future, for nonwhites was the "threat of a futile Balkanization of the country." This was an allusion to the Bantustan bill, which is officially titled the "Promotion of Bantu Self Government" bill. It would end the thirteen-year-old system under which four white senators and three white members of the Assembly represent Africans in Parliament and would substitute a formal of internal self-government in eight African "homeland" regions.

Effect Abroad Stressed

By the Bantustan bill and other measures, Professor Du Plessis said, the Government has "made South Africa an object of ridicule and contempt to all the world and an object of hatred to Africa as a whole."

Professor Coetzee asserted that the Bantustan plan was impracticable. He said what was needed was not "horizontal" apartheid, but "vertical" apartheid that would give both the European and African races "complete equality of opportunity and of political expression."

Professor Philip V. Pistorius of Pretoria University, who left the National party several years ago and is regarded as far more liberal in his views than the Potchefstroom group, smiled when the conversation turned on the need of a "better opportunity" for Negroes.

"Better opportunity?" he asked, and said: "Opportunity."

Professor Pistorius, who visited the United States on a grant in 1955, held that the reason for the acceleration of intellectual protest under the present regime was to be found in the leadership of Prime Minister Verwoerd.

"Other Prime Ministers talked apartheid," he said. "Verwoerds has put it into effect."

.. 'Why' Is Discused

From the standpoint of a visitor to South Africa, the key question invariably gets down to the "why" of Afrikaner policy and the stubborness with which it is applied. This stubbornness is not affected by candid acknowledgment by many nationalists that their course may fail and that its failure may mean disaster.

One of the most experienced and devoted Nationalists in the Department of Bantu Administration and development told this correspondent he was convinced that the Government's policy was right he pointed out that South Africa spent more money on African housing and education than any other country in the continent. He noted that Negroes from neighboring countries came to South Africa to work, not the other way around.

But he said he had lived too long to assume that because a policy was "right" it would automatically succeed.

"We are going flat out to create good human relations," this official insisted. "If we fail, the only alternative is honest integration."

He said this alternative had been repeatedly acknowledged by Dr. Verwoerd himself.

Original Fears Persist

The "why" of Afrikaner psychology, with its unmistakable element of a purposeful unswerving course toward ultimate disaster, is usually explained as based on deep-seated fear.

hTis goes back to the original fears of Voortrekkers (early covered-wagon pioneers) who suffered many bloody losses while conquering the Bantu tribes and who have never lost the dread of being numerically overwhelmed by Negroes.

This dread was expressed in indirect but somewhat shocking form by a young Afrikaner recently riding with a theatre man. The car passed the scene of a traffic accident involving an African bus. The Afrikaner remarked blandly: "We really should be allowed to run them down."

The driver's eyes showed his surprise, whereupon the passenger added, less in an apology than in pursual of a deeply felt argument: "There are so many of them."

Parallels With U. S. Seen

At least to some extent this attitude may be compared to that of extremist white Southerners in a state like Mississippi, where the mere concept of one-man-one-vote has always been obviously dreaded.

There are some parallels between the Afrikaners of the remote "platteland," or rural areas, and the "poor whites" of parts of the American South.

But the big difference is that the Afrikaners' basic fear is vastly complicated by his relations with his English-speaking countrymen.

The Afrikaners never got over the Boer War. Many are still alive who remember that within a dozen years of having fought the British they were asked to fight for the British in World War I.

o The inherited resentments, plus the fact that the English-speaking South Africans still by and large include the wealthiest and most influential elements of the population, have caused the Afrikaaner to react with a hard-bitten nationalism of his own. This takes the form of fanatic loyalty to race, church and language.

Immigration Urged

Critics, including the newest crop, often say that a better route than apartheid to the preservation of white supremacy would be the stimulation of large-scale white immigration.

Emigration has dropped steadily from 8,700 in 1952 to just over 2,000 in 1956, the last year covered in the official year book.

A primary reason is the policy of virtually restricting immigrants persons from Britain, the Netherlands and Germany. The unspoken fear is of vast influx of Roman Catholics, who now make up less than 6 per cent of the population.

Closely related is the fear for survival of Afrikaans, the Dutch-based but independently developed first language of 60 per cent of the population.

The sum total of all these fears and doubts still adds up to a dogged insistence on sticking to the policy of strict racial separation and of implementing it all down the line.

CANING AT ISSUE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Times p.54

But Sentiment Is Against Screams of Prisoners, Not the Punishment

New York

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

Sun 4-26-59

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 25—Judicial caning of offenders, down to 8-year-old boys, has been a recurrent issue in the Union of South Africa for several weeks.

But the controversies it has stirred do not stem primarily from general public abhorrence of the idea of corporal punishment. A more common attitude seems to be that strikes with a cane are an unpleasant aspect of legal discipline but a justifiable one.

The matter drew renewed attention this week when the police took steps to assure that the cries of prisoners being beaten in a midtown headquarters would no longer upset women employes in near-by office buildings.

Sentences of up to ten cuts with a cane are imposed in a magistrates court four blocks from the city's main thoroughfare. The central police barracks on Caledon Square are right across the street from the court.

On Wednesday, business executives in near-by buildings said the sound of cane blows and the reaction of the prisoners were "upsetting" women employes.

"We can clearly hear the swish and smack of the cane and the pleadings and screams of people being beaten," one manager said.

"I don't doubt that these punishments are well deserved, but I feel the place for them should be anywhere but in the center of a city business area."

Another man said that his conversations with important clients had been interrupted by the "howling of somebody being thrashed."

But the core of the matter, agreement that caning was proper, was expressed by one of women employes.

"I sympathize with the police," she said. "It cannot be nice to have to deal out these beatings. But I wish we didn't have to listen to it."

The police announced yesterday that in future canings would be shifted to a basement in the same police station, subject to the approval of medical authorities.

Case Has Repercussions

Recently a caning case involving three young Dutch immigrants in Pretoria had international repercussions. The Netherlands press took up the matter, which involved three brothers, aged 9, 10 and 15, found guilty of the theft of nine bottles of soft drink. The younger boys got four strokes each and the oldest received six.

The reaction in The Netherlands induced the South African Embassy in The Hague to distribute the official version of what had happened. This included a statement by the boys' mother that she was satisfied with the magistrate's finding.

Huge Mobs Riot In South Africa; Europeans Flee

Inquirer

Fri. 6-19-59

Philadelphia Pa

DURBAN, South Africa, June 18 (UPI).—An estimated 40,000 Africans rioted in Durban tonight as panic-stricken white Europeans fled their homes.

At least two natives were reported killed as Africans fought police, blocked roads, smashed beer halls and streamed into the center of this port city in a giant riot that erupted as a protest against a law forbidding natives to brew their own beer.

SCORES ARE INJURED

Scores of police were injured in fist fights and gun battles that swept across a 10-square-mile area of the city. Sixteen buildings and a number of Indian-owned shops and buses were put to the torch.

The day-long "beer riots" slackened off a bit late in the afternoon, but the violence was resumed this evening when several white policemen and a reporter were trapped in a Cato Manor beer hall by rioters.

Police charges failed to set the men free, and the rioters set the building on fire. The fate of those inside was not known.

FIGHTING SPREADS

The fighting spread from the native quarter north of Durban to the south end. Police carrying fixed bayonets and automatic weapons rushed into the trouble areas.

There were unconfirmed reports that the natives had received more guns with which to fight police, and were using them against police tear-gas attacks.

It was the worst rioting since approximately 150 persons died in clashes between Africans and Indians in 1949. Non-whites outnumber whites by about three to one in this city of 500,000 population.

Much native violence has been directed against Indian "outsiders" in the past. Many Africans resent the fact that Indians, who originally came here as laborers, now control much of the retail trade.

The situation was reported out of control hours after the rioting began.

STARTED BY WOMEN

Several hundred native women started the violence this morning when they entered the Victoria st. beer hall and smashed everything in sight as a protest against the anti-homebrew laws. The attack came after an illegal still had been smashed, it was reported.

Africans are allowed to drink municipally brewed beer only at municipal beer halls, but many make their beer illegally.

South Africa Spells Out Its Racial Plans

'Divide and Rule' Is Key to White Policy

Herald Tribune

By A. T. Steele

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 23.—In spite of world-wide criticism, the Nationalist party government of the Union of South Africa has demonstrated plainly, during the present session of Parliament, that it will not be deflected an iota from its policy of "Apartheid," or racial separation.

Steele

New York N.Y.

Indeed, Nationalist spokesmen still insist on painting a rosy picture of the future. When the process of political evolution is completed, they predict, South Africa will become a kind of commonwealth in which eight black administrative areas will enjoy full self-government, with the white man's government at the center as a "core and guardian."

Wed. 6-24-59

They ask in effect: "What is wrong with that?" To which African and white liberal political leaders reply lustily: "Plenty."

p. 7

Three Key Bills

The cornerstone of Nationalist policy is represented by three bills which have been or are being pushed through the South African Parliament, which meets at Capetown. These significant pieces of legislation are:

Promotion of a Bantu self-government bill, which provides for a considerable measure of autonomy for the native areas;

Extension of a university educa[illegible], which provides for se[illegible]e colleges for non-whites [illegible] whites;

A Ba[illegible] investment corporation bi[illegible] which would set up a corpora[illegible]ion with an all-white board of directors and an initial capital of 500,000 South African pounds (about $1,400,000) to help Africans set up and operate commercial and industrial projects within their own areas.

Industry Reluctant

The government has been trying to persuade white-owned industries to move from the white cities to the borders of native reserves—but so far without much response. The purpose is, of course, to draw cheap labor from the reserves and yet reduce the flow of Africans to the white urban centers.

While the Africans in the "Bantustans" eventually to be created will doubtless take what they can get in the way of increased political rights, more education and economic help, discontent will continue.

The plan to bar non-white students from white universities has provoked outraged controversy. There is serious doubt whether the non-white colleges to be set up will be of comparable standards. While giving with one hand, the government takes away with the other.

"Divide and Rule"

As critics see it, the whole program represents a policy of "divide and rule." The native areas in the country are already broken up into 264 scattered parts. Under the Bantustan plan, they will be grouped ethnically into eight autonomous areas.

The government at present is ruling through the chiefs rather than through politicians. The chiefs are much more amenable. Tribal distinctions are preserved and those chiefs who do not co-operate are replaced. Leading native languages are preserved.

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30 APARTHEID FOES FACE SECOND TRIAL

South Africa to Resume Treason Prosecution in Pretoria Tomorrow

Special to The New York Times.

N.Y. Times

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 17—South Africa's marathon treason trial will reopen in a former synagogue in Pretoria Monday, more than two years after it began.

The Government set out to prove at the start of the trial that 156 foes of apartheid (segregation) were guilty of plotting the overthrow of the regime.

New York N.Y.

Of those arrested in December, 1956, only thirty will be in the dock next week. They are leaders of the African National Congress and related organizations that have directed the campaign for a multi-racial democracy in South Africa.

Charges against sixty-one others have been deferred and charges against the remainder have been dropped.

The charge against the thirty, of whom only two are white, is high treason, which carries the death penalty.

As before, the accused will be tried by a special court without a jury.

Following their arrest, a preliminary inquiry lasted a year. It was attended by disturbances that were quelled by police gunfire and batons.

Thousands of seized documents and dozens of witnesses were assembled by the prosecution.

Sun. 1-18-59

But none of the witnesses was called. When the trial of the ninety-one accused opened here last August, the defense challenged two of the three judges. One of them eventually withdrew.

p. 8

Indictment Withdrawn

Then the defense challenged the indictment. The court finally quashed one of the charges and the prosecution withdrew the other.

On Nov. 13 the Government gave notice that the ninety-one men and women would be retried in two groups. A week later a new indictment was served on the first group of thirty.

The indictment again alleges a conspiracy, and says speeches were made, documents were published and a Congress of the People convened "in pursuance of the conspiracy."

It greatly increases the emphasis on the element of violence. To the original citation that a Corps of Freedom Volunteers had been recruited has been added the allegation that these volunteers were to be "prepared for acts of violence."

Force Held Inherent

To the allegation of advocating the Marxist-Leninist doctrine are added the words, "in which doctrine there is inherent the use of violence to establish a Communist state."

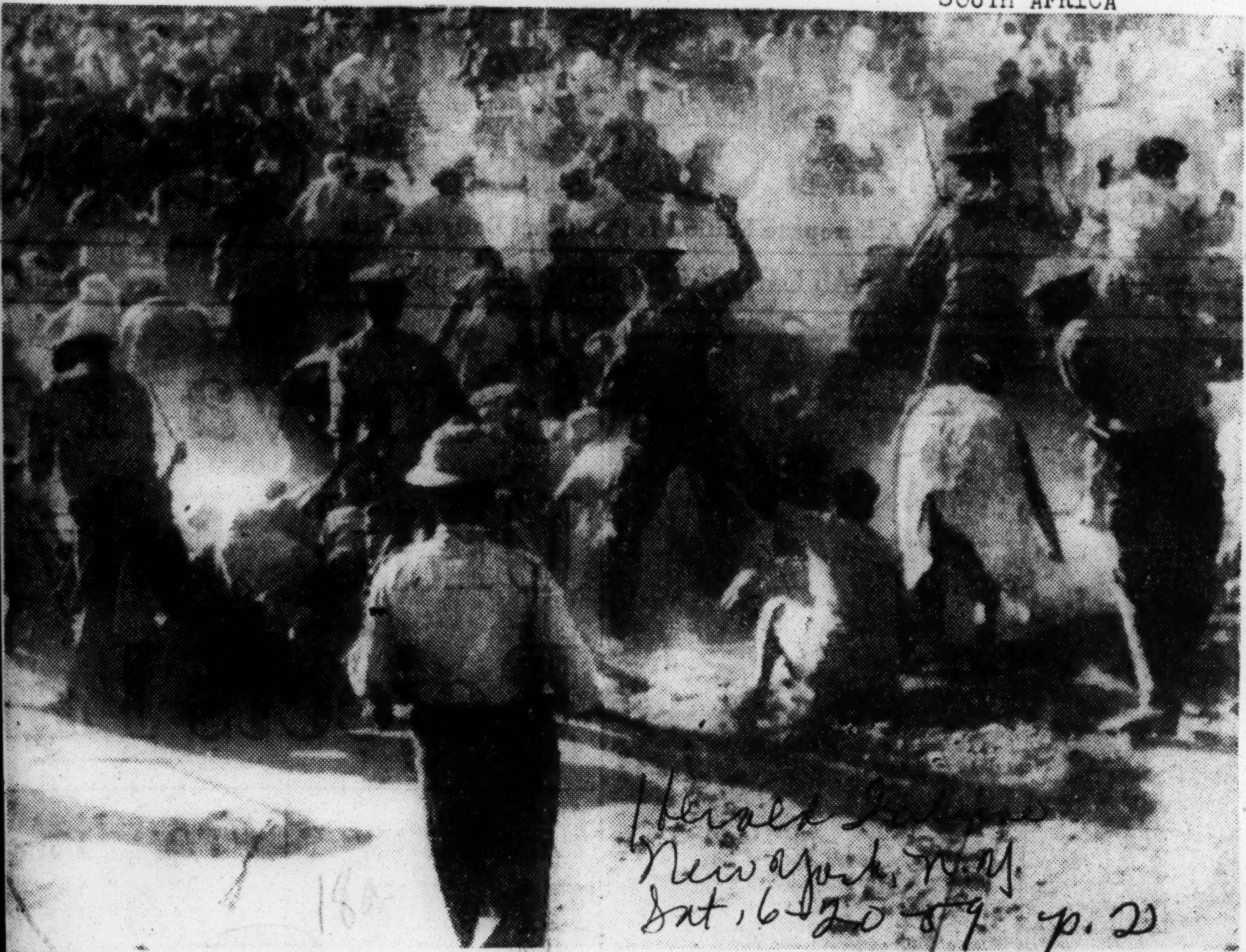
In the section dealing with the Congress of the People and the Freedom Charter, it is now alleged that achievement of the demands in the charter "would necessarily involve the overthrow of the State by violence."

It is apparent, therefore, that the prosecution has accepted the original defense contention that violence is an essential element in the crime of treason, and this is likely to be the central issue in the forthcoming trial.

The accused have been allowed bail.

When the trial reopens Monday the defense will apply for the trial venue to be moved from Pretoria to Johannesburg because the reduced number of accused will make it possible for them to be accommodated in the court where the preliminary inquiry was held.

The defense will contend that it is a great hardship for the accused, most of whom live in Johannesburg, to travel the thirty-six miles to Pretoria and back every day to attend the trial even though the Department of Justice is providing them with transport.



Herald Tribune
New York, N.Y.
Sat, 6-20-59 p. 2

18a

Associated Press radiophoto

STRIFE IN SOUTH AFRICA—Policemen wielding clubs dispersing women demonstrating in Durban over drive against their home-brewing activities.

Police Rout Women Pickets

S. Africa Quiet After Riot But New Clash Is Feared

Herald Tribune

By A. T. Steele

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

Sat. 6-20-59 p. 2

DURBAN, South Africa, June 19. — Fires smoldered in the suburban shantytown known as Cato Manor today and a sullen quiet prevailed over the scene of yesterday's disturbances.

In Durban proper, meanwhile, business went on more or less as usual, though there was worry over the possibility of uotbreaks in other African suburbs.

New York, N.Y.

The police were called into action several times today to disperse African pickets, mostly women, gathered outside government-operated beer halls for Africans in Durban. The pickets warned potential customers, "Don't go in there or you'll be a marked man."

4 Slain in Rioting

Four African rioters were shot and killed by police and dozens wounded in yesterday's rioting, touched off by protests against bans on home browing, in Cato Manor, at least a dozen Indian-owned establishments — mostly small stores—were pillaged and set ablaze in the rioting.

Also laid in ruins were a government administration building, a community center and, senselessly, a church, a preparatory school and a welfare center, the latter built with funds donated by the people of Durban.

However the big Cato Manor beer hall, center of the disturbances still stands intact and triumphant.

Show of Force

This correspondent had no trouble riding by car today through the sprawling collection of tin and mud shacks where yesterday African mobs running wild and making futile charges on well armed police guarding the municipally-owned beer hall.

I happened in the area just as a procession of three armored cars supplied by the South African Army appeared on the scene for what obviously was a show of force. They drew up in front of the beer hall and just stood there. It wasn't long before hundreds of Africans were gathered along the hillsides and on the ridges watching the show.

Cato Manor, desipte its high-sounding name, is a place of indescribable squalor amid pleasant hills on the western edge of this seaside city.

Here some 35,000 Africans—nobody is sure just how many—live in makeshift dwellings scattered willy-nilly along the slopes. Most of them are Zulus, descendants of a proud race, who have menial jobs in the near-by city.

Many are women, with little or no outsupport, who have managed to eke out a living distilling a crude moonshine liquor for sale to other Africans. In this country Africans are forbidden to drink any alcoholic beverage except the weak native beer available in the government-run beer halls.

Angry African Mobs Knife And Club Whites

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
18a

By The Associated Press

Capetown, South Africa, Nov. 9.—Angry mobs of Africans armed with long knives and clubs were reported attacking whites Monday night in Paarl, 35 miles northeast of here.

Tue. 11-10-59
p. 16

Early reports said five Africans and three whites had been hospitalized.

First news of the rioting was brought by blood-spattered whites who arrived here in cars and smashed by rocks.

Police reinforcements were sent to Paarl in trucks.

The riots broke out over the Government banishment of Mrs. Elizabeth Mafeking, a 40-year-old African mother of three.

Mrs. Mafeking, a trade-union official, was ordered to leave her husband and family and live in the remote Vtyburg District, 750 miles away. She was reported to have left Monday afternoon.

S. William Poggi, a Cape Town salesman, told reporters he had just driven into Paarl when he was stopped by a huge mob.

Saw Others Halted

"I drew my revolver, but an African pinned my arms," he said. "I did the only thing left—I put my foot right down on the accelerator and drove through the mob. I guess I must have knocked down one or two.

"I saw two other cars halted and the occupants being pulled out and beaten up."

A number of other motorists hurrying into Cape Town said they had driven into Paarl, unaware of any disturbance, and had just escaped death at the hands of the mobs.

Paarl is a big wine and fruit center.

South Africans To Keep TV Out

Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Ala.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—The South African government says it is going to protect the country's white children and all its colored people by keeping television out.

Fri. 10-30-59
P. 10
18a

"We must not forget television is nothing but a miniature movie brought into the home and over which parents have no control," Post and Telegraph Minister Albert Hertzog told a Johannesburg paper.

"The effect of wrong shows on children, less developed people and other races (other than white) can be very destructive," he declared.

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366 African women protest high tax; jailed 4 months

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

IXOPO, S. Africa — Arrested Wednesday when they assembled outside of the Ixopo court and demanded to see the native commissioner to complain about high taxes, 366 African women were convicted on charges of causing a public disturbance and sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

11-7-59
p. 1
18a

The women, all of whom pleaded innocent, were given a choice of paying $98 fines or going to jail. No fines were paid. Observers pointed out that many of the women do not see $98 in the course of a year.

Racial Mixing Of Blood Held Not Dangerous

Col Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Tues. 11-10-59

East London, South Africa, Nov. 9 (AP)—The head of the local Red Cross blood transfusion service, which serves a large African population, Monday challenged the report by a U. S. doctor that it is dangerous to transfuse blood from one racial group to another.

The report was made last week by Dr. John Scudder of Columbia University.

Dr. George Smyth, head of the local transfusion service, said white blood has been given to blacks in East London ever since the service began 20 years ago and "no ill effects have ever been seen."

POLICY DEFENDED BY SOUTH AFRICA

The New York Times
New York

Aide Tells U.N. Trusteeship Unit Regime Is Helping South-West Territory

Wed. 10-21-59.

By **McCANDLISH PHILLIPS**

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 20—South Africa disputed today charges that her policies made life hard for non-Europeans in South-West Africa.

Addressing the Trusteeship Committee of the General Assembly, Johannes G. Van Der Wath took exception to statements made in a report by the committee on South-West Africa.

The report included information on economic, social, political and educational conditions in the territory.

Prof. Enrique Rodriguez Fabregat ,the chairman of the subcommittee making the report, said that South Africa had given the committee no cooperation. He said that it was therefore possible that some of the information in the report might be "inexact in certain respects."

South-West Africa, once a German colony, was mandated to South Africa in 1920 by the League of Nations. Since World War II, South Africa has refused to recognize United Nations authority in regard to the territory and administers it directly.

The Trusteeship Committee had suggested that much of the territory's economic activity on behalf of the African population was "being fostered only to the minimum extent necessary" to supply the white economy with inexpensive labor.

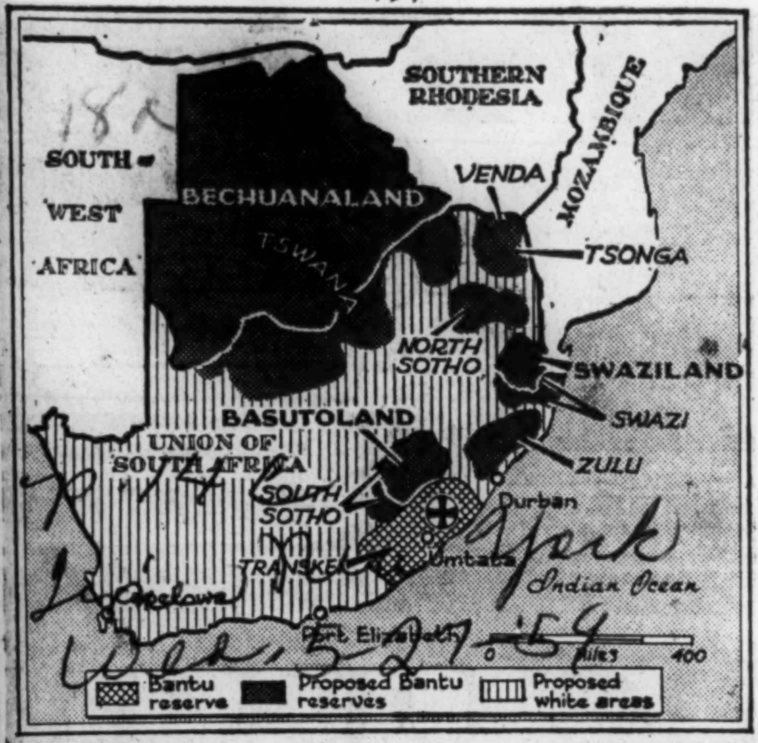
Mr. Van Der Wath remarked that the economic progress of the territory was dependent upon an uncertain water supply and that it was the Government's "first priority to improve the water supply in the native areas."

He said that up to now 266 successful wells had been sunk and 184 dams had been built. The number is to be doubled in the next decade, he declared.

Mr. Van Der Wath said that a road construction program was under way and that more than £2,000,000 ($5,700,000) was being appropriated annually for that purpose.

The Government's expenditure this year for non-European education was £293,000 ($835,050), he said.

He said that there were now 279 non-European schools with 972 teachers instructing 35,000 pupils. He offered the committee a list of twenty-five African students who have recently been given loans for college-level studies.



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Wed. 5-27-59

The New York Times May 27, 1959

BANTU GROUP MEETS: The Territorial Authority of Transkei (cross) has held its first effective session. Other areas reserved by the Government of South Africa for native development are shown by heavy shading.

South Africans Hail Operation Of First All-Bantu Local Regime

Wed. 5-27-59

p. 14C

Dispatch of
CAPETOWN, South Africa, May 26—The first effective session of the Transkeian Territorial Authority, hailed by the Nationalists as the first South African Bantustan Government, was opened in Umtata today by M. D. C. de Wet Nel, Minister of Bantu Development.

The territorial authority was established two years ago but for technical reasons has been unable to function effectively. The authority is all-Bantu, with an African chairman and secretariat in place of the white officials who were part of the machinery of the Transkeian General Council, an elective assembly that the new authority has replaced.

This authority is established under the Bantu Authorities Act and is the apex of the pyramid of tribal, district and regional authorities established under that act as local authorities in the Transkei native reserve. Members of these authorities are partly elected and partly appointed and hold office subject to Government approval.

As soon as the Bantu self-government bill becomes law the Transkeian Authority will be invested with powers and responsibilities. The bill was given a second reading by the House of Assembly last week.

Africans Congratulated

At today's opening Mr. de Wet Nel congratulated the Africans on their cooperation with the Government and understanding of the benefits of apartheid, or racial separation. He said that in time the Africans' whole political, economic and social structure would be in their own hands.

Mr. de Wet Nel said that he had visited other southern African countries but that nowhere was there such Bantu progress as in the Union of South Africa.

Mr. de Wet Nel declared there was great significance in the fact that the chairman of the authority was now an African. The Minister said it showed not only that the Government was willing to hand over responsible positions to the Bantu people but that the Bantus had become capable of holding such positions.

Mr. de Wet Nel said this was the result of the Government's policy of separate development, which had led to progress, such as an increase in Bantu school attendance, and the employment of Bantus in official positions. He said 1,239,585 Bantu children were now attending school and there were 25,800 Bantu teachers employed by 483 Bantu school boards.

There are also 126 tribal authorities, twenty-six district authorities and nine regional authorities, all with all-Bantu membership and staff, the Minister said.

Several chiefs from other provinces attended the ceremony. Mr. de Wet Nel used Xosa, English and Afrikaans in turn in his speech.

Foe of Bantu Bill Ousted

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, May 26—Japie Basson, Member of Parliament for Namib in South-West Africa, has been expelled from the caucus of the Nationalist party by unanimous vote.

Mr. Basson had criticized the Government's Bantustan bill, which sets up separate Bantu states for Africans and does away with white representatives for Africans in Parliament.

The divisional committee in Namib must now decide whether Mr. Basson can remain a member of the Nationalist party. Even if he is expelled, he can retain his seat in Parliament until 1963 as an independent.

South Africa Negroes Invoke Boycott

Order Ban on Buying Products of Nationalists' Supporters

By A. T. Steele

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

Steele

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 16.—The African National Congress, leading black political faction in South Africa, has announced a blacklist of South African products to be boycotted in a nationwide movement starting June 26. The list includes eight well known brands of cigarettes, one brand of tea and one of coffee. The boycott is being publicized by the Congress party as a protest against discriminatory legislation, low wages, unemployment and pass laws—all of which are long-standing sources of discontent among the black majority in this white-controlled country.

A Congress party spokesman said yesterday the products listed were picked because the firms manufacturing them are known to be sympathetic to South Africa's ruling Nationalist party.

The African National Congress has turned increasingly to the boycott weapon since the suppression of its passive resistance movement in 1953. A bus boycott in 1957 forestalled a threatened increase in bus fares, but a boycott later the same year against the products of certain Nationalist-controlled companies fizzled after the companies obtained injunctions against the boycotters.

This year, the boycott movement is taking a somewhat different approach with the hope of averting legal retaliation.

A Congress spokesman said the blacklist announced yesterday is only a beginning and that other products will be added after the campaign is under way. Congress party directives urge party branches to profit from past mistakes and see to it that the coming campaign is better organized than previous efforts.

6-17-59

SOUTH AFRICAN ACTION IS HIT

Educator Cites Views on Segregation Move

Times-Picayune

New Orleans

Mon. 3-23-59

The freedoms of South African universities are being taken away by a government which wants to impose a total segregation of the races in education.

This view was expressed Sunday by an educator from South Africa who is visiting Tulane university, studying its alumni organization.

Dr. Samuel S. Iraelstam, professor of chemistry at the Witwatersrand university in Johannesburg, and president of the university's alumni organization, said that many educators in South Africa are troubled over a new governmental segregation law.

This law, scheduled to go into effect within the next two months, will prohibit the eight white universities in the Union of South Africa from taking non-white students.

DR. SAMUEL S. IRAELSTAM

Currently, he said, two of the universities accept non-white students, his own university and the University of Capetown.

Dr. Israelstam said that the reasons the university officials object to the law is that they do not feel that there are racial problems at the universities accepting non-white students, and that such a law infringes on the freedom and autonomy of the universities.

"I do not think a university is a university in the true sense of the word if there are admission restrictions based on race, color or creed," he said.

He added that his university has been fighting the proposed law for two years and that protest marches had been staged to block the law.

Dr. Israelstam said that the government plans to open tribal universities, and the program for barring non-whites from the white universities would be a gradual one.

Although Dr. Israelstam and other South African educators are champions for a university's right to exercise freedom of choice in the matter of accepting non-white students, they are on the side of the government when it comes to blocking political equality for the non-whites.

"We are not against the non-whites because of their color," he said, "but because of their standards of civilization."

He explained that many of the non-whites, who outnumber the whites 12 million to three million, still live in a primitive state.

"There is no use in handing primitive people legislation they can't understand," he said. "If we give them the vote, they may vote us out of the whole government."

South Africa's Caste Maze Needs Glossary

By Alfred Friendly

Alfred Friendly, Managing Editor of The Washington Post, is touring Africa. This is one of several stories from countries he is visiting.

Washington, D.C. Post
18a
Sun 3-9-59
RE/

JOHANNESBURG — Some notion of the complexities which beset life and politics in the Union of South Africa comes from trying merely to identify its various inhabitants. The terminology alone is a problem in political science. Thus:

"South African," whatever the literal meaning of the words, is understood to indicate one of the 3 million white residents of the Union. And, being white, he is a "European," whether or not he has ever seen Europe. By extension, Americans here are also "European."

An "African," however, is a black man, one of 11 million here, and the word is the term of dignity by which he refers to himself and would like to be known. The government, the press and most of the "South Africans," however, refer to him as a "Native" or a Bantu, which he does not like.

Even less does he like the term "Kaffir," which is contemptuous, has the connotation of "nigger" and was originally applied by Arab traders in the meaning of one who is a "disbeliever" of the true religion.

Immigrant 'Natives'

TO COMPLICATE matters, both "Native" and "Bantu" are incorrectly used. The real natives of the Union were Hottentots and Bushmen, now respectively absorbed and almost exterminated; the present-day African arrived in the Union from the north about the same time as the earliest white settlers. And Bantu—literally, "the people"—refers not to a race but to a language group, common throughout Africa south of the Bulge.

The African, incidentally, is not a Negro; or at least his Negro blood is from some millennia in the past.

A "Coloured" — of which there are about 1,250,000 in the Union, mostly in Cape Province at the south—is a man of mixed Malayan, Hottentot, white and some "African" blood. He has a separate legal status and, like the African, is forbidden mixed marriage, is required to live in separate locations and is barred from white movies, rest rooms, buses, queue lines, etc.

Unlike the African, however, he is legally permitted to consume wine and spirits, which he does inordinately, and to his great injury.

A "Malay" is a branch of the Coloureds, of rather purer Malayan blood, and a Moslem.

An "Asian"—or contemptuously, a coolie—is another legally recognized group and is composed mostly of about 400,000 Indians, the majority of them born here. Despised by Europeans, feared and hated by Africans, he is usually a trader or small merchant.

The Union has a standing offer to pay any Indian's transportation to India, but almost none accept the offer. For they, like the rest, consider South Africa their home and would be lost in an ancestral land they have never seen or known.

The Top Layer

AN "AFRIKANER" is a European of original Dutch, Huguenot and/or German stock. He constitutes about 70 per cent of the white population and speaks as his first language "Afrikaans," derived from Dutch.

Once known as a "Boer" (literally, farmer), he is now top-dog in the political totem pole and by the victory of his Nationalist Party in 1948, came close to reversing the verdict of the Boer War.

An "Africanist" is a member of a furiously anti-white African political group, small but growing, which wants no cooperation with or influence from even sympathetic Europeans.

A "Congressman" is not a member of parliament but a member of the African National Congress, the black man's principal political organization.

At this point the definitions and the politics really get complicated.

* * *

A Remarkable Musical

BIGGEST theatrical news in the Union is the current presentation of an all-African musical play, "King Kong." It follows faithfully the story of an actual man, a huge, inarticulate boxing champion of a couple of years back.

A violent-tempered, swaggering Zulu bully, he became a folk hero. Convicted of murdering his sweetheart, he pleaded for the death sentence but instead was given 12 years imprisonment. He thereupon committed suicide by walking into a reservoir until the water covered him.

The jazz opera about him is a magnificent merger of the tragedy and humor which mark the life of the urbanized African. The music, superb jazz, was written by an African who sells razor blades and such for a living.

That the show was produced at all is something of a miracle. Juvenile leads would disappear without trace for days on end, arrested for pass-law violations, and would have to be searched out and bailed out.

Post

Most of the cast had never seen a play or a musical—and by law are barred from seeing certain movies deemed unfit for them. To most of the players, the idea of coming in on cue, and singing the song or dancing the dance the same way in each performance, rather than improvising, was revolutionary, unheard of in their traditions.

Despite fine staging, interesting dancing and wonderful music, the play does not appear able to stand transplanting from South Africa. The dialect is almost impossible for an outsider to comprehend, and the allusions are too local. But to Johannesburg, where it is staged in the Witwatersrand University auditorium, it is sensational.

18a

No such polished, ambitious and meritorious production has ever before been done here by Africans. Mixed audiences, very rare in this country—where a government proposal is now pending to prevent mixed gatherings even in private homes of certain designated individuals — applaud "King Kong" to the

rafters in a temporary forgetfulness of the social heresy being committed.

In no way forgetful, however, is the Afrikaans Cultural Council of Pretoria, the administrative capital of the Union. It has just thanked the City Council for barring the play there. "The Bantu," said the Afrikaner culture guardians, "should be free to give full expression to his spiritual possessions, but definitely he should do it among his own people and in his own areas." Production by Natives for white audiences clashed with the country's traditional ideas, they concluded.

Sun 3-8-59

Statistical Notes

1. IN 1956, AND the figure is doubtless about the same today, 19 per cent, or almost one-fifth, of the African population in the Union was convicted of crime. The urban male African, on the average, can expect to be arrested about once a year.

Most of the arrests and convictions are for pass-law offenses—violations of regulations having to do with work permits, curfews for Africans in white areas, illegal residence, etc.

Penalties are usually a few pounds fine or, since the pounds are often unavailable, a jail sentence of a month or three. These latter can be escaped, or worked off, as a hired hand on a private European farm.

The Minister of Justice has recently promised to stop making arrests for petty violations.

2. Every two minutes of every eight-hour working day, 365 days of the year, a stroke of the cane, laying bare the flesh, falls on some prisoner's back or buttocks. Over a nine-year period, thanks to laws requiring sentences of flogging for certain crimes, the rate of the caning has increased four-fold. This has had no discernible effect in deterring crime, which increased over the period by 66 per cent.

'Goose Step' Called Dixie Racial Stain

18a

Reuters

Post
Washington D.C.
Thurs 4-23-59
P.A.S

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 2[illegible]—A prominent American publisher from the deep South confessed last night that he knew of no solution for South Africa's racial problems.

Hodding Carter, liberal Pulitzer-Prize-winning publisher of the Delta Democrat Times, Greenville, Miss., addressed the South African Institute of Race Relations after a 6-week study of racial problems in this country.

Carter said he had asked 5000 questions and had spoken to 500 South African leaders since his arrival.

"In my first week here, I would have suggested a solution to your problems," he said. "But to do this today after hearing so many points of view would be impossible."

Carter devoted most of his address to race relations in the American South.

"The ability of the individual to think for himself has virtually disappeared among whites in the deep South because of the integration question," he said. "Goose-stepping to order is one of the most alarming features of the racial setup in the South."

The publisher, who is here on an exchange program, said it would take two or more generations before the integration problem could be solved in the public schools.

On intermarriage, Carter said there is less miscegenation today than in the days of the slaves.

Newspaper Says

African Leaders Mislead World

News & Courier

18a

Wed 3-18-59

Charleston S.C.

1-12-A

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—The Johannesburg Star declared in an article from Salisbury this week that the outside world is basing its judgment on developments in Africa on the views of "frustrated African leaders."

Under the headline "Handful of black leaders fooling millions," the article lashed out at foreign observers, particularly the American press, for their assessment of the African situation.

The Star tends to identify its views with that of the United party, whose stand on racial segregation is not as extreme as the governing Nationalist party.

The Star singled out for criticism an article written by Alfred Friendly, managing editor of the Washington Post, and distributed by The Associated Press.

FRIENDLY QUOTED

The article quoted a statement by Friendly that existence of unrest in Africa under white rule is obvious to any outside observer who takes the trouble to talk to Africans.

"It would be interesting to know with what Africans Friendly had talks," the Star's correspondent said.

"Was it with African political leaders or did he extend an interview to the ordinary African in the streets, locations, kraals (villages), and bush? Did he endeavor to get the views of ordinary Africans on constitutional reforms, independence, democracy and a host of alleged grievances readily shouted by the leaders?

"These questions go unanswered in his article, which also accuses white leaders in Africa of blindness."

AWARE OF NEEDS

The Star's dispatch added that white leaders like Sir Roy Welensky, mentioned by Friendly, are well aware of Africans' "wants and needs, but are not blinded by the political ambitions and the motives of black leaders who want power at all costs and at the cost of their own people.

"The blind spot in Friendly's outlook and others who have written in the same vein is the indisputable fact that everything the African has in education, prosperity, health and social welfare, is due to the white man. And, in most cases, the African gets it all free. Who pays? And yet the African leaders demand more political rights.

"In Friendly's country a great statesman once said: 'No taxation without representation.' It seems Africa's black leaders want this in reverse."

QUITE CONTENT

Saying that ordinary Africans are quite content, the article declares they are easily swayed by forceful leaders but do not really understand the meaning of "freedom and independence."

The Star's correspondent said these are merely slogans shouted by Africans urged on by leaders and agitators.

"Underneath the veneer of political demands is the mire of ignorance, misunderstanding and misguided motives," he said.

He made these additional observations:

What the outside world does not realize is that under white rule the blacks have more rights than in the days before the whites arrived.

The fact is that the blacks are in big numbers.

PROSPERITY RISES

The denser the white population, the greater the prosperity and health of the blacks.

Referring to Friendly's statement that the Nyasaland riots stemmed from fear of withdrawal of British protection and subjugation under the government of white Rhodesians, the article says this is what the African leaders said.

This was a reference to insistence by Nyasaland African leaders on Nyasaland's withdrawal from Britain's Central African Federation. The federation is made up of Nyasaland and Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

Leaders like Dr. Hastings Banda, head of the African Nationalist party, hate the Central African Federation because it checks their own ambitions, the Star's correspondent declared.

HOW EXPLAINED

"How would Friendly explain the fact that every year thousands of Nyasaland Africans leave their homeland for Southern Rhodesia and South Africa to work and remain in these countries?" the Star asked.

"Would they leave Nyasaland if these countries — condemned by their leaders were so bad?"

The correspondent made these statements in summing up his views:

It is doubtful if Africans as a whole want to see an end to white rule.

They are well off under the whites and they know what it means if the whites go.

African Paper Hits U.S. Critics

18a

Washington Editor's Article Is Attacked For 'Blind Spot'

Post

Washington D.C.

Wed 3-18-59

1-A-5

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Blind Spot Noted

The Star's dispatch added that white leaders like Sir Roy Welensky, mentioned by Friendly, are well aware of Africans' wants and needs, "but are not blinded by the political ambitions and the motives of black leaders who want power at all costs and at the cost of their own people.

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"In Friendly's country a great statesman once said: 'No taxation without representation.' It seems Africa's black leaders want this in reverse."

Saying that ordinary Africans are quite content, the article declares they are easily swayed by forceful leaders but do not really understand the meaning of "freedom and independence."

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia, March 17—The first African deaths due to anti-white violence in Northern Rhodesia since the current wave of unrest began in Central Africa last month were reported today.

Two Africans among 100 spear-carrying natives were killed on Monday in an attack on a government patrol at Chilubi Island in Lake Bangwulu, 350 miles north of this capital city.

Two white officials were wounded by spears in the clash. Officials said the clash occurred after a party of police went to the island to restore order and were attacked.

60 Arrests Made

Police reinforcements reaching Chilubi Island today made 60 arrests in 20 minutes.

In neighboring Nyasaland, the death toll officially reached 45 today when an African rioter was killed by security forces at Misuku court, in the northern province near the Tanganyika border.

Monday's clash was the first serious incident in Northern Rhodesia since the Zambia African National Congress was outlawed in the British protectorate for "subversion and witchcraft."

Lord Perth, British minister of state for the colonies, arrived here today for talks with the Northern Rhodesian government.

Perth told reporters before leaving Blantyre, Nyasaland, he had "no doubt whatever" a plot to massacre whites in Nyasaland had existed before the protectorate declared a state of emergency on March 3 and banned the local branch of the African Congress.

Southern Rhodesia—its 850,000 white population is by far the largest in the federation—declared a state of emergency on Feb. 27. Of the three territories, only Northern Rhodesia so far has failed to follow suit.

Perth Visits Camps

Perth said he had visited some of the camps in which African Congress officials were detained. They were receiving humane treatment, he said, and security forces were doing a "magnificent job."

He said he had found strong opposition among Africans to the proposed federation of Nyasaland with Northern and Southern Rhodesia, but he said their fears were "obviously unfounded."

In Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, Federation Prime Minister Sir Roy Welensky tonight announced that details of the Nyasaland "master massacre plan" would be published "in all its murderous and unpleasant aspects" at the right time.

He told a St. Patrick's Day dinner: "We now have the added task of eradicating the psychosis against federation which the (African National Congress deliberately fostered among Africans."

In Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, five local church leaders, including two archgishops, have signed a portest against the "unlawful organizations" bill now before the self-governing territory's parliament.

They said they saw no danger so great as to justify granting "enormous powers' to the executive on the promise they would not be abused.

Under the bill, persons arrested for belonging to an illegal organization will be presumed guilty until proved innocent—a provision which has been heavily criticized as totally foreign to British concepts of justice.

Court Frees 61 in African Treason Trial

Reuters

Post
Spokesman
Del.
Press
4/21/59
P.A.5

PRETORIA, South Africa, April 20—A three-judge court today quashed an indictment against 61 defendants of three racial groups at South Africa's third mass treason trial.

The court ruled the indictment against the colored (mixed blood), Indian and African defendants was defective because it lacked particulars of their alleged conspiracy in connection with the charge of "preparing for acts of violence."

The surprise ruling at the first day of trial left the 61 persons free to return home. A decision on their possible re-indictment is up to the government.

Meanwhile, a court announcement said a prosecution-defense agreement had resulted in the postponement of the treason trial of 30 other defendants from May 18 to Aug. 3. The intervening time will be used for the defense's appeal against the court's refusal to quash the 30-defendant indictment.

It charges them with "preparing for acts of violence and advocating the Marxist-Leninist doctrine of violence." This smaller group was on trial from Jan. 1 to March 2, when the refusal to quash came and the court adjourned the case.

Today's 61 defendants and the other 30 originally were indicted in 1958. Last October, the prosecution withdrew the first indictment after a court holding the first mass trial had quashed an alternative charge and ordered more details on the main one. The new indictments now before the courts followed this.

The case began in 1956 when 250 persons were arrested in dawn raids. Pre-trial hearings in Johannesburg were marked by rioting and police gunfire.

Most of those arrested were committed for trial on high treason charges but only 92 were indicted to appear at a court set up under special legislation. One defendant was discharged for illness, leaving the 91.

CO-ED 'SPY' STORY HITS SOUTH AFRICA

Times
18a

Girl's Confession on Tape Bares Police Surveillance of Students' Activities

New York

Special to The New York Times.

Post
3/12/59
P.18

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 11—A "spy" scandal has had South Africa in an uproar over the last fortnight.

True to cloak-and-dagger tradition, the "spy" in the case is blonde and beautiful. What is more, she is only 19 years of age, a university student, model and actress, named Priscilla Lefson, who lives with her wealthy parents in a home complete with swimming pool in Johannesburg's most exclusive suburb.

Miss Lefson was popular at Witwatersrand University. Her friends included the president of the Students' Representative Council, 22-year-old John Shingler.

Recently the students discovered that for two years Miss Lefson had been working as an informer for the political police. For £5 a month she sent them regular reports on the political activities of her university friends.

Confession Is Taped

Mr. Shingler and two other student leaders lured her to an apartment on the pretext of a meeting and questioned her for two hours. She finally confessed. Unknown to her, the students made a tape recording of the interrogation.

There followed a string of questions in Parliament about police snooping at universities and counter-accusations about "Communist elements in universities" and the use of "Gestapo methods" to extract the girl's confession.

The police admitted having employed her. They kept the furor alive by a frantic search for the original tape recording in an effort to back up their allegation about the methods used to obtain the confession.

Detectives raided students' offices and homes. The search warrants cited a section of the Official Secrets Act dealing with passing information "to an enemy."

Mr. Shingler and Ernest Wentzel, a law student, were haled before a special court to compel them to answer questions. But the tape had vanished. It was found a week later wedged behind a shelf in a Capetown office.

Students Sue Police

The students retaliated by suing the police for "wrongful search."

Then the police discovered that a Sunday newspaper here was printing Miss Lefson's photograph—in a bathing suit—and publishing her name for the first time.

They got a Supreme Court judge to issue a midnight injunction preventing the newspaper from publishing the picture.

Copies of the London Daily Express that carried the photograph were seized and the distributors were ordered to black out the girl's features. The police said it was "against the interests of the state" to identify her.

The injunction was challenged in a Supreme Court action. Judgment went against the police, with costs. The judge ruled that publication of the girl's photograph and name was not defamatory.

Atom Submarine Gets Name

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 21 (AP) — The Navy said today that SSN-606, a nuclear submarine under construction at the Portsmouth naval shipyard has been assigned the name Tinosa, after "a tropical black carangold fish so poisonous that its sale is prohibited in some countries."

COLLEGE IN AFRICA SCORES RACE BILL

Witwatersrand Closes for Day to Assail Move to Segregate Students

18a

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

New York
Times
New York
N.Y.
Fri.
4/17/59
P.C3

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 16—The University of the Witwatersrand canceled all classes after 11 A. M. today and staged a solemn protest against apartheid in higher education.

A Government bill, that will end the open racial status of this university and Capetown University was jammed through the second reading in the Assembly Saturday. Barring a backdown by the Nationalist regime, its enactment is now only a formality.

The fight against university apartheid, separation of the races, had been pressed since the inception of the measure three years ago. This morning's demonstration symbolized that it would continue.

Banner Proclaims Protest

This was pledged in striking fashion by means of an enormous banner hung across the facade of the Central Block, the building housing the great hall. The effect was as if Columbia University students had draped the entire front of Low Memorial Library.

In other particulars, the scene also suggested a demonstration on Morningside Heights. Witwatersrand is about as far from the center of the city as Columbia is from Times Square. Like at Low Library, a broad flight of stairs leads to the pillared Central Block and in sunny weather, students of all races are wont to sit on the steps.

In today's sun they sat beneath the great billowing banner, about 110 feet by 45, that read:

"We are gathered here today to affirm in the name of the University of Witwatersrand that it is our duty: to uphold the principle that a university is a place where men and women without regard to race and color are welcome to join in the acquisition and advancement of knowledge; and to continue faithfully to defend this ideal against all who have sought by legislative enactment to curtail the autonomy of the university.

"Now therefore we dedicate ourselves to maintenance of this ideal and to restoration of the autonomy of our university."

Hall Is Jammed

At 11 o'clock all classes ceased, and the student body, many of the boys and some co-eds in blue blazers with white and gold vertical stripes, converged on the great hall.

The hall has a capacity of 1,100, but the side and rear aisles were jammed three deep and a loud-speaker carried the program to the overflow crowd. The enrollment of the university is 5,000, including 200 nonwhites.

After an academic procession, Chancellor Richard Feetham opened the meeting.

Dr. I. D. MacCrone, a psychology professor and a senior member of the university Senate, said in an address that an 'apartheid university" was an anomaly, "brought into existence by legislative coercion and against the all but unanimous wish" of the university community. He added that it was indeed an ironic example of Pliny the Elder's famous remark: "Always something new out of Africa."

History of Fight Sketched

The speaker sketched the history of the vain fight against the bill and expressed concern that "this sort of thing can happen in an allegedly democratic state."

It is a "frightening reflection for any South African who loves his country," he asserted, concluding:

"The lamps of tolerance, of understanding and learning how to live with one another in a multiracial community are gradually going out or otherwise becoming very dim."

Vice Chancellor W. G. Sutton then read the "dedication and affirmation," the text on the great banner. There was a minute of silence before the faculty and students left the hall and the campus. All university life ended for the day.

The university was founded in 1922. Its site is Milner Park atop the "rand," or ridge, that dominates Johannesburg and beneath which lie some of the world's richest gold deposits.

APARTHEID CURBS DELINQUENCY WAR

Johannesburg Bans Whites on Mixed Group Running Negro Boys' Clubs

18a

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

New York
Times
New York
N.Y.
Mon.
4/20/59
P.120

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 19 — Racial segregation has been extended to committees directing boys' clubs for Negroes in Johannesburg, where juvenile delinquency is a problem of both Negroes and whites.

The Transvaal Association of Non-European Boys' Clubs has been told by the Johannesburg Department of Non-European Affairs that it must ban whites from its committees or lose Government financial aid.

The association is composed of 105 clubs. Provincial and municipal grants have come to about £2,000 ($5,600) yearly. The association's executive committee has consisted of eight whites and ten Negroes.

According to one white member of the committee, it can no longer function as a mixed group. This source said the whites could continue to advise the clubs and to raise money, but "we can have absolutely no control of, or say in, the organization.

Financial Difficulty Seen

The committee member said he feared it would be difficult to raise money "unless we can assure the public that we will have a hand in its spending."

"We would like to see the association run as a strong independent nonwhite organization, but we feel that to force the issue at this stage would have a serious effect," he said. "The natives have asked us not to withdraw our help."

"The association dates to 1940. It has provided sports, crafts and arts opportunities for thousands of boys and organized holiday camps. Jake Ntuli, a celebrated Negro boxer, is a product of the association.

The group also directly combated "tsotsism," or rowdyism, among Negro youths. White boys who loiter on street corners, often asking for coins with an implied threat against refusers, are called "ducktails" and their girl friends "quacktails."

"Ducktail" was inspired by the boys' liking for a type of haircut with sideburns. A rock 'n' roll program attended largely by "ducktails" and "quacktails" ended in riot at Johannesburg City Hall a few days ago.

'Apartheid Gone Mad'

The Johannesburg Star, which like the English-language press generally, constantly attacks the Government's racial policy, termed the boys' club committee ruling "aparatheid gone mad." Its editorial concluded:

> **Only the ideological and racial fanatics could see anything objectionable in public-spirited men of all races meeting on common ground to perform the task of helping native youth to become useful members of soceity."**

In Capetown today an economic boycott of "all Nationalist products and firms that discriminate against non-whites' was endorsed unanimously by a meeting of about 400 members of the African National Congress outside City Hall. Thomas Ngwenya, a member of the executive committee of the Capetown branch of the congress, said it was up to Negroes to declare, "If I'm no good, then my money's no good, too."

BOYCOTT HINTED IN SOUTH AFRICA

Times

Drive Against Nationalists' Concerns Urged to Aid Segregation Fight

New York

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 18—A national boycott of goods manufactured by supporters of apartheid—racial segregation—is being considered by the African National Congress.

Date 4-19-59

The boycott was called for openly at some but not all of the Africa Day meetings held throughout the country Wednesday. The demand is expected to be repeated when the week-long observance ends tomorrow.

The idea of fighting the racial policy of South Africa by boycott has been mentioned frequently by African leaders in other countries. During the last week it has been specifically broached by a white speaker here and an Indian in Durban.

P. 19

At the University of Capetown Tuesday, Ronald M. Segal, editor of the International Quarterly Africa South, told a meeting of the Modern World Society that a boycott would be started June 26.

Three days later copies of a list of business supposed to be in the hands of South African Nationalists were found and confiscated in lecture halls of the university's arts faculty.

A university spokesman said the lists had not originated on the campus. An inquiry into their source was started.

Similar lists had appeared earlier in Port Elizabeth on the south coast. But Albert Luthuli, president general of the African National Congress, who is scheduled to make his first speech in Capetown April 26, has not yet officially announced a boycott.

Moreover, up to now the newly **formed Africanist National Congress has tended to minimize talk of a boycott as premature.**

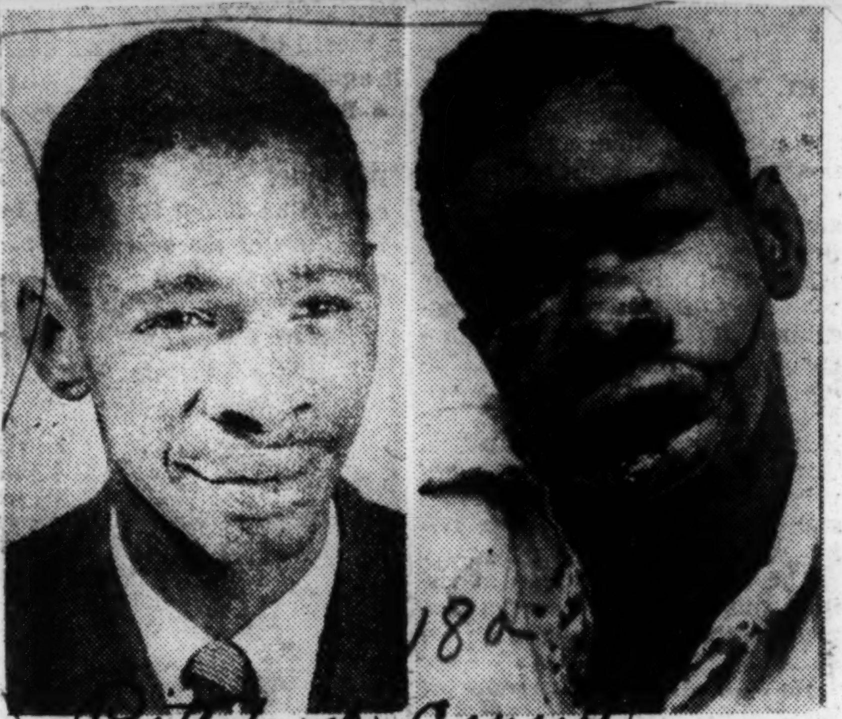
The Africanist leader Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe pointed out in an interview that an enormous amount of research would be necessary to determine which businesses should be made the targets of such a program. In a strict sense, it would be impossible to avoid hurting "innocent" concerns linked economically with those boycotted, he held.

In that very fact lies the great uneasiness that the mere word "boycott" stirs in South Africa. For it is realized that the interdependence of manufacturers, distributors and retailers would mean that a boycot of one might affect others, regardless of political relationships.

As experience elsewhere in the world has shown, a boycott is a two-edged weapon and virtually sure to invite economic reprisals against those who apply it.

One of the firmest calls for a boycott so far was made in Durban Wednesday by M. D. Naidoo, an executive of the Natal Indian Congress.

Mr. Naidoo also gave June 26 as the start of the drive.



180

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Face Lifting—Photos show 5-ft., 3-in., 27-year-old Sidney (Baby) Andrews of Johannesburg, South Africa, before and after he allegedly assaulted 6-ft., 175-pound, white Constable Joachim Fermanus Neveling, who defended himself with the aid of three other white constables in a police van and at the police station. The magistrate adjourned the case.

Sat. 7-25-59 P. 3

Reprieve in South Africa

Post

180

Washington, D.C.

Sun

4-26-59

The decision of a three-judge court in South Africa to dismiss indictments against 61 defendants in a mass "treason" trial is heartening indeed. It affords evidence that the judiciary of South Africa retains a measure of independence even under the authoritarian-minded government of Prime Minister Verwoerd. In holding that the indictment was defective because it lacked particulars, the judgment supports the contention that the conspiracy charges were grounded on a flimsy skein of facts. The result is that after several years in court, the defendants of various races are now free to return home.

P. E4

To be sure, the Nationalist regime can re-indict the group of 61. But there is no minimizing the setback the government has received in its effort to use "treason" charges to discourage political activity which elsewhere is accepted as altogether proper. Another group of 30 persons still face trial, but the decision in Pretoria holds out hope that their case will be heard on its merits by a judiciary unyoked to an inflexible and dogmatic government.

News From Abroad

~~Post + Times Herald~~

Police Fire On Rioters On Uganda

Washington, D.C.

Fri. 6-5-59

p. 9-A 18a

Reuters

KAMPALA, Uganda, June 4 Police opened ~~fire on~~ a crowd of Africans chanting "Freedom" who surrounded and stoned a police partol in suburban Katwe tonight. There were no immediate reports of casualties.

The incident followed African observance of a day of mourning called by nationalist leaders to protest the banning of a leading African political organization, the Uganda National Movement. Kwate adjoins Kampala, the capital of Buganda, one of the four provinces which constitute the Uganda Protectorate.

UGANDA BOYCOTT RAISES TENSIONS

Times New York

King's Position Disputed in Africans' Move Against Asian Merchants

Sun. 7-5-59

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

ENTEBBE, Uganda, July 4—The slim, enigmatic figure of Mutesa II, the Kabaka or king, of Buganda, still tends to dominate the complex affairs of the British protectorate of which his realm is a part.

18a p. 14

These affairs are far more complex than they were before an African boycott of Asian merchants got under way in February. Tensions have developed that resulted in gunfire June 4.

No one was killed, but many were wounded. Six leaders of the boycott movement were arrested. Governor Sir Frederick Crawford will rule within a few weeks on whether they should be deported.

The question that puzzles most people in Uganda is the exact role of the Kabaka in the events since February.

British officials disagree among themselves on whether the Kabaka actually "connived" in the boycott.

The general view is that the 34-year-old ruler of the Baganda, as the people of Buganda are known, found the boycott suited his purposes and simply let it ride.

Question of Pride

There is some feeling in high quarters that the Kabaka now recognizes that the boycott has got out of hand and is damaging the economy of his country.

But by now a question of pride is involved and the Kabaka is thought to be fearful of taking a firm stand against the boycott because his stand might be ignored.

At the Buganda capital of Mengo yesterday, seven ministers of the Kabaka's Government said they had tried to halt the boycott.

"We asked them to call it off," declared Amos Sempa, Minister of Finance. But Mr. Sempa recently was fined £75 ($210) because a newspaper he owned used a picture suggesting extreme police violence during the worst of the boycott trouble.

Difficult to Analyze

Uganda is one of the most difficult territories in Africa to analyze in terms of basis issues. The forces of traditionalism and of modern African nationalism are jockeying for position, both with each other and with the central Government.

Buganda is only one province of the protectorate and the Baganda make up only about one-fifth of the total African population of about 6,000,000.

But the Baganda are the wealthiest and most influential tribe and loyalty to the institution of the Kabaka is strong.

The Kabaka's Government has refused to take part in the Legislative Council or Parliament of Uganda and seeks even greater autonomy than it has.

Many young nationalists, however, regard traditionalism as doomed even though they are willing to work with it for the time being with an eye on eventual independence.

SUDAN
ETHIOPIA
SOMALIA
UGANDA
KENYA
BELGIAN CONGO
TANGANYIKA
NYASALAND
ANGOLA
N. RHODESIA
MOZAMBIQUE
MADAGASCAR
S. RHODESIA
BECHUANALAND
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
0 MILES 1000

The New York Times July 5, 1959

BOYCOTT BY AFRICANS: Tension is high in Uganda (shown shaded) because of a Baganda-Asian dispute.

UGANDA IS HOSTILE ~~TO LABOR~~ COLLEGE

Times New York 6C

Regime Apparently Seeks to Curtail Role of Co-Ed School for Africans

Tues. 7-7-59 18a

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

KAMPALA, Uganda, July 6—The African Labor College of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions is engaged in controversy with the Uganda Government over its exact role in the protectorate.

The labor institution, established here last November, enrolled its second class in June. Incidentally, it has become coeducational. Two of the thirty-five students are women.

The college came into being as an evidence of fears in both Britain and the United States that if the democratic labor movement did not guide African unionists the Communists would be glad to.

The college was officially welcomed to Uganda. But ever since the Government has been remindinng it, according to its Swedish principal, Sven Fockstedt, that it must not interfere in any way with the labor situation, in Uganda. When the annual meeting of the Uganda Trades Union Congress was held in May, the college was told that its staff was not expexted to stay longer than the opening ceremonies.

"They always suspect we are doing more than we are," Mr. Fockstedt observed.

Recently the first arbitration case came up, involving a member of the Uganda African Posts and Telegraph Union. The case concerned the rights of the African when an Asian postal worker got a promotion. It raised several questions that the African's attorney felt involved significant precedents. He appealed to the college for help.

Barry Partland, Minister of Labor, advised the college to stay out. Not only that, but Mr. Fockstedt was asked to tell the attorney the college could not furnish any guidance.

Mr. Fockstedt declined to base his refusal on the ground that the college was not willing or competent to help. Ultimately he made public a statement that the college could not assist because the Governor, Sir Frederick Crawford, would not permit it to.

"I simply told them the truth," Mr. Fockstedt said.

Thus the vicissitudes of the young college continue. But there is general agreement that they have been somewhat lessened by the presence of the two women students.

One is Pauline M. Clerk, 24 years old, of Accra. She is a national organizer of the Broadcasting Workers' Union in Ghana and also national women's organizer of the Trades Union Congress.

Miss Clerk's classmate is Marie D. Thompson, 28. She is acting secretary of the Bus Drivers' and Conductors' Union in Port Louis of the Indian Ocean island of Mauritius.

The women's presence has improved the whole atmosphere of the college, which is housed in a hotel that it accupies exclusively.

18a 1959

UGANDA

Uganda Negro Group Banned After Boycott

18a

Post

Washington D.C.

Sat

5-23-59

P. A-4

Reuters

KAMPALA, Uganda, May 23 (Saturday)—A Negro organization has been declared unlawful and a large slice of territory in this British African Colony declared a "disturbed area" as a result of an economic boycott, it was announced here today.

The Uganda National Movement was banned after it organized a boycott on non-African goods, which led to "intimidation and disturbance." The kingdom of Buganda, which straddles the headwaters of the Nile River, east of the Belgian Congo, was declared a disturbed area.

In April, the Government banned unauthorized meetings of more than 250 persons in Buganda and later the ban was extended to cover parts of eastern Uganda.

The colony, with a population of about 5 million has been the scene of conflicting trade boycotts, African against Indian and Indian against African.

The initial boycott was part of a fight for self-government, but Government officials say "moderate opinion" is being suppressed through "fear and intimidation."

Since March 16, 50 persons have been prosecuted for intimidation, and there are probably many more cases where witnesses are afraid to testify according to Government spokesmen.

SUDAN
ETHIOPIA
White Nile
UGANDA
SOMALIA
KENYA
BELGIAN CONGO
Entebbe
Lake Victoria
AFRICA
TANGANYIKA

Under the order making Buganda a disturbed area, police can arrest without warrants, ban the use of vehicles, possession of firearms or the carrying of spears or sticks, enforce curfews, seize land and buildings and stop persons from entering or leaving the area.

Police have used clubs and tear gas against demonstrations in this city recently. The Uganda National Movement was started three months ago. Its boycott extends to white breweries and soft-drink companies and to white-owned bus services.

Augustine Kamya, leader of the movement, is in jail for 18 months for threatening to burn an African bar that was selling white-produced beer.

18a(2) 1959

Interracial East African University Is Proposed

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Sat. 3-28-59

18a(2)

P. 1

The creation of an inter-racial university of East Africa and of university colleges in Kenya and Tanganyika has just been recommended in a report of a British Working Party on Higher Education in East Africa.

The Working Party is composed of top-level British educationalists who went to East Africa last July and spent a month in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar. The governments of these territories are now considering the recommendations and will soon make their views known.

The Report, issued in London by the Colonial Office, suggests that the Royal Technical College of East Africa in Nairobi, Kenya, be transformed without delay into an inter-racial university college of a new type; that a new inter-territorial university be open-that a university of East Africa be created not later than 1966, this university having the power to grant its own degrees.

It is furtner suggested that in the proposed university college of Kenya academic and professional courses of equal standing have their place within the faculties of arts, sciences, engineering and special professional studies. The report observes that the governments would have to rely on generous grants from the Colonila Development and Welfare Funds to help meet the heavy costs of the new colleges.

The report stresses that it is of vital importance that, in spite of all difficulties, every effort should be made to search the world for the ablest professors and lecturers. On their quality and performance as teachers and research workers it says, would depend the success and international standing of the new colleges. The laboratories must be well equipped, the library well provided and accommodations and conditions of service good.

"The inter-racial character of the colleges," the report goes on, "we take for granted as an indispensable element of their fully liberal nature and outlook. That they should be wholly inter-territorial is likely for many years to be a vital necessity in terms both of academic need and of finance."

Birmingham World

Birmingham Ala.

Wed. 12-9-59

P. 1

18a(2)

FOREIGN STUDENTS COMPARE NOTES — A. M. Bailor (right) discusses a fine point in biology with one of his countrymen, Hampton Institute senior, Sahid Sanusi (left) Freetown, Sierra Leone, during Mr. Bailor's recent inspection of the college's instructional program. Mr. Sanusi, the first student from British West Africa enrolled at Hampton for the past five years, is a senior majoring in biology. After his graduation in June he is planning to enter McGill University, Montreal, Quebec to study medicine before returning to his native land.

18b 1959

WOMAN MINISTER OUSTED IN CEYLON

The New York Times

Housing Aide Linked by Foes With Suspects in Murder of Bandaranaike

New York

Special to The New York Times.

Wed. 10-21-59 P. 18

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Oct. 20—Premier Wijayananda Dahanayake announced today the dismissal of Mrs. Vimala Wijewardene, Minister of Local Government and Housing.

Her successor, M. B. W. Mediwake, was Parliamentary Secretary to Mrs. Wijewardene.

The dismissal followed allegations by Cabinet members that Mrs. Wijewardene had "close associations" with the high priest and two other men who are under arrest in connection with the recent assassination of Prime Minister S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike.

Newspaper publishers protested to Mr. Dahanayake Oct. 7 against the censorship, which they characterized as "unprecedented, unwarranted and undemocratic," but the Prime Minister replied that "it was in the interests of law and order."

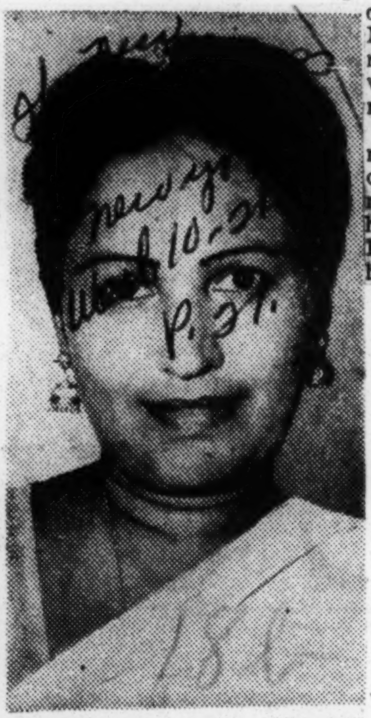
The Cabinet Ministers were divided about the wisdom of curbing the newspapers, which reacted strongly by ignoring government press releases and by leaving editorial columns blank.

Only Woman in Cabinet.

Mrs. Wijewardene, a 51-year-old widow, was the only woman to hold ministerial office in Ceylon. She was appointed by Mr. Bandaranaike, first as Minister of Health and later as Minister of Local Government.

Pressure to remove her was brought primarily by militant sections within the governmental Parliamentary group, which held that her continuance as a Minister would hamper investigations being carried in connection with the assassination of Mr. Bandaranaike.

Since Mapitigama Buddharakkita Thero, a Buddhist monk who is high priest of Kelaniya Temple, three miles from Colombo, was arrested last Thursday, Cabinet Ministers added their voices to the demand for Mrs. Wijewardene's removal. She, like the arrested men, was connected with the politics of the College of Ayurvedic Medicine, which teaches indigenous medical practices.



New York Wed. 10-21 P. 37

18b

Pan-Asia

DISMISSED: Mrs. Vimala Wijewardena, Ceylon's Minister of Housing and Local Government. She was removed from cabinet of Premier Wijayananda Dahayanake.

Mr. Dahanayake warned his supporters today that the dismissed Minister could not be expected to vote for the Government in the future and that "counting all possible votes the present position in the House of Representatives seems to be 47 for the Government and 47 not with the Government."

The next test of the Government's strength will come Nov. 11, when the Opposition will move a vote of no confidence in the Government on the ground that it "has no moral right to rule the country" as it was not elected but came to power on the assassination of Mr. Bandaranaike.

Medical System an Issue

COLOMBO, Oct. 20 (AP)—Mrs. Wijewardene, a Rightest, and Mr. Bandaranaike, a neutral-minded moderate, were on opposite sides of the fence concerning medicine.

The Prime Minister encouraged advocates of Western medicine; Mrs. Wijewardene defended the indigenous medical system of herb brews and massage called Ayur-Veda.

Her Ministry had supervision of the College of Ayurvedic Medicine. She waged a determined fight against persons wishing to introduce modern medical techniques there.

Next Friday Talduwu Somarama, the Buddhist monk accused of shooting Mr. Bandaranaike, will have a preliminary hearing in magistrate's court. He was a lecturer at the College of Ayurvedic Medicine.

ISRAEL AGAIN BIDS FOR ARAB PARLEY

The New York Times P. 5

But Saudi Arabian Delegate Spurns Offer in Sharp Debate at the U.N.

New York

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

Fri. 11-13-59

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 12—Israeli and Arab delegates clashed today in a tense debate on the Palestinian refugees. At one point Michael Comay of Israel interrupted Ahmad Shukairy of Saudi Arabia to defend the memory of the late Dr. Chaim Weizmann, first President of Israel.

The heated exchanges occurred in the General Assembly's Special Political Committee after the Israeli representative had renewed his country's offers to open negotiations with its Arab neighbors. Mr. Comay suggested that the "restrained hopefulness" prevailing at the United Nations might "hold out the prospect of some thaw in Israel-Arab relations."

The Israeli spokesman pointed to the recent easing of tensions in regional as well as global problems. He mentioned the settling of the dispute on the status of Cyprus as an example.

Mr. Comay, who is assistant director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, said his Government was ready to consider "earnestly and with humility" sitting down at a conference table with Arab representatives, inside or outside the United Nations, "at any time or place, publicly or privately, and without any prior condition whatsoever."

Offer Is Rejected

Mr. Shukairy, a native of Palestine, who is Saudi Minister of State for United Nations Affairs, took the floor again to reject Israel's offer. In opening the committee debate on Palestinian refugees yesterday, the Saudi delegate warned that 80,000,000 Arabs supported the cause of the Palestinian refugees and might "fight" for it.

"There is nothing to negotiate," Mr. Shukairy told the committee today. He asserted that Israel had blocked any talks by denying repatriation to the Palestinian refugees and by refusing to discuss plans to internationalize the city of Jerusalem or other proposals affecting Israeli territory.

Recalling the birth of the Israeli state, the Saudi delegate quoted Dr. Weizmann as having urged the Zionist movement to create a de facto situation in Palestine, thus encouraging war.

The Israeli representative intervened on a point of order to "protest against this extraordinary fashion" in which his country's first President was represented as having advocated war. What Dr. Weizmann referred to was an agricultural settlement, Mr. Comay said.

Joining in the argument, Nadim Dimechkie of Lebanon charged the Israeli delegate with "distortion." The Lebanese delegate was cut short by Charles T. O. King of Liberia, the committee chairman.

Today's quarrel was witnessed by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations Under Secretary, who was acting mediator between Israel and the Arab countries in the talks of 1948 and 1949 that led to an armistice.

In his main statement today, Mr. Comay declared that the uprooted former inhabitants of what is now Israel "must be helped to build new lives for themselves among their brethren in the Arab countries." This integration policy, he said, "would be in accordance with the realities, with United Nations policy, with what is already happening" to the Palestinian refugees in some measure, "with what has happened to refugee problems elsewhere in the world."

The Israeli delegate added that his Government had done and would do whatever lay in its power to contribute to a constructive solution. Disputations about the past, or about the interpretation of eleven-year-old United Nations resolutions on the Palestine refugee question were "sterile," Mr. Comay said.

18b 1959

Once Impoverished Japanese Village Now Prosperous

News – Observer
Raleigh, N.C.
Fri. 1-16-59
P. 20

IHARA, Japan (AP)—"The Chinese Communists may boast of their communes and record crops. They do it by making people into slaves. But we built our wealth by making out people capitalists."

Shichitaro Katahira, leader of this prosperous village 80 miles south of Tokyo, spoke with pride.

Until a few years ago Ihara was another impoverished Japanese village, just like hundreds of others that contain 40 per cent of the country's 90 million people.

That was before it put into effect a community development project.

Now the 1,100 families in Ihara own 850 trucks and cars. Each house has a radio, sewing machine, modern kitchen and bath. Two hundred have telephones, and 100 own TV sets.

Individual savings accounts total 430 million yen, almost $1,200,000. Few other communities, rural or urban in Japan, can match it.

All of this was derived from 425 acres of rice paddy and 1,327 acres of tangerine orchards that make up the village's farm holdings.

Katahira, 60, a graduate of an agriculture technology college, has devoted his life to betterment of his community.

"While I was mayor for 10 years, I did my utmost to strengthen the farmers cooperative system," he told a reporter. "But it was not until 1956 that we decided to adopt the community development idea based on the cooperative system. Now you see the results of our three years of drive."

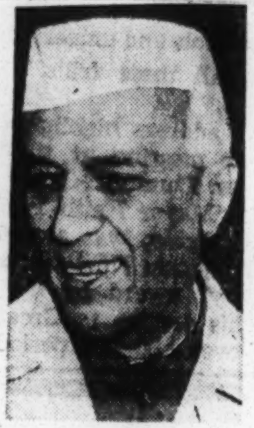
Until 1956, the orchard production was entirely on an individual basis. Every household competed against the other. For everyone, there was the back-breaking labor of climbing up and down steep mountain slopes daily with fertilizer, insecticide and then harvested ripe fruit.

"Our decision in 1956 was to put the operation on a collective basis, each person becoming a shareholder of the collective orchard stock and retaining his property," Kathira said.

The farmers raised the money to build 700 rope and cable ways and five centralized insecticide spraying networks.

The cooperative also bought all fertilizer and insecticides at wholesale prices. It sold the crop without the competition of each farmer trying to undercut prices. The cooperative built factories to extract tangerine juice and can fruit and fish.

The operation has been so successful, the factories are now recruiting workers and buying material outside the village.



Premier Nehru
. . . looks north

Miami Herald
Miami Fla.
Sat. 5-23-59
17AA

NEW DELHI, India —(AP)— Prime Minister Nehru said the Red Chinese unquestionably are having trouble in Tibet but that most reports of the situation appear to be greatly exaggerated.

Nehru told newsmen it is well known that the Khampa tribesmen in eastern Tibet have been opposing the Communist Chinese.

The Chinese Reds took over the government of Tibet in 1951. The Nationalist Chinese have reported large scale anti-Red revolts in Tibet and refugees from that country have told of unrest there. Last December Peiping admitted that it had been unable to establish its "people's communes" in the remote area and was postponing plans to set them up there.

Nehru said the "news that appears in the press of this situation is grossly exaggerated as a rule, for the simple reason that the persons who give the news are refugees These people are not very reliable witnesses as they believe every rumor they hear."

Anti-White Drive Set By Singapore Leftists

Post + Times Herald P. 12-B
Washington, D.C.

Re

SINGAPORE, May 27—The leader of a leftwing political party, expected by many to win a vital election on Saturday, declared today the situation here was "a straight fight—us against the white man."

"Our aim is us versus the white man and we will fight them," Secretary-General Lee Kuan Yew of the People's Action Party told a rally. His party is the favorite in the election, which coincides with the granting of internal self-government for this British colony.

Thurs. 5-28-59

Lee, who says his group is non-Communist, added: "We will assert the supremacy of the local man in his own territory."

Meanwhile, Singapore's anti-Communist parties were making a last-minute bid to beat Lee's group by forming a united front. They hoped to get some candidates to drop out and thus avoid a split vote.

The last-ditch coalition attempt was being made by the Moderate People's Alliance, which forms the present government, the right-wing Liberal Socialists and the Joint United Malayas' National Organization. The last two are local branches of independent Malaya's ruling parties.

In his rally speech, Lee said: "Having been slaves and subject race for so long, some of our people are unable to believe that 'our owon men are capable of determining their own destiny."

18b 1959

INDIA

India Moves Troops to Kerala

Post Times Herald p A5
6-16-59
Washington D.C.

Reuters

TRIVANDRUM, India, June 15—India today moved its armed forces into the Communist-ruled State of Kerala after five more persons were killed to bring the 4-day death toll to 10.

The five were killed when police opened fire on a crowd picketing a government-run school. Twenty-one persons were injured when police fired on battling rival groups in a Trivandrum suburb.

The general secretary of the ruling Indian Congress Party, Sadiq Ali, tonight headed for Trivandrum for an on-the-spot investigation after top-level talks in New Delhi with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, Home Affairs Minister G. B. Pant and Congress President Indria Ghandhi.

450 Arrests Reported

About 450 arrests were reported from various parts of Kerala, where peace was shattered last Friday when opposition parties launched their "nonviolent" campaign to oust the Communist regime.

Troops were ordered to protect Indian Government property, including oil installations at the southwest coast port of Ernakulam.

Five persons were killed and more than 60 injured on Saturday when police fired on 3000 demonstrators in the northern part of this rich agricultural State, which voted Communist 26 months ago. Three policemen were injured on Sunday when they were stoned by a crowd at Arror.

The opposition — Nehru's Congress Party, the Praja Socialists and Moslem parties—aim to force Governor E. M. S. Namboodripad's Government to resign. They charge the Communists with corruption and denial of fundamental rights of the people.

[Ajoy Ghosh, leader of the State Communist Party, challenged the anti-Rreds to try to overthrow the Government by force, the United Press International reported. "We are willing to adopt constitutional means, but if they resort to violence we will give tit for tat," he warned.]

Today's violence erupted as anti-Communists opened a new phase of their campaign—pickteing government schools and keeping private schools closed.

35 Minute Battle

Schools in the state capital were due to reopen today after summer vacation. But private schools decided to remain closed to protest the Communist government's Education Act.

[One clash took place at a primary school some 12 miles from here, the United Press International reported. The other occurred at the Roman Catholic St. Joseph High school, scene of a clash yesterday.

[Reds and anti-Reds fought a 35-minute street battle in front of St. Joseph School before police arrived. Sixty-five persons were reported arrested after the combatants were scattered by gunfire.

[Pickets paraded before tax offices, courts and other buildings chanting: "Communists resign—the people do not want you."]

Elsewhere in the capital, police arrested about 100 persons for picketing government schools that had reopened. Picketing of state government building continued for a second day.

NEW VIOLENCE HITS IN KERALA

New Orleans
Times Picayune

Blasts Damage House, Store; Two Arrested

Mon 6-22-59
p 3

TRIVANDRUM, India (AP) — Two explosions damaged a house and a grocery at Kanjirapalli Sunday. Two men, described by police as "strong supporters" of the campaign to oust Kerala state's Communist government, were arrested.

One of the factions trying to force the state government's resignation said about 20 of its members had been arrested on "trumped-up" charges of possessing weapons. Kanjirapalli is in an area where the government has charged its opponents were collecting weapons.

Antigovernment picketing stopped Sunday, a holiday. Leaders of the antigovernment movement said an all-out drive to paralyze the Communist government, timed to start Monday, has been postponed because Prime Minister Nehru is coming from New Delhi then to try to ease the tension.

Nehru is to stay three days and have private talks with the Communist leaders.

There was speculation he might try to persuade the Kerala branch of his Congress party to pull out of the antigovernment campaign. But the Soclaist party, the second largest party in the opposition, insisted it would intensify the agitation regardless of what Nehru says.

The same line was taken by a Hindu caste called the Nairs Community which is allied with Christians in opposing the Communist government's education policy.

In nine days of picketing, more than 3,800 have been arrested and some 2,500 are in jail.

High-Caste Communist

E. M. S. Namboodiripad

Times
New York
6-19-59
p 12

Man in the News

THE man who runs India's first Communist-ruled state was having a political chat one day with a Socialist leader. As Elamkulam Mana Sankaran Namboodiripad, chief minister of the State of Kerala, recalls it, it was a conversation of great delicacy and tact. "My dear E. M. S.," said the Socialist "please relax and give up your habitual dogmatic way of thinking. Please try to see developments objectively and don't fit them into the framework of certain dogmas and theories which you have learned by rote. If you do that, we will be able to unite all the Socialist forces in our country."

Not to be outdone in political gentility, E. M. S. replied:

"Thank you for the sound advice. We have, it is true, been dogmatic on several theoretical and practical questions. We are struggling against that tendency. I am happy to hear from you that if we do this, you and we together will be able to unite the Socialist forces in our country and go forward."

No Time for Fencing

It is likely that neither man took this display of reasonableness very much to heart. It is even more likely that Mr. Namboodiaripad (pronounced Nam-BOO-d'ree-pad) does not have much time today for the gentle art of political fencing. He is determined to repress the Opposition's anti-government campaign against Kerala's controversial education law. The adamant policy on both sides has resulted in violence that has shaken the state.

The Chief Minister, a full-faced, graying man who was 51 years old last Sunday, is still trying to conquer the pronounced stammer that has plagued him most of his life. Like most Indian Communist leaders, he dresses his public personality in dull colors and insists there is nothing at all special about him.

Nevertheless, Mr. Namboodiripad's story is of special interest simply because it is the story of so many restless, educated young Indians who found communism the answer to their political ambitions and their own psychological make-up.

Most Red Leaders High-Born

Most of the leadership of the Communist party in caste-ridden India comes from the high-born, largely because education and the tradition of leadership were confined to these castes.

The name of the Chief Minister of Kerala stems from the caste into which he was born, the South Indian caste of Namboodiri Brahmans, considered as high as any in the land.

It was the caste system and his own revolt against it that brought Mr. Namboodiripad to politics. His was the story of tens of thousands of young Indians of his time: agitation against caste restrictions, attraction to Gandhi's independence movement, political action and jail.

For the first part of his political life, Mr. Namboodiripad was a member of Gandhi's Congress Party. But as the years went on, communism became rooted deeper and deeper in his beliefs, the twistings easier to make, the attraction of power more gleaming. He split with the Congress party in 1939 and joined the Communists.

In his Congress days, Mr Namboodiripad saw the inside of British jails and had a $1,000 price offered for his arrest. Later, as he became a top Communist party theoretician the Indian Government declared him a political public enemy and he was on the wanted list for three years.

His Life Is Austere

Mr. Namboodiripad and his family—two sons, two daughters—live a life considerably more austere than that practiced by Congress politicians. He does not drink or smoke and an occasional movie is the limit of his entertainment. His hobby is pamphleteering.

In an article in 1957, Mr. Namboodiripad reviewed the Communist technique that proved successful in Kerala, that of wooing as many political opponents as would let themselves be wooed. But, looking carefully ahead to the possibility of a new swerve, he added:

"It is quite possible that the line which was proved correct in 1957 may not be correct on some future occasion even in Kerala; more so in certain other states."

Pan-Asia

Dresses his public personality in dull colors.

KERALA RED SEES HANDS-OFF POLICY

Times
New York

Namboodiripad Leaves Talks With Government Leaders in 'Full Confidence'

Mon. 7-13-59

By TILLMAN DURDIN

Special to The New York Times.

P. 11-C

NEW DELHI, India, July 12—The Chief Minister of the Communist Government of Kerala returned here today from discussions in Simla with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and expressed "full confidence" that there would be no central Government intervention in Kerala.

The Chief Minister, E. M. S. Namboodiripad, did not attribute his conviction specifically to anything that Mr. Nehru had said to him. Mr. Namboodiripad said his confidence was based on his three days of discussions wtih Government leaders here and his talk in Simla with the Prime Minister yesterday.

For more than a month strikes, mass demonstrations and picketing of Government offices have marked the widespread opposition among Kerala's 15.000.000 people to the state's Communist Government. The police have jailed thousands of pickets and killed at least fifteen persons in combating anti-Government agitation.

Opponents of the Communist state regime, which remains in power on the basis of a two-vote majority in the State Assembly, have asked the central Government to dismiss the Kerala ministry and take over the administration until new elections can be held.

Mr. Namboodiripad's statement today contrasted sharply with an assertion of R. Sankar head of the Congress party in Kerala. who left yesterday for Kerala after a week's stay here. Following a visit yesterday with President Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Sankar, a leader of the move in Kerala to get the communist government removed said it was his impression that the President had been persuaded in favor of intervention.

Any central Government intervention in Kerala would have to be authorized by the President, but it is the general belief here that he would not order intervention unless advised to do so by Prime Minister Nehru.

Mr. Namboodiripad also saw the President on his New Delhi visit and called on the Government's leading ministers. To see the Prime Minister, he made an overnight trip to Simla, where Mr. Nehru went last Wednesday for a ten-day rest.

The Kerala Chief Minister lunched with Mr. Nehru and his daughter Mrs. Indira Gandhi. who is president of the Congress party.

Mr. Namboodiripad declined to reveal any details of his discussions with the Prime Minister at a news conference he gave here before departing today for Trivandrum, the Kerala capital.

Mr. Namboodiripad said the National Council of the Communist party would meet in Trivandrum tomorrow to hear a report from him on his conversations in New Delhi. He said the council would consider what new diretions should be given to the Kerala government.

There have been reports from some quarters that Communists are considering calling for new elections if they can continue to head a Gerala caretaker regime while the elections are held. Mr. Namboodiripad would not confirm this

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5 SLAIN IN KERALA IN SCHOOL FIGHTS

Times New York

Police Fire on Crowds in Red-Ruled Indian State

Tues. 6-16-59

P. 1

By TILLMAN DURDIN

Special to The New York Times.

TRIVANDRUM, India, June 15—Five persons were killed and more than thirty injured today in the continuing campaign of opposition to the Communist-run government of Kerala.

The casualties occurred in or near Trivandrum in connection with the beginning of a new school term in the district. Roman Catholic schools and their supporters were involved in all clashes.

Five persons were killed and twenty-seven injured Saturday in a clash between the police and Catholic demonstrators at Ankamali, about 140 miles north of here.

The new outbreaks grew out of efforts by Catholics and the Hindu Nair community to keep the schools closed to demonstrate their opposition to a new education law that gives the Government greater control of the privately operated schools. The Christian and Nair communities run most of the 7,000 private schools in Kerala.

Red Leader Accuses Church

The Communists have been in control of the government of Kerala, a state in southwestern India, since the 1957 election, in which the party was able, with the help of independents, to achieve a majority in the state Assembly.

E. M. S. Namboodiripad, Communist Chief Minister of Kerala, issued a statement tonight blaming the Catholic Church for today's violence. He called on Church authorities to "think coolly of the dangerous consequences of their actions." He said he felt sure that dispassionate consideration of the situation would convince the Catholic leaders that the "reckless throwing of human lives into the fray is not in the interests of religion nor their conscience."

Times
Tues.
6-16-59

A spokesman for the Kerala Government announucued that Indian Army troops had taken over the protection of the state's main petroleum storage depots and other important warehouse installations at Cochin. Lieut. Gen. J. N. Choudhury, commander of the Southern India Command, was in Trivandrum to discuss the situation with state officials.

Catholic Schools Stay Closed

Today's demonstrations began with a norganized but limited attempt by opponents of the education law to keep schools closed. Most Catholic schools, which constitute a majority of the private schools in this vicinity, remained closed voluntarily. Pickets were sent to scores of government schools.

The picketing groups of from five to ten persons. were ineffectual. In most cases they were arrested by the police as soon as they appeared at the schools.

At Pulluvila, a Catholic fishing village about thirteen miles south of Trivandrum, a group of girls picketing a Government primary school withdrew after they had been unable to prevent the opening of the scohol However, crowds from the village remained in the vicinity of the school. At noon the headmistress called for police protection.

The police fired on the crowd with rifles and charged it with poles, killing two men and injuring seven others. Six policemen and a magistrate with the police group were also hurt.

Provocation Charged

A Government communiqué sai dthe group of twenty policemen had been attacked with stones, forcing them to fire in self-defense.

However, villagesr present at the incident and a local Catholic priest said the police had fired without provocation. They said the stoning of the police had occurred only after the shooting. The priest said the police had fired on the crowd from a van. He added that the police had continued to fire into the village as they withdrew.

In mid-afternoon at Kochuveli, a Catholic fishing village on the southern outskirts of Trivandrum, three men were killed and five injured when the police fired into a crowd near a primary school. The police had been summoned to control obstructive picketing.

As in the incident at Pulluvila, the Government said the police had been attacked with stones and other missiles before opening fire. Persons present at the incident said the police fire had not been provoked.

In Trivandrum itself, thirteen persons were injured in an hour-long clash for possession of St. Joseph's English High School in the heart of the city. The police quelled the outbreak between Catholics seeking to keep the school closed and about fifty youths, some of whom said they were students of the school, who attempted to force their way into the building. The Catholics had entered the school during the night.

The Government said that, despite the picketing, a majority of the 530 Government schools in the Trivandrum district held classes, although attendance was far below normal. Fearing trouble, many parents kept their children at home.

The opponents of the school law plan to resume their picketing tomorrow.

The Government said schools were operating normally in the Malabar area.

Incomplete reports on the Trivandrum district showed that many Government schools had not been and that private schools other than those operated by Catholics had opened.

In the central districts of Kerala, where the Government has postponed the beginning of the new school term, opponents of the Government on the school question have been begun to picket Government offices in some centers. Most of the Christian and Nair private schools are in these central districts.

Meanwhile, political parties opposed to the Communist Government of Kerala carried out their scheduled picketing of the state's nine district tax collection offices today.

Pickets were arrested by the police, adding their numbers to the hundreds who have already been jailed in the last few days for such activity.

SEVEN KILLED

Police Battle Rioting Red Mobs in India

Florida Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.

CALCUTTA, India, Sept. 1 (AP)—Police fired tonight into Communist-led bomb and arson mobs who seized parts of India's biggest city and put the torch to police vans, government cars and other property.

At one time rioters held the main parts of the city against police counterattacks.

The first official count reported seven persons were killed and 30 others hit by police bullets.

Many thousands rallied to the Communist and leftist call for protest against the Bengal state government's food distribution policies and swirled through the hot streets during the night.

The great sprawling industrial city beside the Hooghly River in the Ganges Delta was in the grip of its worst civil conflict since the Hindu-Moslem hostilities a decade ago—a communal war brought to peace once by appeals from Gandhi and later—in 1950—by intervention of Prime Minister Nehru.

Violence under Red agitation began earlier in the week. On Monday the rioters were suppressed by tear-gas charges followed by club-wielding police.

New mobs formed overnight and brought a fresh reign of terror in the city of more than two million—now a hotbed of Indian communism.

Many students were among the rioters and clashes developed during the afternoon between them and the vastly outnumbered police.

Rioters seized control of several areas by night and attacked police wagons and government cars with bombs and torches.

The government clamped on a strict order prohibiting assembly of more than five persons.

18b 1959

INDIA

India's V. K. Krishna Menon Man Of Many Contradictions

News + Courier
Charleston, S.C.

By MAX HARRELSON
Associated Press Staff Writer

Wed. 9-2-59
Pg. [illegible]-A

V. K. Krishna Menon, center of controversy in the Indian government Tuesday, is a man of many contradictions.

As a diplomat—his most familiar role—he is known as a quick man with a compromise but also as a determined fighter who seldom pulls his punches.

He is a frail man who virtually starves himself but he has the energy and drive of an athlete. He is extremely sensitive to criticism, but has a sharp tongue and uses it freely.

His post as Indian defense minister seems out of keeping with his background as economist, lawyer, lobbyist for Indian indpendence, editor of paper-backed books and diplomat.

At 62 Menon looks little more lean and bent, his wavy hair a little more gray, but otherwise he hasn't changed perceptibly since he first turned up as a member of India's U.N. delegation in 1952.

He is remembered at the U.N. for massive speeches he delivered on the Kashmir dispute a few years ago. One speech took three sessions of the Security Council, extending through two days. The speech totaling 7 hours 48 minutes set a record which still stands.

He was ill at the time. Suffering from a coronary insufficiency, he collapsed at the Council table and later was attended by his doctor as he continued.

This occasion inspired a captious diplomat to remark that Menon had been revived by a method new to medical science: simply by waving a microphone before his face.

During this debate Menon told Britain's Sir Pierson Dixon: "I wish you would listen to me. I listen to your boring speeches."

News + Courier
Charleston S.C.
Wed. 9-2-59
Pg. [illegible]

The Indian diplomat later apologized.

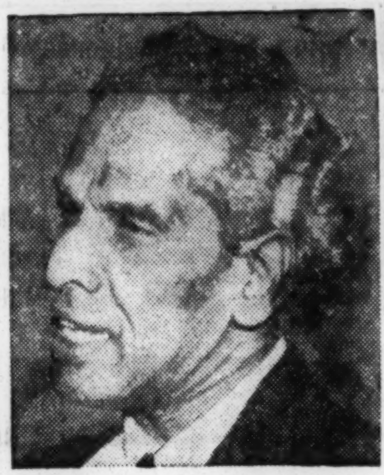
Menon has often been sharply critical of the Western powers and is sometimes accused of being soft toward communism.

This came out into the open in 1956 during a U.N. debate on the seating of Red China. Former Sen. William F. Knowland, then a member of the U.S. delegation, said he was shocked that Menon had "apparently become the floor leader of the Soviet drive to bring Communist China into the United Nations."

Menon shot back that shock was a state of mind and anyone suffering from it should see a doctor. He called on chief U.S. Delegate Henry Cabot Lodge to disvow Knowland's statement. Lodge ignored this.

Menon entered diplomacy in 1947 by becoming India's first high commissioner in London. He had earned the post by 20 years work as secretary of the India League in Britain, an organization backing India's claim to independence.

He is a bachelor and finds time for little but work. He sometimes goes through a whole day on nothing but tea. His usual diet consists of soup or vegetables, sometimes a little green salad. He never eats meat.



V. K. KRISHNA MENON
...Determined Fighter

Red-Led Mobs Fight Police In Calcutta

News & Courier
Charleston, S.C.
Wed. 9-2-59

CALCUTTA India (AP) — Police fired Tuesday night into Communist-led bomb and arson mobs who seized parts of India's biggest city and put the torch to police vans, government cars and other property.

At one time rioters held the main parts of the city against police counterattacks.

The first official count reported 7 persons were killed and 30 others hit by police bullets.

Many thousands rallied to the Communist and leftist call for protest against the Bengal State government's food distribution policies and swirled through the hot streets during the night.

The great sprawling industrial city beside the Hooghly River in the Ganges Delta was in the grip of its worst civil conflict since the Hindu-Moslem hostilities of the 1940s-a communal war finally brought to peace by the appeals of Gandhi.

Violence under Red agitation began earlier in the week. On Monday the rioters were suppressed by tear-gas charges followed by club-wielding police.

New mobs formed overnight and brought a fresh reign of terror in the city of more than two million-capital of west Bengal, former capital of the British viceroys, once aptly called by Kipling "The City of Dreadful Night," and now a hotbed of Indian communism.

Many students were among the rioters and clashes developed during the afternoon between them and the vastly outnumbered police.

The Indian Communists have seized on food shortages and alleged ineptitude of governmental efforts to cope with them as the rallying cry for the Calcutta rioting.

Hunger is ever a problem for India's four hundred millions.

The national and state governments are mainly concerned with (1) insufficient crops, (2) distribution of foodstuffs that can be made available from domestic production and imports and (3) hoarding for higher prices and black marketing.

The Calcutta Communists now charge the government has failed in its food policies.

18b 1959

INDIA

Nehru Refuses Border-Dispute Talks Until China Withdraws From Frontier

Courier Louisville, Ky

Mon. 10-5-59

Says India Not Rebels' Shield

P. 2

New Delhi, India, Oct. 4 (IP)—Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru has rejected any frontier talks with Communist China until Chinese troops withdraw from Indian frontier posts and "threats and intimidations" cease.

In a onte to Peiping disclosed Sunday, he accused the Chinese Communists of trespassing on Indian territory across the traditional border at a number of places. He said there was great resentment in India over Chinese Red troops taking over the northeast frontier post of Longju.

China Claimed Trespassing

Nehru's note, delivered to Premier Chou En-lai in Peiping Saturday, replied to a Chinese Communist note of September 8 that accused India of trespassing and provocation in the disputed border area. At the same time, Red China sadi it was prepared to hold talks with India on the frontier issue.

Nehru bluntly told Chou in reply:

"No discussions can be fruitful unless outposts on the Indian side of the traditional frontier now held by Chinese troops are first evacuated."

Says Tibetans Disarmed

Nehru, speaking at a mammoth public rally in Bombay Sunday, reasserted India's claim to the 1914 MacMahon Line as its northeast frontier with China.

Nehru said the Himalayas formed India's northern border for thousands of years and stressed his nation's determination that they continue to do so.

In his note, he also firmly rejected another Chou charge to the effect that India had been shielding armed Tibetan rebels in the Northeast Frontier Agency. In fact, he said, Tibetans who crossed into India were disarmed and those who refused to surrender arms were not given asylum.

The World Over

India Defense Unchanged As Nehru Patches Rift

Telegram New York

Wed. 9-2-59.

From United Press International and Associated Press,

Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1959.

P. 2

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru told parliament India's defense remains unchanged despite a rift between Defense Minister V. K. Krishna Menon and Lt. Gen. K. S. Thimayya, the army commander. He said Gen. Thimayya, at his request, had withdrawn the resignation he submitted two days ago. The disagreement between the two defense chiefs grew out of the promotion of an army officer. Mr. Nehru gave full support to Krishna Menon, long one of his closest, although most controversial advisers on foreign policy. This praise indicated Mr. Nehru has no intention of removing Krishna Menon out of the cabinet or to another post. The prime minister also had high praise for Gen. Thimayya, whom he described as a "gallant soldier." He did not comment on reports that other defense chiefs were resigning.

Jawaharlal Nehru

Mr. Nehru, after dismissing the internal military strife, conferred with the Dalai Lama, a refugee in India since the Red Chinese chased him out of Tibet, where he had been spiritual leader. The Dalai Lama had arrived in New Delhi to urge Indian support of his protest to the United Nations over Communist aggression in Tibet. Mr. Nehru has indicated his opposition to this step, but the huge and enthusiastic crowd that greeted the Dalai Lama's arrival in New Delhi indicated there is wide popular support for his plea. "Long live the Dalai!" "Down with Chinese imperialism!" or "Chinese, get out of Tibet!" the people shouted.

●

Mrs. Vijaya L. Pandit, Indian high commissioner in London left there by plane unexpectedly for New Delhi to consult with her brother, Prime Minister Nehru. It is believed she wishes to exchange views on the international situation and particularly Indian defenses against Red Chinese border encroachments.

DALAI LAMA BIDS U. N. ACT ON TIBET

New York Times New York

Asks Aid to Gain 'Freedom and Justice'—Cites the 'Tragedy of My People'

Mon. 8-31-59

P. 1

By Reuters.

NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 30—The Dalai Lama appealed today to the United Nations and the non-Communist world to support Tibet in her fight for "freedom and justice" against Communist China.

He asked the "verdict of all peace-loving and conscientious nations of the world [on the] dismal tragedy of my people." Tibet was overrun by Chinese troops last spring after an abortive uprising against Chinese occupation.

The exiled god-king, who fled to India at the time of the revolt, said he had no other alternative than to appeal to the United Nations. He said the picture of Tibet under Chinese control "has become immeasurably darker and gloomier and the sufferings of my people are beyond description."

Last week the 24-year-old Dalai Lama said the "freedom struggle" against the Chinese in his homeland was continuing. He said he had received information that nearly 80,000 Tibetans had been killed in the uprising, nearly 20,000 of them in the region of Lhasha, the capital.

The Dalai Lama's statement arrived here in a sealed package. It was opened in the presence of Indian and foreign correspondents. No background was given on the announcement and it was not made known whether the Dalai Lama intended to go personally to the United Nations or to send a mission.

New York Times New York Mon. 8-31-59 P. 6

An official Indian spokesman said his Government had no foreknowledge of the Dalai Lama's plan to appeal to the United Nations and had no comment.

The Dalai Lama said "steadily deteriorating conditions" in Tibet had, on June 20, compelled him to speak out at that time and "give to the world a glimpse of the dark and dismal tragedy of my people."

"I also made it clear at the same time that I and my Government were fully prepared to accept a just and peaceful solution of the entire problem," he said.

"There has been no response to my appeal for peace and justice," he went on." In these circumstances, I have no other alternative than to appeal to the United Nations for the verdict of the peace-loving and conscientious nations of the world.

"I also take the opportunity to make a personal appeal to all civilized countries of the world to lend their fullest support to our cause of freedom and justice."

The Dalai Lama made a statement on the Tibetan uprising when he held a news conference at Mussoorie June 20.

May Seek Council Action

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Aug. 30—The Dalai Lama's appeal to the United Nations was viewed here today as a bid for Security Council action on the Chinese Communist invasion and occupation of Tibet.

Tibet is not a United Nations member. Any member state, however, could bring Tibet's situation before the Council if the Communist take-over were considered a threat to peace and security.

Some diplomatic sources here considered that the Dalai Lama might be disappointed that the issue had not already been brought up. They viewed today's appeal as a possible attempt to provoke such action as an exiled ruler and a leading Buddhist religious symbol.

No formal message from the Dalai Lama has been received here, but discussion of Tibet by the Security Council could not be blocked if a member broached the issue. Council debate could not be prevented by a veto, although any proposed action by that body could be barred by a dissenting vote by any of the permanent members—Britain, France, the United States, the Soviet Union or Nationalist China.

If council action were barred, the matter could be sent to the General Assembly. Since this main body of the United Nations will begin its annual session Sept. 15, the Dalai Lama may have such a plan in mind.

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11 Killed In Attempt To Lynch Constable

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

[illegible]

P. 3

BOMBAY, India (AP)—Eleven Indians were killed and 51 others and 90 policemen injured Tuesday in a lynch mob's attempt to seize a constable accused of molesting a woman jail prisoner at Kanpur (formerly Cawnpore). Police finally broke up the mob of several thousand with bullets and tear gas bombs.

Nehru Asserts Red China Can't Run Over India

Times Jacksonville, Fla

Fri. 9-11-59 P. 1

NEW DELHI, Sept. 10 (AP)—Prime Minister Nehru said today Red China can't push India around in their frontier dispute, but "I will always try to find a way to a peaceful settlement."

Against the backdrop of a bristling exchange of charges of aggression which the Soviet Union has urged the two to settle peacefully, the Indian leader offered one concession to the Peiping government of Premier Chou En-lai.

Nehru said he is prepared to agree to make Longju a no man's land — cleared of the forces of both sides—until its position is clarified by negotiation.

Longju is the isolated northeast frontier agency post which Chinese troops seized two weeks ago in a skirmish with Indian border guards. The Chinese have warned India against trying a counterattack.

'Matter Serious'

"The matter is serious because I do not know how the Chinese mind is working," Nehru said. "We must try for all peaceful, cooperative methods of settlement while remaining careful and vigilant."

India's government laid before Parliament official notes exchanged between New Delhi and Peiping over the past five years on the frontier quarrel, which springs from differences that started while Britain ruled India and conservatives ran China before World War I.

Each side accused the other of aggression and demanded that the other withdraw its forces from disputed areas.

Nehru's remarks on Longju supplemented a statement made in an Indian note handed the Chinese ambassador here yesterday, the same day that Chou was making public in Peiping a letter declaring Indian troops and administrators are trespassing on Chinese soil and demanding their withdrawal.

The Indian note said: "As far as Longju is concerned, the government of India would be prepared not to send their personnel back to the area provided the Chinese would also withdraw their forces. This would mean that neither side would have personnel at Longju."

Chou's latest letter and four other notes from Peiping were in the correspondence. One charged India had committed deliberate aggression by maintaining troops at Longju. Indian troops were accused of brazenly occupying several other points along the Tibetan border since June 28. Indian aircraft, Peiping said, have violated the frontier six times since July.

In a 40-minute speech to the upper house, Nehru said Chou's letter adds to the gravity of the border crisis and emphasizes its seriousness.

NEHRU WELCOMES A DEFENSE DEBATE

The New York Times New York

Tells Party He Takes Full Responsibility for Stand Toward Red China

Tu. 11-24-59,

Special to The New York Times.

NEW DELHI, India, Nov. 23 — Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was reported to have told members of the ruling Congress party today that he would welcome frank criticism of his foreign and defense policies, with particular reference to Chinese Communist incursions on the northern border.

P. C 7

At the same time, he was said to have pleaded with the members not to say or do anything that would cause panic in India and undermine the morale of the people.

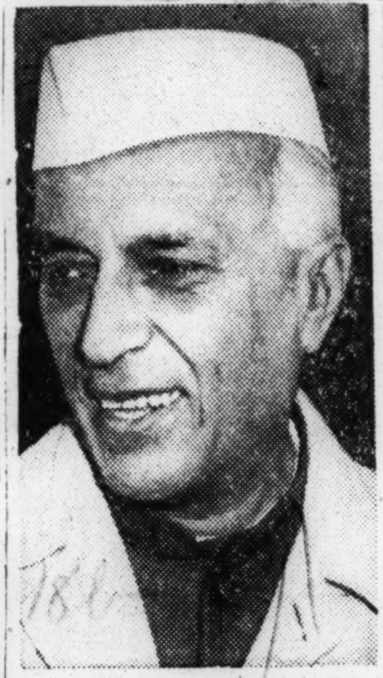
Congress party members of Parliament met behind closed doors for almost two hours in a discussion of steps taken by the military to meet the Chinese Communist threat.

Observers at the meeting said Mr. Nehru had wanted the members to speak out frankly on three topics he considered to be important and requiring immediate consideration:

1. The foreign policy followed by him in the past and his current stand toward Communist China.
2. Defense policy and India's preparedness.
3. Whether the members approved of his neutralist policy, which he was determined to pursue.

Nehru Takes Responsibility

The Prime Minister made it clear that whether it was foreign or defense policy, he as head of the Government was directly responsible for whatever decisions had been taken and therefore all criticism should be directed at him.



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Associated Press

WELCOME CRITICISM: Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, who addressed the Congress party.

Defense Minister V. K. Krishna Menon was present at the meeting, but did not participate in the discussion.

Some observers thought Mr. Nehru's assertion of responsibility for defense policy amounted to shielding the Defense Minister indirectly from mounting criticism against him.

Some Support Nehru

Ten or twelve Members who spoke today were reported to have supported the Prime Minister's foreign policy and his stand toward Peiping. But they did not appear to be quite satisfied with the defense measures taken to resist any further incursions by the Chinese Communists.

Some Members later expressed surprise privately at Mr. Krishna Menon's failure to condemn the Chinese Communist move against India strongly and unequivocally while Mr. Nehru and other Ministers did so publicly.

The Current, a weekly news magazine published in Bombay, recentyl reported that suggestions by Gen. K. S. Thimayya, Chief of the Army Staff, to strengthen the northern border had been rejected by the Defense Minister. The Current said that Mr. Krishna Menon's advice was that real danger of attack was from Pakistan and not from Communist China.

Meanwhile, the Indian army was believed to be making some readjustments in troop movements and recruiting to insure protection of the extensive northern border on a long-term basis.

Military planners and Government experts have now taken it for granted that India is going to face to constant threats of Chinese Communist attack for a long time to come. Out of this unhappy conclusion, in the opinion of observers, have arisen new problems that the government has to face.

One problem of immediate urgency is the need for more men to guard the 2,500-mile frontier, which extends from Assam in the northeast to Ladakh Province of Jammu and Kashmir State in the northwest.

Some kind of limited recruitment may be made, especially of sturdy men from hilly areas who can stand up to the rigors of the Himalayan terrain.

Reports from Kalimpong say the army is recruiting Gurkhas and other tribal youths to reinforce troops in border areas. The report said the response was "overwhelming," despite the fact that three of nine policemen killed in a clash with the Chinese Communists in Ladakh Oct. 21 were from Kalimpong.

18b 1959

INDIA

TO SPEAK AT MAXWELL

Indian Envoy In Montgomery

India's ambassador to the United States, Mahomed Ali Currim Chagla, arrived Thursday in Montgomery for a speaking engagement at the Command and Staff School at Maxwell Air Force Base.

He will appear before more than 500 students and faculty members of the school ~~Friday~~ morning, presenting an Asian view of the current world problems. The speech is part of a 50-hour unit of instruction known as "the Free World."

Adv Jour

P 3 D

Chagla was appointed to his present position in November 1958. Prior to that he was the chief justice of the High Court of Bombay since India's independence on Aug. 15, 1947.

Montgomery

Ala

He also carries the titles of ambassador to Mexico and envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Cuba from India.

A native of Bombay, the 58-year-old Chagla was educated at colleges in Bombay and Oxford. He practiced law for many years in Bombay. From 1941 until 1947 he was puisne (junior) judge of the Bombay High Court.

Thu 2-20-59

He visited the United States in 1946 as a member of the Indian delegation to the United Nations.

Gunnar Jarring, ambassador of Sweden, spoke last week as part of the same series and George V. Allen, director of the U.S. Information Agency, speaks Tuesday.

Ambassador Chagla was met at the Maxwell ramp by a delegation headed by Brig. Gen. William J. Clinch, deputy commander for education of Air University; Col. Gilbert L. Pritchard, commandant of Command and Staff School; and John Carrigan, State Department adviser to AU.

18 b India

INDIAN AMBASSADOR TO U. S. GREETED AT MAXWELL
Chagla (Left), Brig. Gen. Clinch (Center), Carrigan

AMBASSADOR HERE

India's Caste System, Segregation Compared

Montgomery Advertiser

By DICK HINES

India's ambassador to the United States, here Friday for an address at Maxwell AFB, compared his country's fight against the ancient caste system to the United States government's efforts to outlaw racial segregation.

Montgomery Ala

Mahomed Alie Chrrim Chagla said in an interview that both nations have declared all peoples equal under the law.

Sat 2-21-59

"Now we are both trying to promote social equality," he said.

Chagla said the Rev. Martin Luther King, Negro integration leader who is now touring India, is "much admired" in India because of his belief in the philosophy of the late Mohandas K. Ghandi, who led his country to freedom through a policy of "non-violence."

He said the Montgomery minister is "trying to apply Ghandi's principles here."

P 8 D

DEFENDS STAND

In the interview which preceded his talk before 600 student officers and faculty members of the Command and Staff School, Chagla defended his country's so-called "neutralist" stand in world politics and called for the admission of Red China into the United Nations.

He said "neutral" did not correctly describe India's position. "Neutral" implies no active stand, he said.

"We are on the side of the East," Chagla stated, "and we are on the side of democracy."

"We believe in co-existence," the ambassador said, pointing out that India receives aid from the United States, Russia, Great Britain, Germany and other nations.

'PURE BUSINESS'

He described this as "pure business" and said any aid given must be "with no strings attached" and that outside interference with domestic affairs would not be tolerated.

On the Formosa question he said: "we feel there should be a peaceful settlement between China and Formosa. We would oppose the use of force by either side."

"That's why we're anxious to have China admitted to the United Nations," he said, "so the matter can be discussed on the table."

Asked to name the chief barrier to good relations between the United States and India, Chagla answered that it was America's military aid to "hostile countries." He said aid to Pakistan was an example.

'MORE FRIENDLY'

But he declared that at the present time, relations between his country and the United States "have never been warmer or more friendly."

Discussing some of India's greatest problems, he mentioned population (400,000 persons in 600,000 villages), poverty and lack of industrial development.

India is now attempting to cope with these problems, with the aid of other countries, he said. Chagla said India is now the only country in the world which has officially endorsed and encouraged use of birth control methods.

India has a huge potential in hydroelectric power and development of this will spur industrial progress, he said.

Nehru Says India Won't Act in Tibet Revolt

Post
Washington, D.C.
Date 3-24-59
P. A-4

NEW DELHI, March 23 (AP) Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru told Parliament today India is keeping hands off the anti-Communist revolt in Tibet and that fighting between the Red Chinese and street mobs apparently has died down in Lhasa, the capital.

His statement apparently demolished one of the last hopes of the Tibetan rebels.

Jyalo Thondup III, one of four brothers of the Dalai Lama, spiritual ruler of the lofty Himalayan nation, told reporters at Darjeeling, near the Tibetan border, "The only hope of Tibetans now is that India and the free world will act."

Thondup declared the situation was "already like Hungary, but on a much larger scale. The trouble is, no one knows about our problem except the Indian Government."

India "Won't Interfere"

Representatives of Tibetan refugees met at Kalimpong, also on the border, and decided to seek a delegation to Nehru to ask him to use his moral influence with Red China to stop fighting.

Nehru said, however, that "this is a difficult and delicate situation and we should avoid doing anything which will worsen it. We have no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of China, with whom we have friendly relation."

India always has had close trade, cultural and religious relations with Tibet, but since a Red Chinese army seized Tibet in 1950, Nehru has gone to lengths to avoid offending the Peking government.

At the same time, the general opinion here was that a Tibetan appeal to the United Nations would have no elect, since Red China is not a member of the U. N. The Tibetans appealed to the U. N. in 1950 without results.

Sporadic revolt has been reported from the isolated Buddhist country for the last three years, and is reported to have flared into more serious proportions last summer when Khampa tribesmen in the southeast began a guerilla resistance.

Gives Account of Revolt

Nehru, in his statement today, gave one of the few official accounts of revolt, however. He said a battle between the Red Chinese and a Tibetan mob in Lhasa broke out last Friday near the Indian Consulate as a result of rumors that the Chinese were planning to kidnap the Dali Lama, who is considered a reincarnation of Buddha.

The Consulate was hit by about 60 bullets, Indian Government sources said, but none of the staff of about 30 was hurt.

Nehru said a crowd had visited the Consulate about two weeks ago as a result of the rumors concerning the safety of the 23-year-old Lama, and another group of Tibetan women had asked the Consul to present demands to the Red Chinese authorities.

The Consul, Nehru said, refused this request, and also turned down a Chinese suggestion that the Consulate staff take refuge at Chinese headquarters.

Nehru said he had no reliable information on the fate of the Lama but declared he earnestly hoped he was safe.

There were unofficial reports here that the Lama was under house arrest in the capital and that the Chinese were trying to persuade him to leave for Peking, thereby demonstrating withdrawal of moral support of the rebels.

Other unofficial reports have said fires started in two large monasteries in Lhasa, possibly from Chinese bombing or shelling. Other reports said the Chinese had deployed about 4000 troops in southeastern Tibet to combat the Khampa tribesmen.

In Taipei, Formosa, capital of Nationalist China, Chairman Li Yunghsin of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, attended a conference to discuss ways and means of aiding the Tibetans.

The Formosa newspaper, United Daily News, said "regional fights for freedom will soon lead to a nation-wide uprising against the Chinese Communists."

Capital quiet, tense—

Fighting in Tibet apparently over

Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
Date 3-24-59
P. 1

NEW DELHI, India, March 24 —(AP)—The battle of Lhasa apparently is over. Roundabout reports from the Tibetan capital said today the fighting between Tibetan rebels and Red China's troops has ceased and the city is quiet, though tense.

The implication was that the Communists re-established control.

NATIONALIST CHINESE authorities in Taipei said the Communist-run Radio Lhasa, which went off the air at the time of the outbreak Friday, resumed contact with Peiping at noon.

Tibetans at Kalimpong, an Indian frontier town on the trade route from Lhasa, said one report was that 300 Chinese and from 50 to 60 Tibetans were killed in the fighting. This report could not be officially confirmed.

Some border sources said the fighting lasted only two days, others that it ran four.

THE CONFUSION was illustrated by the fact that sketchy advices received in Kalimpong only a few hours earlier had reported fresh fighting about Lahasa in which Tibetans turned captured light machine guns against the Red Chinese. Taipei speculation was that the rebels have taken to the surrounding mountains to pursue guerilla warfare that dissident tribesmen had been carrying on sporadically for months.

NEHRU WARNS CHINESE OVER TIBET STRIFE

India Is Concerned at Events, He says

Tribune
Chicago, Ill.
Date 3-24-59
P. 2

NEW DELHI, India, March 23 [Reuters] — India served notice on Red Chinese rulers of Tibet Monday that India's government is concerned over the safety of the Dalai Lama, 23, spiritual and temporal ruler of 6 million Tibetans.

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru said India has no intention to interfere in the fight between Tibetan rebels and Chinese troops, but, "we earnestly trust that the present troubles will be resolved peacefully."

Lama's Fate Veiled

The whereabouts of the Dalai Lama, a friend of Nehru's, is unknown.

[The revolt against Red Chinese rule is spreading in the interior of Tibet and the Dalai Lama is safe, Tibetans in Kalimpong, India, said.]

Observers say India's relations with Peiping probably are at their lowest ebb since Nehru criticized China's original move into Tibet

Irritated by Chinese

He recently has expressed irritation at China for circulating maps showing large areas of Indian territory within China's borders, and at reports that Chinese troop occupied pockets of Indian territory on the Himalayan border with Tibet after Indian patrols withdrew for the winter.

It was noted that Nehru drew attention Monday to the five principles of coexistence covered in a 1954 Chinese-Indian treaty on Tibet, an implied warning to China that India feels these principles are being violated.

Nehru said India's consulate building in Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, had been hit by stray bullets during the fighting. The situation appears to have quieted somewhat.

Consulate Shift Urged

A Chinese request for India to move its consulate into the Chinese foreign bureau in Lhasa, a request refused by India, is seen here as a possible attempt to close the only window thru which India can watch events in Lhasa.

Nehru said fighting broke out on March 20 between Chinese troops and Tibetan elements. It was a new development. Tribesmen had been waging guerrilla warfare in the south.

Tells of Revolt in China

TAIPEI, Formosa, March 23 [UPI]—The revolt in Tibet has spread to communist China, a Nationalist Chinese cabinet member reported. He urged westerners to assist the rebels.

The official is Li Yung-hsin, chairman of the Nationalist government's Mongolian and Tibetan affairs commission. He said the uprising had spread across the border to the Chinese provinces of Sikang and Chinghai. Sikang also borders India.

18b 1959

JERUSALEM

Government falls—

Ben-Gurion quits in arms deal row

JERUSALEM, July 6—AP—David Ben-Gurion was expected to begin forming a new government today after his resignation as prime minister climaxed a 10-day crisis over an Israeli arms deal with West Germany.

News Birmingham, Ala.

Mon. 7-6-59

p15

18A

The 15-member coalition government, which quit last night stayed on as a caretaker regime until a new one is formed. But Ben-Gurion said he will "have nothing to do" with the four ministers from the left wing Achduth Avodah and Mapam parties.

These four brought about the 4-year-old government's fall by voting against the sale of 250,000 grenade throwers to West Germany. Most of them already have been delivered to the Bonn government.

IN HIS LETTER of resignation to President Izhak Ben-Ziv, Ben-Gurion accused the four of violating the principle of collective cabinet responsibility by their action. All cabinet members had pledged in 1957 to support cabinet decisions or resign.

Ben-Gurion told newsmen that, although he is obligated by law to continue as a caretaker prime minister, he could not be forced to sit with those ministers who violated the pledge. He said he would not exercise his right to deprive the ministers of their portfolios by reshuffling the cabinet but that he would "just have nothing to do with them."

PRELIMINARY talks on the formation of a new government were to be held today.

Observers thought it was a sure bet that Ben-Gurion would form the new government, because he is the head of the biggest faction in Parliament. His social Democrat Mapai Party and affiliated Arab minority groups had backed Ben-Gurion in approving the arms deal.

The Achduth Avo-Dah and Mapam Parties are expected to be excluded from any new government Ben-Gurion might form.

The 71-year-old prime minister said he turned in documents with his resignation showing that all cabinet members attended a meeting on Dec. 14, 1958 when the arms deal was unanimously approved.

Not until mid-April of this year, Ben-Gurion said, did the four ministers suddenly express their opposition to him in a private letter.

The matter was not raised again until a German newspaper report on the arms sale was reprinted by an Israeli newspaper and the dispute broken out.

1Fb 1959

KOREA

South Korea Rejects Segregated Schools

Post
Washington, D.C.
Mon., 4-6-59
P. B2

Reuters

SEOUL, April 5—The South Korean Government has officially rejected proposals for establishing special segregated schools for children of mixed blood, most of them of American and Korean extraction.

The Education Ministry has issued instructions to the nation's primary schools to admit these children in the ordinary way.

The Ministry's policy has been supported by the Korean Association of International Voluntary Agencies. According to the Ministry, 1146 children of mixed blood, fathered by the United Nations forces in Korea during the war, now are being registered as such. Of these, 383 are six or older and eligible to enter a primary school.

The question of education for these children arose recently when a group of private citizens and American officers here opened a special segregated institution for about 40 children of American and Korean extraction.

Orders were given for the school to be closed and all children of mixed racial unions admitted to primary schools in the new school year, beginning April 1.

The Education Minister, Choi Jai Yu, has instructed school authorities to cooperate in preventing these children from receiving discriminatory treatment from other pupils.

In a public statement, the Korean Association of International Voluntary Agencies said it approved the high motives of the founders of special segregated schools, but that children of mixed racial unions deserved the best possible education.

"It is our feeling that a segregated education, no matter how excellent it may be, does not prepare a child, whose mother does not wish to release him for adoption, for a useful later life in Korea," the statement added.

About 1100 children of mixed American and Korean extraction have been sent to the United States for adoption since 1955 through such organizations as the International Social Service, the Welcome House, of Doylestown, Pa., and by Harry Holt, a farmer in Oregon.

These children went to the United States under a special authorization of the United States Congress allowing children under 14 years of age to enter the United States without quota restriction if they have adoptive homes.

SEOUL BANS COLOR BAR

Rejects Separate Schools for Children of Mixed Race

New York
[illegible]
New York, N.Y.
Mon. 4-6-59
P. C3

SEOUL, Korea, April 5 (Reuters)—The South Korean Government has rejected proposals for establishing segregated schools for children of mixed blood, most of them of American and Korean extraction.

According to the Education Ministry, 1,146 children of mixed blood, fathered by members of the United Nations forces in Korea, now are known to the authorities and are being registered as such. Of these, 383 are 6 years of age or older and eligible to enter school.

Recently a group of private citizens and American officers here opened a special institution for about forty children of American and Korean extraction. Orders were given to close the school and admit all children of mixed racial unions to primary schools.

The Education Minister, Choi Jai Yu, has instructed school authorities to cooperate in preventing these children from receiving discriminatory treatment from other pupils.

18b 1959

Dalai Lama Has Fled, Chinese Reds Declare

Evening Star

Washington, D.C.

Thurs.

3-26-59

P. B-4

DARJEELING, India, Mar. 26 (AP).—A reliable source here on the Indian border reported today that the Chinese Communists have announced that the Dalai Lama fled from Lhasa during the revolt in the Tibetan capital.

The whereabouts of Tibet's 23-year-old reliious and political leader, revered by his people as "the living Buddha," were unknown in Kalimpong. There were rumors that he was heading south toward the Indian protectorate of Sikkim, between Darjeeling and Tibet, or southeast toward the Indian Province of Assam.

Refugee Tibetans were speculating that their Buddhist god-king would remain with resistance forces in Southern Tibet or might cross into India. Reports have persisted that the revolt which broke out in Lhasa last Friday has spread to the countryside. The Chinese have been reported in control once again of Lhasa.

Treaty Renounced

The Tibetan cabinet was reported by a reliable source to have renounced the 1951 treaty which recognized Red China's control over the country. The source said the Chinese also had admitted this publicly in Lhasa.

The report in Darjeeling was that the cabinet of advisers to the Dalai Lama, before the fighting started in Lhasa, added its names to a declaration declaring Tibet independent of Chinese control and charging the Communists with breaking promises in the 1951 treaty to respect Tibet's religion and way of life.

The report said the declaration was presented by a delegation from the public and was handed on to the Chinese.

Chiang Makes Offer

The Chinese for more than two centuries have maintained that Tibet is part of China. But in an attempt to spur the revolt against the Communists, Chinese Nationalist President Chiang Kai-shek from Taipei offered the Tibetans the right to choose independence if his forces regain control of the mainland.

Gen. Chiang's message told the rebellious Tibetans he would soon join forces with them on the mainland. He declared his Nationalist government on Formosa was "making every possible effort to give you continuous and effective aid."

"As soon as the puppet Communist regime on the mainland is overthrown," the generalissimo declared, "and the people of Tibet are once again free to express their will, the (Nationalist) government will assist the Tibetan people to realize their own aspirations in accordance with the principle of self-determination."

Gen. Chiang praised the revolt as "the first page of the most solemn and glorious history of the anti-Communist revolution of our compatriots on the Chinese mainland."

India Refuses Comment

There was no official confirmation of the reports of the Dalai Lama's flight or of the Tibetan cabinet's renunciation of the treaty with Peiping. Indian government spokesmen in New Delhi said they were "not in position to comment."

A spokesman insisted, however, that Prime Minister Nehru's government knew nothing about the whereabouts of the Dalai Lama. He said the government was still in radio contact with its conslate general in Lhasa—the only foreign mission there—and that a message received from the consul today indicated the situation continued quiet in the immediate vicinity of the consulate.

A London Times correspondent in Kalimpong, on the Sikkim border, speculated that the Dalai Lama was leading the rebels and has "withdrawn to some part of Tibet where he may be for time being out of Chinese reach."

Red king Tibet fighting

Birmingham News

Birmingham, Ala.

Sat.

3-21-59

P. 7

NEW DELHI, March 21—(AP)—Fighting is raging in Lhasa, capital of Communist-held Tibet, the Indian Foreign Ministry reported Saturday.

A terse midnight radio report from the Indian representative in "the roof of the world" said. 'Fighting in immediate vicinity of consulate. Situation tense and rising.'

THE INDIA consulate is just outside Lhasa between the Dalai Lama's Summer and Winter palaces, which are only two miles apart.

The uprising was sparked, according to the Indian press, by an order to the 25-year-old god-king from the Red Chinese command in the capital telling him to report at once without bodyguards.

The whereabouts of the Dalai Lama, who is worshipped by the 1,300,000 Tibetans as their religious and political leader, was not known.

There was speculation in Indian newspapers that the young captive ruler may have been kidnapped by the Communists or fled from his great Potala palace under protection of friends.

The Indian Foreign Ministry's confirmation of open fighting in Lhasa is significant. Careful not to antagonize Red China, Prime Minister Nehru has tended to discount reports of unrest and revolt in Tibet.

THESE REPORTS of trouble in the mysterious land in the Himalayas have been growing since last Summer when Khampa tribesmen of Eastern Tibet slipped out of Lhasa to launch a guerilla campaign against the Chinese Communists from mountain strongholds.

The Dalai Lama, is portrayed here as torn by pleas of the Khampas for protection and demands of the Chinese overlords he crack down on the rebellious tribesman.

The young ruler, worshipped by Tibetans as the reincarnation of Buddha, has sat tight. This has

TIBET

led to speculation that the Communists might attempt to move him—by force or persuasion—to Peiping.

THE DALAI LAMA
. . Whereabouts unknown

Hands Off Tibet, Red China Warns

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Fri.

4-24-59

P. 4

TOKYO (AP)—Red China sharply warned Indian, U.S. and other critics Thursday against intervention in the Tibetan rebellion. It coupled a fresh attack on India, host to the refugee Dalai Lama, with a declaration that the shooting is all but over in Tibet.

The Chinese Communist command in Lhasa, capital of Tibet, claimed it has crushed Tibetan strongholds in the mountains, wiped out the bulk of the rebellion and killed, wounded or captured nearly 2,000 rebels.

Red troops are mopping up the scattered remnants, it said, and "they will be wiped out in the near future."

"A part of the rebellious elements fled to India," said a communique broadcast by Radio Peiping.

A sidelight came in a dispatch issued in Taipei, Formosa, by the Tatao news agency, which is run by the Chinese Nationalist Justice Ministry and claims underground contacts on the mainland. The dispatch said the Reds are shipping 250,000 reinforcements to Tibet and that 70,000 of these have already been moved in by airlift.

Indian Prime Minister Nehru and the Dalai Lama himself have insisted that the young god-king wrote his April 18 statement at Tezpur denouncing Communist rule in Tibet. But Peiping insisted it was "even more obvious" someone else did it.

The Nehru government has made no official reply to Peiping's charges that Indians were behind the denunciation.

Persons close to the Dalai Lama say he has still unpublished documents to back up his accusations of murder and misrule.

18d 1959

Nicholas Stanford

Race Trouble-Makers At Work In England

News — Courier 18d Charleston S.C. 5-30-59 p. 14A

NEW YORK—The U. S. Communist who calls himself "George Morris" is now in England, reporting on his trip by mail in The Worker, official organ of the Communist Party, USA.

In London, Morris made a beeline for Claudia Jones, the Jamaica-born Negro Communist deported from this country three years ago under the Smith Act. (Today the Claudia Joneses are not deportable, thanks to the inexplicable tender-heartedness of the Supreme Court toward Reds, parlor pinks and all shades of fellow-travelers).

Miss Jones' fill-in made clear that the race situation in England is bad, whether viewed from the native white or colored immigrant point of view.

Whites are leaving England, says Morris, five times as fast as the colored are coming in. Emigrants are going to Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Their places are being taken by West Indians, Nigerians, Indians and Ghanians, among others. Once arrived, the colored immigrants receive anything but a cordial welcome. Most landlords prefer not to rent to them. They obtain housing by the Harlem system of dividing and subdividing apartments, hence raising prices. Unemployment is rife, and jobs offered the newcomers are mainly in low-paid, unskilled categories.

Dance halls will not admit colored persons unless they bring their own dancing partners. Pubs will not serve them on weekends.

It is a situation made to order for Communist agitation, and they are making the most of it.

Miss Jones, an alumna of the Young Communist League in New York during the Thirties, and a former staff member of The Worker, is now editor of The West Indian Gazette, a party-line publication addressed to colored immigrants in the London area which now claims a circulation of 8,000 to 10,000.

There are other forces at work, including one with the significant name of "National Association for the Advancementof Colored People." Claiming a membership of 4,000, it already is putting the "race vote" up for sale, like its American namesake. Left-wing Laborite leaders already are addressing English NAACP rallies.

The English NAACP is headed by Amy Ashwood Garvey, widow of Marcus Garvey, the fantastic "black messiah" who launched the famous "back to Africa" movement among U. S. Negroes in the 1920s. Garvey finally was deported to London as an undesirable alien, and died there.

"It need hardly be said," Morris adds, "that the Communist Party here (London) and left trade unionists are the most conscious and active participants in the fight for civil rights. In many respects, the civil rights struggle here is like a small edition of our fight" (i. e., in the United States).

East or West, England or America, there is never any doubt about whose side the Communists are on.

According to Morris, there are in the whole of England today about 200,000 colored people. That is a smaller concentration than is to be found in either New York, Chicago or Philadelphia. Yet England has already witnessed race riots in the Notting Hill district of London.

Since English slave-traders lost out to New England "blackbirders" in the eighteenth century, England has taken a somewhat condescending view of the U.S. race dilemma. Having a microscopically small colored population of its own, England did not know what a race problem was.

Now, with immigration increasing, and with experienced trouble-makers like Claudia Jones in their midst, the English may be about to find out.

East and West Present Rival Solutions For Berlin Crisis

News and Observer Raleigh, N.C. p.1

Thurs. 6-4-59

GENEVA (AP)—The Western powers and the Soviet Union brought out rival proposals Wednesday for an interim settlement of the Berlin crisis.

Western authorities said both sides maintained their basic positions on the critical question. Therefore, they added, no progress of political substance thus far has been achieved.

But the move represented the first time the East and West had gotten to the point of swapping possible solutions for the divided city.

One foreign minister said negotiations might yet produce a single document containing recommendations which could be submitted to a summit conference for decision.

The Western plan included a symbolic reduction of troops and a curb on subversive activities in both parts of divided Berlin.

The Western foreign ministers submitted the proposals to Russia's Andrei Gromyko at a private meeting at Secretary of State Christian A .Herter's villa, British and French delegation sources reported.

18d

They said the plan was put forward as a possible basis of discussion in further private meetings, but there was no immediate response from Gromyko.

In general they envisage:

Preservation of the West's war-won rights and privileges in West Berlin.

A Big Four understanding that Berlin's existing status will not be changed by one-sided action.

Western willingness to consider certain improvements or modifications in Berlin as a whole.

The latter could include token cuts in U. S., British and French forces in West Berlin, a curb on the activities of spies and saboteurs in both parts of the city, and a Big Four commission with which the Germans could be associated to watch over the workings of current arrangements.

The Western ministers made their proposal after Gromyko on Monday had submitted a document listing the Soviet outline of an East-West arrangement for running Berlin.

One British diplomat commented: "For the first time the two sides now seem to be getting to grips with possible solutions. Each is considering the principles of the other."

Scottish Officials Resign Because Leader Part Negro

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

GLASGOW, Scotland (ANP)—Officials of the Clan Robertson have resigned their positions in protest to the "uncertain pedigree" of their new leader, who is reportedly "part-Negro."

18d

The new head of the clan is Langston Robertson, a Jamaican college teacher, who inherited the title from his father 10 years ago.

Sat 5-30-59

Robertson's ancestors left Scotland for Jamaica as colonists many years ago, as the story goes.

But, stated dismayed officials of Clan Robertson, one of them married a Jamaican woman who had a relative with some Negro blood.

"Shades of the past! Let's make for the hills fast," one Scotsman was reported as saying.

In Britain

State Aid For Catholic Schools

Catholic Week Birmingham, Ala.

LONDON, (NC)—The British government has announced in Parliament that it has reached an agreement on the controversial issue of increasing financial grants for building Catholic schools in the state system.

18d

Fri. 6-19-59

Education Minister Geoffrey Lloyd detailed the surprise agreement in the House of Commons. He said that Catholics were not getting all they wanted, but that they have accepted an offer to raise from 50 to 75 percent the government aid for improving or replacing existing schools and for building secondary schools where necessary for continuing the education of children attending existing Catholic primary (up to age 11) schools.

p. 1

Catholics are facing a colossal building bill under the National Education Program and had asked that the government pay 75 percent of the cost of all new schools which they consider needed. However, Mr. Lloyd stressed that the settlement will schools only if needed to match primary schools. Grants are unavailable for new secondary schools unless "matched."

* *

BOTH THE SMALL Liberal and big Labor opposition parties officially accepted the settlement—which also covers Anglican schools—thus avoiding a political battle feared on the eve of a tightly contested general election. However, the settlement is expected to arouse further opposition from the non-Anglican Protestant churches which do not have their own schools and are against denominational schools inside the state system and what they consider spending public money on Catholic education.

Catholic Week

Fri. 6-19-59

18d

p. 12

It is estimated that the new proposals will cost the government $112 million over the next 20 years. About one half of this will go to Catholic schools.

18d

Herald [illegible]

Tues. 7-14-59 p.7-0

—United Press International Photo

FIRST LADIES meet in Tananarive, Madagascar. Madame Charles de Gaulle, right, wife of the French president, shakes hands with Madame Philibert Tsirinana, wife of the president of Madagascar, as Mrs. De Gaulle arrived on the island with her husband.

The Communist Rift

Belgrade Rips China, Sees New 'Nerve War'

Post Wash., D.C.

Mon. 10-5-59. p. 1.

By Sidney Weiland

Reuters

BELGRADE, Oct. 4—Yugoslavia's official Communist newspaper, Borba, today accused Communist China of fanning the flames of the cold war by attacking the policies of Yugoslavia, India and Egypt.

The charge comes amid signs of what officials here believe is a new Soviet-bloc "nerve war" against Yugoslavia.

In renewing the bloc's campaign against Yugoslav "revisionism"—any deviation from the official Kremlin line — China is expected to play the major role.

Attacking China today, Borba said that while Peking formally expressed agreement with Nikita S. Khrushchev's American visit and talks with President Eisenhower, "the practical day-to-day policy of the Chinese Government shows that they have been committing acts leading in the opposite direction, and in fact fanning the flames of the cold war."

"Under fire are the policies of the agreements of India, Yugoslavia and Egypt . . . the three non-committed countries whose policies for years have been the struggle against the cold war."

Until a few weeks ago there was an almost effective truce in the ideological dispute between Yugoslavia and the Soviet bloc.

This truce, following a year-long Kremlin campaign against "revisionism" and "Titoism," was decided on last May during the Soviet Premier's visit to Albania.

But while Khrushchev was in the United States, Yugoslav criticism was revived by some Communist newspapers and, according to officials here, increased further this week during China's celebrations of the 10th anniversary of its revolution.

Publication in the Soviet newspapers Pradva and Izvestia of articles by Chinese officials containing attacks on Yugoslavia was seen here as an ominous sign.

Some Yugoslavs believe a danger exists that Moscow may allow certain East bloc countries to start new attacks against Yugoslavia, but that Khrushchev, for reasons of higher policy, will keep clear of any open campaign which could embarrass Russia's wider foreign policy.

18d 1959

ENGLAND

British Fascist Campaigns To Oust Negro Immigrants

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
[illegible]

By RAYMOND E. PALMER

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But he looks too spruce for these gray streets and the gray tight faces that string out along the sidewalk just out of range of the street lamp.

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He tells his listeners that a vote for Labor, Liberal or Conservative is a vote for unrestricted immigration of Negroes.

Negroes from the West Indies and from Africa are a minority in this neighborhood. Some turn up at his meetings—four a night. They congregate usually near the many uniformed police who keep an eye on Mosley's meetings.

When Mosley talks of "black colonies exploiting the British working class" they snicker and chatter among themselves in the shadows.

Mosley draws up to several hundred listeners at a meeting. He claims he has been promised enough votes for victory. It seems doubtful.

Race Theme In British Campaign

Daily News
Jackson, Miss
[illegible]

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Negro Actor Mauled In Brawl With Bobbies

Evening Star
Wash., D.C. Thurs. 9-17-59.

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP).—Scott Cunningham, 29-year-old star of the United States Negro play "A Raisin in the Sun," pleaded not guilty today to a charge of obstructing and assaulting a policeman. P. 4

The incident occurred when the bobby, Policeman Terence Petters, saw a white girl with Cunningham drinking a bottle of milk on the street and asked her where she got it.

The officer agreed with a defense lawyer that Cunningham eventually was carried head first into a police station with blood on his coat from a cut mouth.

Policeman Terence Petters, who made the complaint, said Cunningham and the girl, a pretty blond identified only as a Miss Brown, were standing in Trafalgar Square at 4:25 a.m. September 5.

Miss Brown took a swig from the bottle of milk and Policeman Petters walked over to question her.

"The defendant interfered and pulled her away," Policeman Petters testified. "The three-man crew of a passing police car came to my assistance. Cunningham became violent, almost berserk. He was still violent when put into the police car."

Under questioning by Cunningham's lawyer, Policeman Petters said he learned later the police car crew had previously questioned Miss Brown about the milk and learned that she had bought it.

"Was Cunningham in any way wounded before you four got going on him?" asked the lawyer.

"No."

"Was Cunningham thrown into the police car?"

"He was put in, in a horizontal position."

"Was he carried in Bow street police station feet first?"

"Head first."

"The bloodstains on his coat came from wounds this man suffered at the hands of you police officers?"

"They came from a cut on his mouth obtained during the scuffle."

"Was he thrown on to the floor at the police station?"

"He was put on the floor."

After the preliminary hearing Cunningham was granted bail pending the fixing of a trial date.

Negro Actor Fined After London Row

Star Wash., D.C.
Wed. 10-7-59. P. 1-D

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP).—American Negro Actor Scott Cunningham today was fined £5 ($14) for assaulting a London policeman in a row that blew up while he was out walking with a white girl.

Mr. Cunningham denied the charge and claimed that police officers needled him into an argument, then beat him up as a lesson against going out with white girls.

The court also fined Mr. Cunningham £2 ($5.60) for obstruction and ordered him to pay 10 guineas ($29.40) in costs.

The argument started when Mr. Cunningham, 29-year-old star of the Negro play "A Raisin in the Sun," was strolling through London's Trafalgar Square with blond television Actress Jennifer Brown in the early hours of September 5.

Miss Brown was drinking from a bottle of milk. Three policemen came up and asked her where she got it.

When the actress said she just bought it from a milkman the officers climbed into their car and drove off.

Then, said Mr. Cunningham, another policeman approached and started "deliberately baiting and provoking me into punching him."

The three other officers returned, bundled Mr. Cunningham into the squad car, and drove him off to the police station.

Police Constable Arthur Cook testified that Mr. Cunningham had to be forcibly held across the knees of two constables as they drove to the station.

"When we got him out of the car he became very violent again and it was necessary to carry him bodily into the charge room," Constable Cook said.

Warn Negro Running for Parliament

Herald Tribune
New York

Phone Threats Fail To Make Him Retire

Tues. 9-22-59

By Richard C. Wald

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Britain's first Negro candidate for Parliament has suddenly been subjected to a series of threatening telephone calls.

They began at 2:45 a. m. yesterday when an unidentified man told him to withdraw from the race or else "we will get you and your family."

There were four more calls last night and three this afternoon from different voices. The latest one said, "I'm a bookmaker. I'm giving five to one odds against your living through the election."

Won't Withdraw

Dr. David Pitt, the candidate, said that nevertheless he has no intention of withdrawing. He has been nominated by the Labor party in Hampstead, a pleasant suburb in the north of London, and he intends to make a race of it no matter how frequent the threats become.

"I'm sure," he said, "these calls come from outside the constituency. They're from the ignorant, the Notting Hill crowd." It was in Notting Hill last winter that some of London's worst race riots occurred.

Has 2,000 Patients

Dr. Pitt, forty-five, is a native of the West Indies. He speaks with a slight accent somewhat altered by his student years at Edinburgh University where he took his medical degree. He has been practicing in the St. Pancras area of London since 1947 and has about 2,800 patients, both Negro and white.

In Hampstead, where his Conservative opponent is Henry Brooke, the Minister of Housing, there are about 2,000 Negroes in the constituency of 73,000. "They are a negligible vote," Dr. Pitt said.

The phone messages have threatened his wife, Dorothy, and his three children. All calls to his home are now checked by the telephone company.

"I expected some heckling and abuse at the meetings," Dr. Pitt said, "but nothing like this. I trust it doesn't mean anything."

Daily [illegible]
Atlanta
[illegible] 9-24-59
p. 1

18d

FIRST NEGRO CANDIDATE FOR PARLIAMENT—Dr. David Pitt (right), 48, West Indian Labor Party candidate for Hampstead, England, chats with residents of the area during his campaign tour. He is the first Negro ever to run for British Parliament. The national elections are scheduled for Oct. 8,

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British Fascist Campaigns To Oust Negro Immigrants

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

By RAYMOND E. PALMER

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Sun. 10-4-59

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p. 2

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18d 1959

ENGLAND

Poplarville, Eng.

Advertiser

P. 4-A

Montgomery Ala

Sat. 5-23-59

Last August the Notting Hill area of London was the scene of a mass race riot in which mobs of up to 2,000 took part.

One or two British papers commented that Britain now had its own Little Rock, but most continued to ~~pontificate~~ about America's race problems. And British journalists continued their grand tour of the benighted American Southland.

The ghastly lynching in Mississippi recently had them dispensing advice again. Then, May 18, a gang of whites murdered a Negro carpenter in Notting Hill after accosting him "Hi, Jim Crow." The gang, said to number about a half-dozen, escaped.

The Mississippi Negro was murdered in mob retaliation to a terrible crime he had allegedly committed, whereas Carpenter Kelso Cochrane's only crime, as we read the reports, was that he was a Negro living in Britain.

No sane Southerner can take pleasure in such an incident. But we can hope that, having occurred, it will mute some of the criticism of the South which our British cousins are so eager to offer.

Britain now has its Poplarville.

'Self defense' seen if police can't act

Afro-American

P. 5

Sat. 5-30-59

LONDON — "Are we to be moved down just because we are black?"

British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan received this angry query from a number of African and West Indian organizations which came together in an emergency session in protest over the murder of 32-year-old Kelso Cochrane and in apprehension over a recurrence of the notorious "Notting Hill" riots of last year.

The federation of organizations announced that a mammoth march is being planned to protest the Cochrane murder.

* * *

COCHRANE, a West Indian, was fatally knifed and robbed by a gang of white youths in the Notting Hill section which featured outbreaks of racial violence last year which the police found difficult to control.

Fist fights are common even now in the area. Authorities feel that with the advent of warm weather, even more friction will develop because of more persons of both races gathering outside their homes.

Protesting against the ineffectiveness of police in such clashes, the colored Britons said in their letter to the prime minister that it would be only natural for colored persons to act in self-defense if the police would not protect them.

They asked Mr. Macmillan to condemn the Cochrane murder and vigorously act to curb race terrorism.

* * *

AT ABOUT the same time, the Commonwealth Council issued a statement that:

"A year ago, we in Britain could have been contemptous of the attitude of mind of the people of Little Rock, Ark.

"But the volcanic issue in miniature experienced at Notting Hill showed that Britain had not yet succeeded in absorbing and integrating harmoniously the relatively small number of 200,000 colored British citizens—less than five per cent of our population."

For the first time, it was revealed that professional racial agitators were at work—much like the persons who disrupted peaceful integration in in Delaware, Maryland and Clinton and Nashville, Tenn., Washington.

* * *

SIR OSWALD MOSLEY is head of the Union Movement which has been blamed for trying to stir up trouble. There is also a White Defense League.

Mosley is said to have issued leaflets urging white Britons to "combat the alien menace . . . keep our country British."

The leaflet also attacked colored persons· Indians, Italians, Cypriots, Maltese, Jews and Americans.

Of Mosley's activities, the British - Caribbean Association warned: "They could spark off new outbreaks of violence, especially during the summer for both white and colored residents in this district to congregate in groups out of doors."

* * *

THE BRITISH government has not legislated one way or the other in the matter of racial animosity. It has stymied efforts to either prevent the immigration or facilitate the deportation of colored West Indians.

It also refused to make race discrimination a special offense—preferring to encourage stiff sentences for street fighting.

Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the NAACP, visited England recently and called the Notting Hill atmosphere "most unhealthy."

Last year, Jamaican Prime Minister Norman Manley visited and, on his return home, advised West Indians not to go to England unless a job was waiting.

Negro To Join Inner Circle Of British Royalty

News Courier

Mon. 6-15-59

Mon. 6-15-59

P. 2

Charleston, S.C.

LONDON (AP)—A Negro is to join the inner circle of the British royal household for the first time, a London newspaper reported Sunday.

The Sunday People said a Ghana army officer, Maj. Joseph Edward Michel, 42, will come to London in August to take up a temporary post as equerry-in-waiting to the Queen.

Michel will work in Buckingham Palace until November, learning royal routine and etiquette. Then he will travel with Queen Elizabeth I and Prince Philip on their 17-day tour of Ghana, Sierre Leone and Gambia, the People said. His appointment will end when the tour ends, it added.

The People said it was the Queen's personal wish that a Negro officer be appointed.

Extra Police Guard Against Race Violence

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

P. 1

Sun. 5-24-59

LONDON (UPI) — Extra policemen were rushed to the tense Notting Hill District Saturday because of fears that racial violence might break out over the weekend.

Scotland Yard transferred 30 uniformed men into the area where West Indian Negro Kelso Cochrane was killed by a gang of white youths a week ago.

The woman who saw the slaying from her window and reported it to police was given police protection. The woman, Mrs. Joy Okine, said she was the victim of a "whispering campaign" because she went to the police.

A special police detail and extra detectives were also assigned to duty in Trafalgar Square to watch a meeting Sunday called to urge Britain to "stop the colored invasion."

LABOR PARTY CHARGE

The White Defense League and the National Labor Party (no relation to the Labor Party in Parliament) Friday night plastered the Notting Hill area with pamphlets that said the nation was being "mongrelized" by the immigration of colored people.

To add to the tension in the area, many colored people demanded formation of "vigilante" committees to protect blacks from the whites who live side by side wth them.

But officials of African organizations and the West Indian commissioner's office Friday night came out against formation of such committees on grounds they would "only lead to further trouble."

Tension in the Notting Hill section has run high all week, although police said Cochrane's murder was "not a racial crime" but the result of a robbery attempt.

William Marshall Tells His Side Of Story About Arrest In London

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sept 7-4-57
p 18

As told to LaFlorya Levy
BY WILLIAM MARSHALL

LONDON [illegible] came over on the invitation of the British Broadcasting Corporation to play God in "The Green Pastures" on Television. I had done the same part on Broadway in 1951.

A couple of days after I arrived all the colored cast was quite ill at ease because of the racial situation. On the third day of our rehearsals a special bus came to take them home because of violence in North Kensington (Notting Hill) — that was the atmosphere. Also, that was my introduction to London."

"The critical response to Green Pastures was so favorable that impresarrios were interested in making it into a stage production again to tour the European Festivals. And, I stayed on to assist the producers in the preparation, casting, directing, etc. The tour was to begin in April, tour for 16 weeks which would bring the show into London for an indefinite run."

"Just a couple of days before these plans were to become final I was contacted by the management at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre and was invited to play Othello because Paul Robeson was ill. That forced me to make a decision. I wasn't bound by contract to do Green Pastures, so I accepted Othello. When I signed to do Othello, that cancelled the continental tour. Just a couple of days before we were to begin rehearsals I was notified by my agents that Mr. Robeson was now able to do Othello and while I was substantially renumerated, I was at a standstill because I had committed myself until the end of November 1959 in agreeing to do Oothello. I then began making preparations for a concert tour."

PLAN CONCERT

"A Negro actor-manager, Van Prince, came over from the United States in February and together we planned tne concert program. He secured a suite at the Airways Mansions Hotel in Picadilly. I was quite busy d oing both TV and Radio (sound) at the time recording Emperor Jones for sound—then I went to Paris for a holiday while Prince proceeded with plans for a tour. I was there for a week and Prince joined me and we were to meet with the impressario in Paris and finalize the contractural arrangements. I then returned to London by myself while Prince stayed on to negotiate further. On arriving at the hotel the management announced that I would not be permitted to enter my room — that there was an outstanding bill of fifty pounds ($140.00). I asked him to explain this. He said that while I was away my friend Prince had been having lavish breakfasts with guests and making transatlantic telephone calls. I asked him immediately to produce the bill. He refused to, saying that he'd given it to Prince. An argument ensued. The management then notified me that I was not the lawful tenant as Mr. Prince had secured the room and that if I wanted to get into the room to produce the fifty six pounds. As you can well imagine I did not. Instead, I went to the police station for help in this matter. They informed me that it was against the law for the hotel manager to keep me out of the room. However, it was a civil matter and that I would have to secure my things through a solicitor (lawyer). I had no idea of what to do at that point with regard to lodgings as I had no experience in getting lodgings in London. I had no idea what the hotel situation was like. (It was then after midnight, so I telephoned several friends for information about lodgings.)

EXPERIENCES TROUBLE

I had very little luck at reaching anyone and it was the week-end (most English people go to the country side for the week-end). I then called a woman whom I knew as Susan Lewis whom I had met several months ago at a party and whom I had seen several times subsequently — each time with an American Negro serviceman whom I knew and who was from Gary, Indiana. They were engaged and often invited me to what I assumed was their flat. Her response to my call was that she knew of no vacant room or flats at the time, but that if I was stranded, she would gladly put me up (on her couch in the living room) until I had found a place. Unfortunately, the fiancee, was away (having been stationed elsewhere). Several friends, including a person who worked at an agen- now is the time fora ll good me cy, were on the look-out for a flat for me. We met with no success during the two weeks that I remained there. Because of the climate of unrest between the races I always, in calling about a flat, asked whether they would accept a coloured person. The answer was generally NO. On occasion, a qualified yes. Yes, as long as they are not West Indian, as long as they are not too dark. I would not consider any of these. I might add here that very gentle English people refused to believe that this sort of thing existed. On the morning of May 14 at 9 a.m four plain clothesmen broke into the flat and into the living room where I was sleeping. One of them said, "That is the man." They then began searching the room and said that I must get dressed immediately and come with them.

ACTOR PUZZLED

I, of course, wasn't too coherent and tried to find out what it was they wanted. I finally asked them to produce their credentials — one was a police inspector, one a sergeant and two were constables. I then asked them to produce a warrant. They produced a warrant which said "pick up a coloured man about 6' 5" for living on the earnings of prostitution." — With detailed descriptions of my personal appearance, etc., I showed them my passport, letters explaining why I was here, bank statements which at the time was about seven hundred pounds ($1960). All of this made no difference, they were about to confiscate this, so I asked for them. There then ensued one of the most humiliating experiences in my life — walking out of that flat with those men! Mrs. Lewis stood by protesting, call my solicitor (lawyer), also a friend for surety (a bondsman). Again, the police paid no attention.

I was taken to the police station and finger printed and put into a cell to await the arrival of the Black Maria (paddy wagon). I was then taken to a magistrates court. The detective then informed of my rights (I could ask for a weeks' remand in order to prepare my defense). He said that the Supt. would probably also ask for a weeks' remand to prepare themselves. And that I must understand that this was the one charge in British Law wherein I was considered guilty and then burden of proof was on me! The Supt. in Court, did ask for a weeks' remand. I was then put into another cell until my surety (bondsman) arrived. (Anyone who is reputable citizen (subject) who agrees to forfeit a certain amount of money in case you don't show up is suitable.) A music publisher with whom I was discussing the possibilities of making an LP record. Unfortunately, he couldn't come right away so I had to remain in the cell for a couple of hours. (I asked for coffee and they said, "we don't have a canteen here.") Later on they brought some tea and three half sandwiches and grated cheese.

Finally, after four appearances in court, it was only after the fourth appearance that I was able to answer any part of the charges against me. The case was then thrown out.

Chicago Ill
4
p-18

WILLIAM MARSHALL is shown with member of cast in television version of "The Green Pastures" in which he played role of "DeLawd."

Notting Hill Tension Rises As White Killer Is Sought

Miami Herald

Miami, Fla.

Mon 5-18-59

P. 2-A

LONDON — (AP) — Racial tension mounted in London's sleazy Notting Hill district Sunday while police hunted the white killers of a young West Indian immigrant.

"Everybody seems dead-scared that the coloreds are going to stage a reprisal," said a barman in a tavern near the slaying scene.

Extra police were moved into the area to head off possible trouble.

Tension has simmered in Notting Hill — London's most racially mixed district and home of many non-white immigrants — since race riots erupted there last August.

Feeling boiled up again after Kelso Cochrane, a 32-year-old West Indian, was struck down while walking home early Sunday.

A woman living nearby said: "There were about five or six young English boys standing at the corner of the road. I think one of them spoke to the colored man and then the fight started. It was all over in about two minutes."

Cochrane's body was left on the sidewalk in a pool of blood. A knife had been driven into his chest.

Two days ago the British-Caribbean Association, aimed at promoting better race relations, warned Home Secretary Richard Butler of increasing racial tension in Notting Hill.

Hate in Britain Stirs Riot Fear

Evening Star

Tues 5-26-59

LONDON, May 26 (AP).—A wave of racial hatred has brought fears of rioting in the slum areas of West London.

Wherever London's 15,000 Negroes live side by side with whites, walls are splashed with slogans like "Don't let niggers into this country" and "Go home, Jim Crow." p. A-3

A Fascist political movement led by Sir Oswald Mosley, a Hitler admirer of World War II days, wants to solve the color problem by sending all Negroes back to their homelands and prohibiting any further immigration into Britain.

Washington, D. C.

In the grimy Notting Hill district recently a Negro was knifed to death by six white youths.

Organizations Form

Two anti-Negro organizations calling themselves the White Defense League and the National Labor Party poured out race hate venom at a joint meeting in Trafalgar Square. There were jeers from some sections of the Sunday crowd at more violent outbursts by the speakers.

One speaker, Colin Jordan, declared Negro immigration "is due to Jewish influence." He asserted dark-skinned immigrants are "riddled with infectious diseases," including leprosy.

Almost all of the colored people in England come from lands of the British Commonwealth. There is no restriction on their entry into this country.

Andrew Fountaine, a recent unsuccessful candidate for hte House of Commons as an independent, described the immigrants as the vanguard of "a huge colored army invading the Weestern world." He said they will prove to be "a Trojan horse for the hordes of Asia."

"By 'coloreds' I mean all non-Europeans, and I include Americans, too," said Mr. Fountaine.

Such talk finds ready acceptance in places like Notting Hill. The district is a part of Kensington, where 5,000 Negroes are mixed in with 80,000 whites. Last year it was the scene of several ugly riots.

Civic leaders say a severe housing shortage is at the root of the trouble.

Queen Appoints Negro Courtier

Defender

Chicago

LONDON, — (UPI) — Queen Elizabeth has appointed the first Negro courtier in Buckingham Palace history.

He is Josepph Bennet Odunton, 39, an Oxford graduate from Ghana and will be assistant press attache.

"I think the Queen, in appointing a colored press advisor, is acknowledging the trend of thought and development in a growing commonwealth," Odunton said.

Sat 5-23-59

KKK Spreading Hate In England

Atlanta Weekly

Atlanta, Ga

LONDON — (ANP) — Charles Gibson, a Labor party member of Parliament, told reporters here that he was asking the British government to stamp out a growing Ku Klux Klan movement in the country.

Thurs 5-21-59

Gibson pointed out that several persons had already received anti-Negro letters which carried the heading: "The Invisible Empire Ayran Knights, Ku Klux Klan Britain."

P. 4

British Negro Refused Badge Of Policeman

Jackson

LEEDS, England (UPI)—Richard B. Clarke, who had hoped to become Britain's first Negro policeman, said today his application has been delayed if not rejected because of his race.

The 25-year-old native of Trinidad, who is married to a white woman and has three children, has been drafted. He will have to report for army duty unless he can get quick action on the job application he filed with the Leeds police department a month ago.

Jackson, Miss.

"It seems I am good enough to be a soldier, but not a policeman," he said.

Thurs. 5-28-59

Clarke said he has heard nothing on his police application since he was called in by an inspector to take an education test. So far as he knows, he passed.

P. 8

"The inspector was very pleasant, but he told me he had never known a colored man to be enrolled in the police," he said. "He said I had set a problem."

English Youths Slay Negro In London Incident

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 5-22-59

LONDON (NNPA) — Police in North Kensington were loking for a gang of youths Sunday night after the murder of a colored carpenter, Kelso Benjamin Cochrane, 32, from Antigua in the British West Indies.

P. 1

Cochrane was stabbed in the chest in the early hours Sunday. Extra detectives were sent to the area to look for the youths. Police believed they lived there. Some of the detectives spent the day visiting cafes and meeting places of youths.

More than 50 extra uniformed policemen were also assigned to the area Sunday night as a precaution against possible recrimination.

Only a few persons witness the attack. They were reluctant to discuss it, probably because of the trouble between white and colored persons in the Notting Hill area. Police, from the statements of witnesses, formed the impression that the attack was vindictive.

Daily World

According to the statements, the attack was made smiply because Cochrane was colored. He had been to a hospital, for treatment of an injured thumb and was on his way to his room. Five or six white youths came up behind him. They called to him and then attacked him.

P. 6

During the fight one tried unsuccessfully to break an iron railing and use it as a weapon. The gang fled after the attack, leaving Cochrane on the pavement.

Fri 5-22-59

He got up and started to walk away. Two other colored men helped him to a tax and took him to a hospital where he died shortly after admission from a stab wound made with a long, thin knife blade.

Cochrane, who earned $42 a week as a carpenter, was described by neighbors as a pleasant and respectable man. He was due to marry next month Miss Olivia Ellington, 31, of Jamaica, a trainee nurse.

Police Patrol London; Racial Tension Mounts

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat 5-30-59

P. 2

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To add to the tension in the area, many colored people demanded formation of "vigilante" committees, to protect blacks from the whites who live side by side with them.

But officials of African organizations and the West Indian Commissioner's Office Friday night came out against formation of such committees on grounds they would "only lead to further trouble."

Tension in the Notting Hill section has run high all week, although police said Cochrane's murder was "not a racial crime" but the result of a robbery attempt.

The area was the scene last year of riots that rudely awakened Britons to the fact they have a race problem.

London Cops Warn Negroes 'Stay Indoors'

Courier

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR

LONDON—"N——rs must keep off the streets at night!"

That statement came from a West Indian living in London who told of police brutality and harassment against Negroes who fall into the hands of the law.

Pittsburgh

A number of West Indians also told of being beaten by London policemen in police stations and others complained of being "roughed up" on the streets.

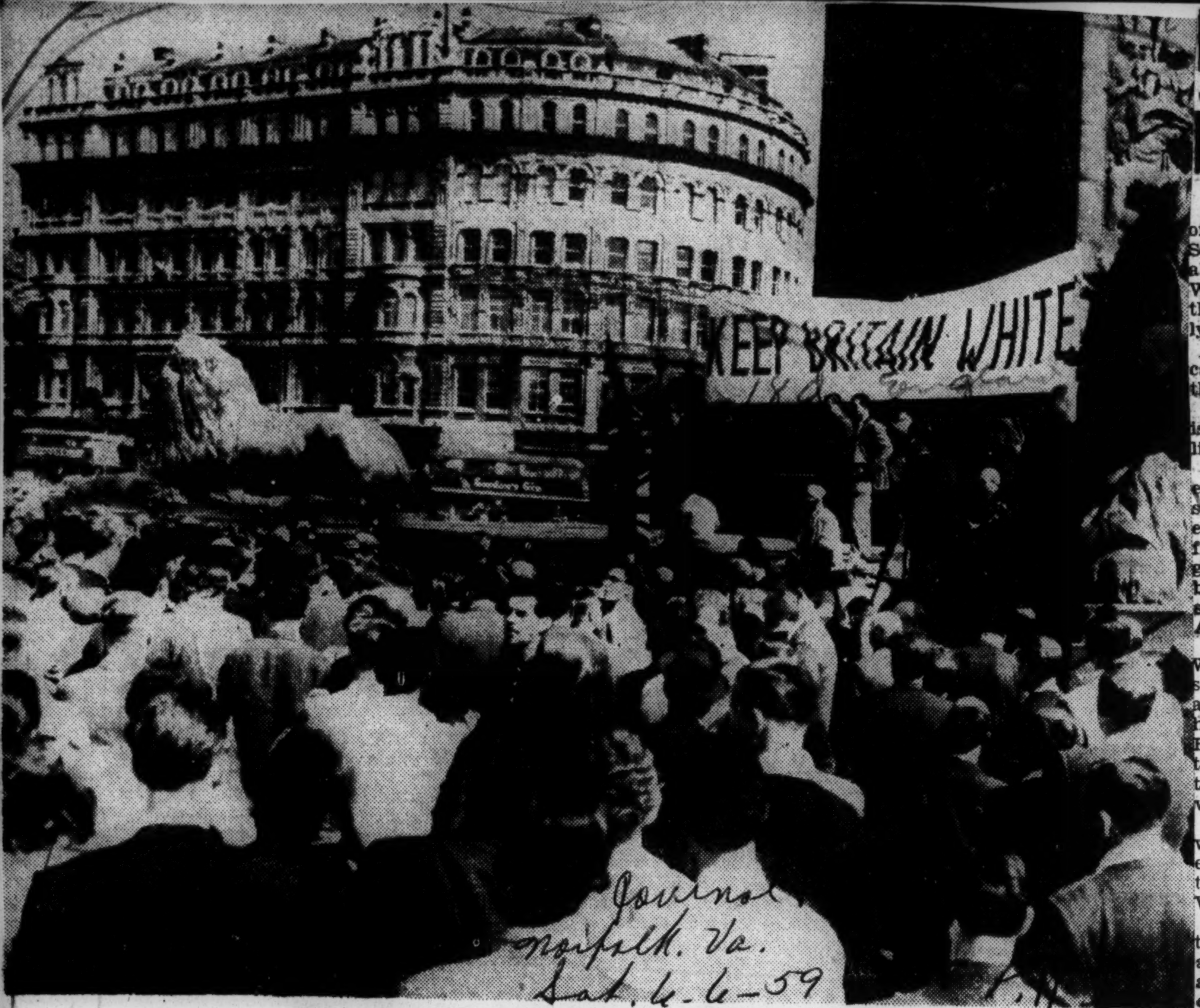
- **"In the heart of Notting Hill," the young leader of one of the large protective associations said he had prepared a series of complaints against a landlord who was charging exorbitant rents for appalling rooms and flats.**

Sat 5-23-59

P. 10

- **"Several times the landlord tried to bribe me to call off the actions," he said. After the last time, "I was beaten up by hoodlums." The young man said he then was taken to the police station and told to keep off the streets and stop agitating.**

He also reported being struck by two policemen who angrily pushed his head into a toilet bowl and said, "That's where all n——rs belong."



Journal
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 6-6-59

18d England

Race Hatred Fanned At Meeting In London

A crowd is shown in London's Trafalger Square for a meeting organized by the White Defense League and the National Labor Party. A banner carried slogan: "Keep Britain White." Social workers in Notting Hill district where Kelso Cochrane, a West Indian youth, was killed by a mob in a racial clash, protested to police against permitting the meeting to be held. The gathering included some colored persons.

No Serious Incidents In London Race Rally

Daily World Atlanta Ga.
F.N. 5-29-59

LONDON — (NNPA) — Dozens of police on duty in Trafalger Square Sunday, when the National Labor movement and the White Defense League held a "stop the colored invasion" protests rally, found they had little to do.

The party's policies were broadcast to a mainly hostile crowd but there were no serious incidents

The National Labor movement is a right-wing group. It is not linked with the Labor party.

A few people booed the speakers, but most of the opposition seemed to come from unorganized groups of students. Speakers from both organizations were greeted with chants of "No color bar in Britain." Derisive Fascist salutes were given.

ATTACKS JEWS

Colin Jordan, founder of the White Defense League, which has set up an office in Notting Hill, attacked the Jews as bitter as he did colored people. Andrew Fountaine, president of the National Labor movement, lumped the Americans with those he would keep out of Britain.

The loudest opposition came when speakers referred to recent events in North Kensington, particularly the murder there of a West Indian, Kelso Cochrane.

After the rally a letter from the National Labor movement and the White Defense League, addressed to Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, was left at No. 10 Downing Street. It urged the Government to stop further colored immigration to Britain.

Extra Police Guard Against Race Violence

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sun. 5-24-59

LONDON (UPI) — Extra policemen were rushed to the tense Notting Hill District Saturday because of fears that racial violence might break out over the weekend.

P.1

Scotland Yard transferred 30 uniformed men into the area where West Indian Negro Kelso Cochrane was killed by a gang of white youths a week ago.

The woman who saw the slaying from her window and reported it to police was given police protection. The woman, Mrs. Joy Okine, said she was the victim of a "whispering campaign" because she went to the police.

A special police detail and extra detectives were also assigned to duty in Trafalgar Square to watch a meeting Sunday called to urge Britain to "stop the colored invasion."

LABOR PARTY CHARGE

The White Defense League and the National Labor Party (no relation to the Labor Party in Parliament) Friday night plastered the Notting Hill area with pamphlets that said the nation was being "mongrelized" by the immigration of colored people.

To add to the tension in the area, many colored people demanded formation of "vigilante" committees to protect blacks from the whites who live side by side wth them.

But officials of African organizations and the West Indian commissioner's office Friday night came out against formation of such committees on grounds they would "only lead to further trouble."

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Race Tension High in London

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa
Sat. 5-30-59
18d

LONDON, England — With tension at a high peak following the murder of a West Indian by British racists in the Notting Hill section of this giant metropolis, Scotland Yard has ordered an increase in the number of bobbies patroling the area.

Alarmed by the situation, groups of West African, West Indian and British citizens have formed a "defense committee."

Despite the "peace" which has prevailed since last year's race riots, many Negroes have suffered damage to their homes by racist vandals.

Detectives have been intensifying their search for the slayers of Benjamin Kelso Cochran, 33, formerly of Antigua, B.W.I.

In addition, high officials have expressed concern over the danger of new outbreaks occuring as hot weather approaches.

One of the main agitating groups has been that of the British Fascist, Sir Oswald Moseley, who has been sending pamphlets into the area urging people to support his "keep Britain white" program.

Colored Britons Set Up 'Defense

Advertiser
Montgomery
Ala.
Fri. 5-22-59

LONDON (AP) — Colored Britons announced Thursday the formation of a special "defense committee" to protect them against race violence.

The committee was set up at an emergency meeting by representatives of 40 West Indian, West African and British race organizations.

It followed the Sunday outbreak of violence in London's Notting Hill area, where a West Indian was knifed to death by white youths.

Wlao Bashorun, chairman of the Committee of African Organizations in Britain, said, "this defense committee will report to a central committee in connection with any incidents that occur."

"Reports will also be made to the police," he said, "and a record will be kept of the police reaction and attitude."

18d 1959

ENGLAND

London police seek islander's killers

Afro American P. 5

Baltimore

Sat. 5-30-59

LONDON (NNPA)—Police in North Kensington were looking for a gang of youths Sunday night after the murder of a colored carpenter, Kelso Benjamin Cochrane, 32, from Antigua in the British West Indies.

Cochrane was stabbed in the chest in the early hours Sunday. Extra detectives were sent to the area to look for the youths. Police believed they lived there. Some of the detectives spent the day visiting cafes and meeting places of youths.

More than 50 extra, uniformed policemen were also assigned to the area Sunday night as a precaution against possible recrimination.

* * *

ONLY A few persons witnessed the attack. They were reluctant to discuss it, probably because of the trouble between white and colored persons in the Notting Hill area. Police, from the statements of witnesses, formed the impression that the attack was vindictive.

According to the statements, the attack was made simply because Cochrane was colored. He had been to a hospital for treatment of an injured thumb and was on his way to his room. Five or six white youths came up behind him. They called to him and then attacked him.

During the fight one tried unsuccessfully to break an iron railing and use it as a weapon. The gang fled after the attack, leaving Cochrane on the pavement.

He got up and started to walk away. Two other colored men helped him to a taxi and took him to a hospital where he died shortly after admission from a stab wound made with a long, thin knife blade.

Cochrane, who earned $42 a week as a carpenter, was described by neighbors as a pleasant and respectable man. He was due to become married next month to Miss Olivia Ellington, 31, of Jamaica, a trainee nurse.

White Britons File Protest Over Indian

Advertiser p. 4

Montgomery, Ala.

Fri. 6-19-59

LEAMINGTON, England (AP)—A group of settlers from India Thursday night protested a move by white residents to prevent an Indian becoming their neighbor.

The row broke over the head of factory worker Charan Singh, 28, who arranged to buy a house in a quiet suburb of this health resort. He plans to move in when his wife and two children arrive from India soon.

About 20 white citizens in the suburb signed a petition complaining about the grant of a mortgage loan to Singh by the local municipal council.

The citizens said their own houses would drop in value if a colored man moved into the district.

"None of us knows the Indian, but I was not ashamed to sign," said a housewife, Mrs. I. Allsop. "We think colored peoples should stay in their own community in the south of the town."

The Leamington Indian Workers' Assn. called a meeting of its 250 members for Saturday to discuss counter action.

"Mr. Singh is perfectly respectable. He is being condemned merely because of his color," said association president Teja Sahota.

End discrimination in England, sav colonials

~~Baltimore, Md.~~

Sat 6-20-59

Afro-American

P. 9

LONDON (NNPA)—Legislation to ban racial discrimination in public places, dance halls and restaurants was urged on R. A. Butler, British Home Secretary by a delegation of Members of Parliament at the House of Commons last week.

The delegation suggested that a particular junior minister should be named who would be specifically interested in immigrant problems, particularly of colored peoples. It represented the British-Caribbean Association.

The visit was arranged because of public concern over events in Notting Hill. Mr. Butler also was urged to broadcast and televise on the lines of a recent statement he made in the House of Commons when he condemned racial discrimination.

* * *

ALTHOUGH THE Home Secretary expressed general sympathy with th objectives and the delegation, he did not commit himself on any of the points raised. He stressed that his main anxiety was to see that the present "uneasy" situation did not get worse.

He also promised that he would carefully examine any Bill which members of Parliament would like to prepare for introduction as a private member's bill. It is likely that this offer will be accepted and one of the purposes of such a bill would presumably be to deal with incitement to racial hatred.

* * *

THE MEETING lasted nearly an hour. Among suggestions made were:

1. The present reinforcements of police in the area should be maintained until autumn at least.
2. Where possible, police trained in social problems should be used and contacts strengthened between the police and welfare organizations.
3. There should be quiet approaches to provincial towns to see if the congregations of colored immigrants in the London area could be broken up by offers of housing accommodation.
4. More social facilities should be provided to keep people off the street corners.
5. School curricula should deal with the subject of color prejudice.
6. Government aid for young people to visit the West Indies should be considered.

Guard London Racial Area

Sun. 5-24-59

Journal & Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

P. 17-A

LONDON, May 23 (UPI)—Scotland Yard reinforced regular police patrols in the Notting Hill district Saturday to prevent an outbreak of racial violence.

Tension in the area has been running high since the murder of Kelso Cochrane, a West Indian Negro, by a gang of white youths.

Law enforcement officials officially denied that the murder was a "racial crime." But they transferred 30 extra uniformed men to Notting Hill to guard against a repetition of last year's race riots.

* * *

SPECIAL UNITS also were assigned to a rally being held in Trafalgar Square Sunday to urge a halt to the "colored invasion" of Britain. The organizations sponsoring the meeting were the National Labor Party (not connected with the political Labor Party) and the White Defense League.

The organizations circulated pamphlets in sections around Notting Hill protesting that the nation "is being mongrelized" by the immigration of colored people.

As a countermove, many colored residents urged the setting up of "vigilante" committees for their protection.

* * *

AFRICAN organizations and West Indian officials, however, came out against the idea.

"We have urged them that this can only lead to further trouble," said an official of the West Indian commissioner's office.

A witness to the Cochrane murder was given police protection. Mrs. Joy Okine, who saw the crime from her window, had become the object of a "whispering campaign" for going to the police with her story.

Police Patrol London; Racial Tension Mounts

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 6-6-59

P. 9

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Scotland Yard transferred 30 uniformed men into the area where West Indian Negro Kelso Cochrane was killed by a gang of white youths a week ago.

The woman who saw the slaying from her window and reported it to police was given police protection. The woman, Mrs. Joy Okine, said she was the victim of a "whispering campaign" because she went to the police.

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But officials of African organizations and the West Indian Commissioner's Office Friday night came out against formation of such committees on grounds they would "only lead to further trouble."

Tension in the Notting Hill section has run high all week, although police said Cochrane's murder was "not a racial crime" but the result of a robbery attempt.

The area was the scene last year of riots that rudely awakened Britons to the fact they have a race problem.

'Jim Crow' Jibe Leads To Killing Of London Negro

~~Advertiser~~

Journal P. 8

Montgomery, Ala.

Mon. 5-18-59

LONDON (AP)—Special police guards patrolled Notting Hill, London's little Harlem, today to stave off a renewal of race rioting.

Tension rose in the slum area after the murder Saturday night of a Negro by a gang of white teen-agers after they taunted him with "Jim Crow" jibes.

WEDDING IN JUNE

The murdered man was tall, bespectacled Kelso Cochrane, 32, a carpenter who was saving for a June wedding. He was walking home alone when the attack occurred.

Joy Okine, 21-year-old white, wife of a Negro from Ghana, was the only witness as she sat sewing in the window of her apart-

P. 8-D

ment.

TELLS OF FIGHT

"Five or six white boys between 15 and 18 years old came up behind the colored man," she said. "There was a fight. I saw him fall and try to drag himself across the street.

"I didn't look after that. I mind my own business around here."

Cochrane was stabbed in the chest. The gang escaped.

Sunday night, police anti-riot squads were out in force all over Notting Hill—the scene of last August's bloody race riots in which mobs of up to 2,000 took part.

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 6-27-59

P. 3

Cleared of Assault in Record Time

British Jury Frees Cotay

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR

LONDON, England—A jury of ten men and one woman took 27 minutes to return a verdict of not guilty on six-foot-two Alexander Cotay, Commissioner for Sierra Leone and Gambia.

He was chaired down the steps of Old Bailey by a wildly excited group of friends.

- **He had just been cleared of indecently assaulting his secretary — fair-haired Mrs. Joan Mary Slattery, 35-year-old mother of two children whose marriage has been dissolved. Justice Barry ordered that Mr. Cotay should be discharged, and this was greeted by a burst of clapping from the packed gallery.**

As dozens of his fellow-countrymen gathered around shouting their congratulations and patting him on the back, Mr. Cotay waved and said: "I thank British justice. Today I am a very happy man." Mr. Cotay, who is married and has three children said:

- **"I am not angry with Mrs. Slattery or the police. I only have sympathy for her. I think the jury struck a blow for the Commonwealth. There was not a shred of prejudice against me because of my color."**

During the two-day trial, Mrs. Slattery alleged that she was molested on March 4, the day after she became Cotay's secretary, while she was working late.

■

SHE SAID she did not scream because she was a pacifist. Cotay interfered with her clothing and indecently assaulted her despite her protests.

In the witness box, Cotay, who is 45, agreed he might have been indiscreet but said what happened was with her consent and at her invitation. At 4 P.M., he said, he spoke to Mrs. Slattery about a correction to a speech she was typing for him.

- **She said he had been very nice to her. Cotay went on: "She came and stood by me, put her arms around me, kissed me, and said, 'Commissioner, you are a good boss.'**

"In turn, I embraced her and said, 'Don't worry, everything will be all right.' Mrs. Slattery had been distressed about her domestic troubles. She was warm and affectionate and I returned her kisses. We were close together. The whole thing was over in three or four minutes. We heard someone coming up in the lift and I returned to my office."

WHEN POLICE told him an allegation had been made against him, he was extremely surprised. It was a great shock, in view of the friendly way they had parted the previous evening.

Alexander Cotay was appointed to the post in London last August. It is one of the most important diplomatic positions of his country.

■

He receives a salary of 4,500 pounds a year. He is driven in a Rolls-Royce, and it cost his Government 30,000 pounds to set up its office in London.

P. 9

Courier

Sat. 7-18-59

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Say Ruler Nixes Artist

Did Queen 'Liz' Chastise Sister Over Negro Kiss?

LONDON—It seems that Princess Margaret kissed a Negro artist, denied that there was any romance, but nonetheless, was reprimanded by her old sister, Queen Elizabeth, and forbidden to see the Negro again.

All this led to speculation and queries like:

- **"Is a Negro artist one of Princess Margaret's secret loves?"**

A top British official in New York City denied that the Princess had been ordered by the Queen to stop seeing the Negro. Also, he denied that the artist was banned from attending more parties at Margaret's home in Clarence House.

■

JOHN DUNCAN, acting director-general of the British Information Services at 45 Rockefeller Center, said he didn't believe the Queen would reprimand her sister for kissing a Negro, or ban him from royal parties because he is a Negro.

But, an article in a New York newspaper, written by London Correspondent Nigel Berkeley, stated:

- **"Princess Margaret has been warned by Queen Elizabeth that the Negro artist Meg thinks so much of, cannot be invited to any more of her parties. The Queen was livid over the talk around Buckingham Palace concerning Meg and the artist.**
- **"She called Meg to her quarters and lashed into her. She went through all this for the good of your country and for yourself routines.**
- **"The Queen went on to tell Margaret that she had been seen kissing the man during a party at Clarence House. Meg admitted this was true, but still denied any romance. She objected to being told she couldn't invite the man back again, and said she would pose for him for a portrait.**

"But the Queen put a ban on the man, and he has not been allowed into any royal homes since."

Duncan said, "People keep writing these things. You're bound to find them in some of these gossipy strips. I don't think the Queen would do such a thing. We do not ban people in our country because of their race."

18d 1959 ENGLAND

Killer Executed As Mob Howls

Jackson Daily News Jackson, Miss.

Thurs. 11-5-59.

Cop-Slayer Hanged In Dramatic Case

P. 6

LONDON (UPI) — Cop-killer Guenther (Fritz) Podola was hanged today while prisoners in Wandsworth Prison cried "murder" and students in the street outside chanted "thou shalt not kill."

Podola, 30, a one-time member of the Hitler youth movement, died on the gallows for a murder he said he could not remember — the shooting of Scotland Yard Detective Sergeant Raymond Purdy, 42.

But in his last hours the sallow-faced Podola, a part - time photographer and part-time thief, remembered the widow and bequeathed her his all—the $22.85 he had in his pockets when he was arrested. He broke off a chess game with his guards to scribble the will.

18d

England

No reporters or other outsiders were permitted to witness the hanging. A brief announcement by the Home Office issued at 11:05 a.m. said simply:

"The sentence of death for capital murder passed on Guenther Fritz Podola at the Central Criminal Court on 24th September, 1959, was executed at 9:45 am. today at Wandsworth Prison."

Podola died for slaying Purdy while resisting arrest on suspicion of blackmail. It was the first hanging in England since May 9 when Ronald Marwood was executed for murdering another policeman, Raymond Summer.

At the moment of the hanging, elderly Agnes Whitfield, dressed in black, walked across the road to the prison and placed a bunch of violets at the prison gates after kneeling there in prayer.

Members of two religious sects paraded with signs. One of them said: "Thus saith the Lord your sin will find you out."

PRISONERS DEMONSTRATE

Young prisoners in Wandsworth Prison demonstrated throughout the night, banging their cell doors and chanting "leave Podola alone" or "Podola...Podola... Podola..."

News of the demonstration came from George Phillips, 30-year-old Londoner who was released at 8:30 a.m. after serving a four-year sentence.

"It was murder in there last night," he said. "Most blocks were quiet but C-block was bedlam." C-block is where young offenders are kept.

Police took extreme precautions to avoid another outbreak such as the one that followed the last execution.

Podola died in the middle of a major controversy over capital punishment which has been outlawed in Britain except for certain crimes. Cop killing is one of those.

Even the choice of executioner touched off a public furore. He was Harry B. Allen, a pub keeper who said he had known Purdy well and "met him on several occasions in London socially."

"I liked him very much," Allen said of the dead policeman. "He was too nice to die the way he did."

LABORITES BEATEN ON RACE QUESTION

The New York Times

British Commons Rejects Effort to Censure Regime on U. N. Apartheid Vote

New York

Special to The New York Times.

By WALTER H. WAGGONER

LONDON, Dec. 7—The Government easily beat down tonight on attempt by the Labor party to censure British policy in the United Nations toward the South African policy of apartheld, of racial segregation.

Dec. 8 59

p. 31

An Opposition motion condemning racial intolerance and discrimination and calling upon the Government "to act on all occasions, particularly at the United Nations, in a manner wholly consistent with this declaration," was defeated by a vote of 341 tto 239.

Instead, the government's substitute motion, which approved its efforts "to promote racial tolerance and nondiscrimination" by all possible means, was adopted, 337 to 249.

The vote concluded an evening's debate that started calmly with an examination of both the moral and legal aspects of British policy. It ended in an uproar with James Callaghan, who speaks for the Labor party on colonial issues, shouting at the top of his voice to the Conservative leaders:

"Are you against apartheid or for it? Are the Government in favor of apartheid or opposed to it? Or are they too ashamed and too cowardly to express themselves?"

British U. N. Vote Protested

Two developments provoked the Opposition's attempted censure of the Government policy. One was Britain's vote in the United Nations General Assembly last month against a resolution viewing with concern the practice of apartheid in South Africa.

18d

England

Britain, holding that the matter was one within the domestic jurisdiction of South Africa, was joined in her opposing vote only by France and Portugal. Sixty-three nations voted for the resolution.

The other development was the recent announcement that Mr. Macmillan would soon be visiting Africa and that South Africa was on his itinerary.

Mr. Callaghan, opening the debate, asserted that the policy fo racial discrimination was dividing the British Commonwealth more than any other subject under discussion in the world today—more, he said, than even the "cold war."

"I am told it is embarrassing to raise this motion because the Prime Minister is shortly to visit South Africa," he declared. "But it is no use pushing this under the rug. He must clear where he stands when he goes there."

David Ormsby-Gore, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, said the Government welcomed "the opportunity to make our position clear." He contended that the British attitude toward United Nations resolutions about South African apartheid had always been the same.

"These resolutions are outside the competence of the General Assembly and our attitude is based entirely on this consideration,"' he declared.

18d 1959

ENGLAND

Smiles for the Innocent—Alexander Cotay is hoisted into the air by his countrymen after a jury in London found him not guilty of having indecently assaulted his secretary. Mr. Cotay makes £4,500 per year ($12,780) as commissioner for Sierra Leone and Gambia in London.

18d

Continued Violence Reported in London

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. Aug. 29-59

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR

LONDON — Turmoil continues in the notorious Notting Hill Gate district of London with the reports that an American, Alonzo Briggs, had been critically beaten with an iron bar and slashed with knives by whites, following closely on the murder of a West Indian, Kelso Cochran.

Extra police were switched to the area following the attack on the American Negro, a 59-year-old crippled hotdog selled, known in the colored section as "Old Man Briggs." Briggs is critically ill in St. Charles Hospital suffering from a fractured skull and jaw, and cuts and bruises. He was set upon by a gang of four white youths as he was pushing his tricycle home along Ledbury Rd.

He was within 250 yards of the four-story house in Powls Terrace, where he rents a room, when the gang surrounded him. At the scene of the attack, an iron bar and a knife were found. They were taken to Scotland Yard for fingerprint tests. Police dogs were on call to help in the search.

The West Indian, Cochrane, was stabbed to death by a gang of white youths in nearby Westbourne Park a few months ago in a similar attack. Briggs was seen by television viewers recently in a film about the problems of colored peoples. He was threatened with a beating outside of a London magistrate's court several weeks ago when he appeared as a witness in an assault case.

Queen Adds Ghana's Premier to Her Privy Council

18d

Times New York Thurs. 8-13- P. 3

Associated Press Radiophoto

Queen Elizabeth II, accompanied by Princess Anne, her daughter, receives Dr. Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, at Balmoral. Dr. Nkrumah became a member of the Privy Council.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 12—Queen Elizabeth II added another member today to her Privy Council—Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of the young African state of Ghana.

Dr. Nkrumah's admission to the circle of royal advisers came during his visit with the Queen at Balmoral Castle, Scotland. Viscount Hailsham, the Lord President of the Council, and John Maclay, Lord Provost of Scotland, were present when the Queen announced her decision.

Dr. Nkrumah, who was imprisoned for sedition by the British nine years ago, becomes one of about 300 Privy Councilors. [A Reuter dispatch said he was the first African statesman to receive the distinction.]

Many of the Privy Councilors are from Commonwealth and colonial countries and are chosen from persons of high standing in politics or the learned professions.

Dr. Nkrumah, who will be 50 years old next month, left the Gold Coast, as Ghana was called when it was a colony, at the age of 26 to visit England and the United States. Even then he showed a talent for oratory at the teachers' training college he attended.

In the United States he attended Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1939 with a Bachelor of Arts degree. Years later he studied at London University.

Dr. Nkrumah returned to his homeland in 1948 after an absence of eleven years and plunged into the turmoil of nationalist politics.

The Ghanaian Prime Minister was received officially by the Queen last night. He came to Britain Monday to discuss new arrangements for a royal tour of Ghana. Plans for Elizabeth's tour in November were canceled when it became known that she was expecting a third child.

Dr. Nkrumah later issued a statement through the Ghana High Commissioner's office saying that the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh hoped to visit Ghana in 1961.

London toughs beat cripple on street

News

18d

LONDON, Aug. 15 — (AP) — Four white youths armed with knives and an iron bar today beat up a colored cripple selling hot dogs in London's racially tense Notting Hill district.

Scotland Yard immediately dispatched police reinforcements to the area, where savage race rioting erupted last Summer.

The attack on 59-year-old Alonzo Briggs took place near the street corner where another West Indian, Kelso Cochrane, was stabbed to death by a white gang earlier this year. Cochrane's killers never were found.

Briggs was surrounded and beaten to the ground within a few yards of the decaying, four-story house where he rents a room. He suffered a fractured skull, fractured jaw, cuts and bruises.

18d 1959

'Pressure' Negro GIs In England

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

(By Courier News Service)

Oct 8-15-59

LONDON, England—Racial tensions between white Britishers and West Indians which sparked the Nottinghill riots earlier this year have extended to relations between white and Negro servicemen at the nearby U. S. Air Force base of Burdcrop Park, according to information coming to The Courier from relatives of Negro enlisted men in the area.

A Courier Exclusive

According to statements, complaints of discrimination have arisen concerning housing, intermarriage, clubs, the commissary, the PX, the orderly room, the admission of guests of Negroes to the base and in the taking away of drivers' licenses so that Negroes are forced to sell their cars.

P. 13

Although many of the tensions had risen prior to the riots, Negro airmen were insulted during the riots when they were herded together and told to keep out of the Nottinghill area.

White airmen were not so instructed, making it appear that the Negro airmen were the only ones who would be emotionally drawn into such riots and that whites would not be.

■

OTHER INCIDENTS of bias were:

1—An air-policeman and two noncommissioned officers beat a U. S. Negro airman to the floor at one place because of the intense prejudice against Negroes and any interracial socializing.

2—The AFB commander, although fairly new and not responsible for tensions before his time, refused to see a delegation of wives who protested biased conditions.

3—An English bandleader, censured for allowing a Negro woman to play piano accompaniment to a bass player and his band has not been hired since.

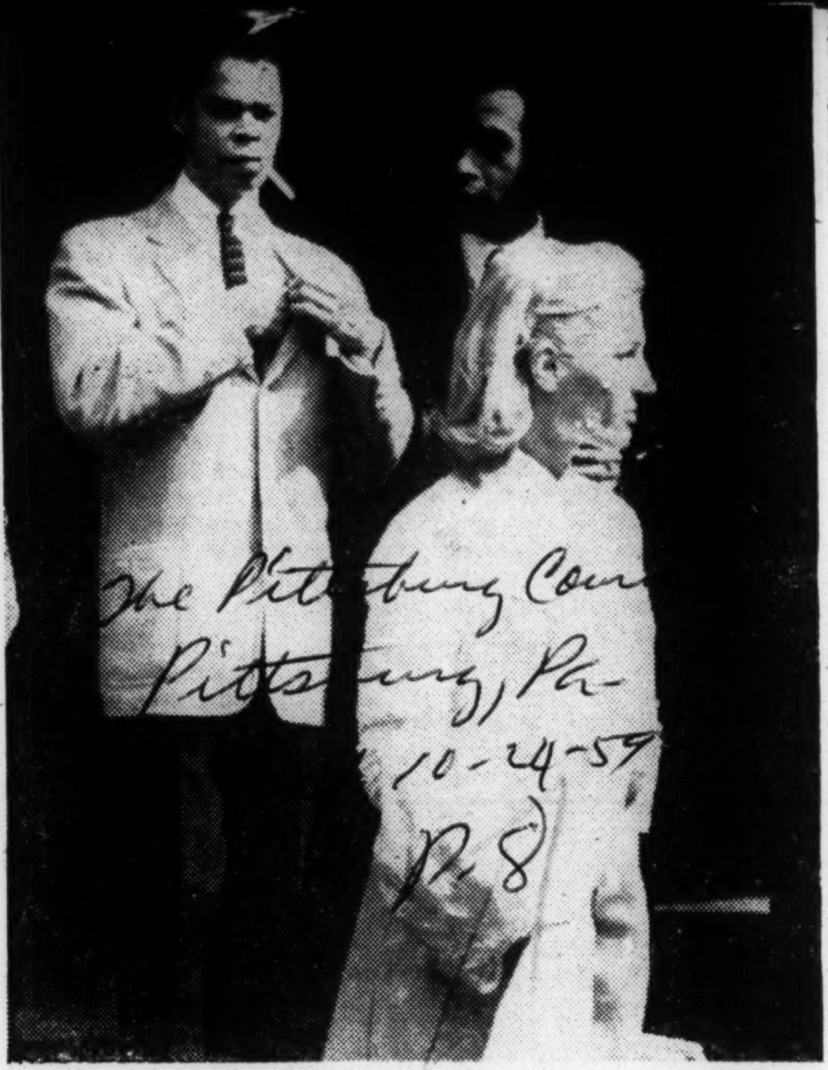
4—Two Negroes who were interracially married were paraded before an alleged white prostitute for possible identification on statutory rape charges but she could not identify them although the men's wives were considerably embarrassed by their husbands' having been picked for the standup.

5—Pictures of Negro servicemen who protested this incident, although not involved in the standup, were circulated on trumped up, ridiculous black marketeering charges and the men taken from their homes in full view of English neighbors and then were told to keep the whole affair secret when charges could not be proved.

6—In clubs, the commissary and PX, all of the employees in key, power or even menial positions are white who foster or condone differential treatment of Negroes.

■

AS A RESULT of the situation, relatives of the airmen have appealed to American newspapers, the NAACP, James Evans in the Department of Defense, and Congressman Diggs, Dawson and Powell.



The Pittsburg Courier
Pittsburg, Pa.
10-24-59
P-8

Leaving Courthouse—Actor Scott Cunningham, left, star of the American play, "Raisin in the Sun," now playing London, is shown leaving the courthouse in that city recently. He was arrested for allegedly attacking a British policeman who wanted to know why the white woman preceding Cunningham, in the picture, was drinking milk in Trafalgar Square at 4:30 A. M.—European Photo.

British Arrest U. S. Actor Over Woman

The Pittsburg, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Oct 10-24-59
P. 8

LONDON, England—Scott Cunningham, acting here in the American play, "Raisin in the Sun," has "whipped up a mess of porridge" for British police, apparently because he escorted a milky-white-skinned British woman in Trafalgar Square while she drank a pint of milk in the moonlight.

Cunningham, one of the stars of the play, "Raisin in the Sun," almost went berserk, according police, when a policeman asked his woman friend what she doing at 4:30 A. M. drinking a pint bottle of milk in Trafalgar Square.

Whether the policeman asked the actor's white companion another question was not reported, but the name of the white woman was not released for publication.

■

WHAT RILED Cunningham, the unbiased (?) London police say, was that three police officers had previously asked her the same question, and when it got too much for Cunningham, as the police tell it, Cunningham attacked one of them (?).

Following the incident, Cunningham and the woman were taken into police custody, and police asked still more questions about where they got the milk.

Police said they believed the pint bottle of milk was stolen.

Cunningham pleaded not guilty and was released on bail until a later hearing. He is accused of obstructing and assaulting a policeman.

18d 1959

ENGLAND

Negro Claims Race Keeps Him From Job

Defender

P. 16

Louisville, Ky.

Thur

1-15-59

Leeds, England (ANP) — A 25-year-old Negro who claims he is good enough to be a British soldier, but not a policeman, said last week his application for a job on this city's police force has been delayed and perhaps rejected because of his race.

He is Richard B. Clarke, a native of Trinidad, British West Indies, who is married to a white woman and is living with her and their three children.

He said he filed an application with the Leeds police department a month ago but so far no action has been taken to hire him. He also said he was given a test by a police inspector who told him afterwards he presented a problem as a colored man.

Clarke has been drafted and is awaiting orders to report for army duty unless he is called by the police department. Irritated by the delay, he declared:

"It seems I am good enough to be a soldier, but not a policeman."

However, a spokesman for Police Chief Alex Patterson, who was out of town on business, denied Clark's charge. He said race has nothing to do with it and that a month's delay is not unusual.

Londoners Warned of Impending Racial Trouble

Job Problem May Spur More Riots

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR

Courier

Sat 2-7-59

P. 8

Pittsburgh

Pa.

LONDON—When the Convocation of Canterbury met at Lambeth Palace recently, it was given a solemn warning that racial trouble is likely to break out again in Britain if unemployment becomes serious.

A motion urging the Government to act in time with a constructive policy was passed unanimously. Canon William Chadwick who made the motion, said:

"Unemployment falls heavily on the unskilled laborer, and the great majority of immigrants are unskilled. If the unemployment situation were to worsen here, it would have an immediate effect."

■

IN 1955, he said, the colored laborer could expect to find a job within two or three days of arrival in Britain. Today, it might take him six weeks or more. He added: "It is significant that in one of the areas where trouble broke out, the male unemployment rate has trebled in the last two years."

Canon Chadwick agreed the T. U. C. had said emphatically that there should be no discrimination in giving jobs. "But when it comes down to branch level, T. U. C.'s liberal policy is not always followed," he said.

Among employers, too, there was "some divergence" of view about the value of immigrants.

■

"SOME FIND them satisfactory. Others quite genuinely find them slow in their work and slow in acquiring the aptitudes which may be necessary. That situation brings with it the possibility of a great deal of tension. We have got to see things from the standpoint of the immigrant who comes over here and feels an intense loneliness."

■

HE ADDED: "We ought to say quite firmly that the procuring of prostitutes is something that has been a curse long before there was any questtion of this immigration."

Canon Chadwick said that the attitude of the Church "ought to be on the conscience of every parish priest."

The Rt. Rev. Nathaniel Davis, assistant Bishop of Coventry, said one of the worst shocks for the immigrant was finding that Britain was not God-fearing and that the vast mass of the population did not go to church.

Canon Arthur Shepherd said, "The real difficulty is that there are a large number of people who are least employable in their own country who come here. I don't think we want to speak as if the entire moral blame was on the side of people in this country."

Race Clash Rips Market In London

Times-Union

Jacksonville

Fla.

Sat

2-28-59

P. 7

LONDON, Feb. 27 (UPI)—Five hundred white and Negro Londoners battled each other for 40 minutes in a local market today before eight wagon loads of policemen stopped the struggle.

The police, who were booed for breaking up the fights at Brixton Market, questioned a number of people but made no arrests.

Eight persons received cuts but refused hospital treatment.

Trouble began when a West Indian woman squeezed a tomato to see if it was over-ripe.

The white woman stall owner asked her to stop handling the food.

A struggle broke out and both women traded blows to the face. The West Indian ran away when other stall owners came to the white woman's aid, but she returned in a few minutes with her husband and other West Indians.

The battle then spread to the heart of the market.

Robert Dimmock, a market inspector who watched the fray, said, "The road seemed to be a mass of struggling people. It was chaos."

London Innkeeper Promises To Serve Minorities After Protest

Birmingham

World

Birmingham, Ala.

Sat.

2-28-59

P. 1

LONDON (NNPA)—An innkeeper who refused to serve colored people whom he did not know had the renewal of his license opposed by five Jamaicans Monday, but the license was renewed after he agreed to drop the color bar.

The case involved the Milkwook Tavern, of which H. B. L. Rawlinson is the licensee. When it was called, James Burge, his lawyer, said it would save the court a great deal of time if it could be settled amicably. Bernard Marder, lawyer for the Jamaicans, agreed that this would be a happy solution, and a discussion took place between the parties.

Later, Mr. Burge said Mr. Marder would withdraw the objection to renewal of the license, subject to an explanatory statement. Mr. Burge said Mr. Rawlinson had no prejudice against any man because of his race or color. He said Rawlinson had employed colored persons and colored patrons had been regularly served at his South London tavern until 1955, when an unruly element appeared. Mr. Burge went on:

SAYS POLICE CALLED

"They came in groups or four or six, very often with women of a very undesirable type. The police were sent for on a number of occasions.

"On one occasion, Mr. Rawlinson was threatened with an ashtray, and once, somebody inflamed by drink, actually drew a knife in the presence of his wife"

After this incident, Mr. Burge said, Mr. Rawlinson decided not to serve colored persons whom he did not know, but Mr. Rawlinson would make no distinction in the future if his license were renewed

Mr. Mardern said that on the assurance that Rawlinson would not bar anybody because of his color the objection would be withdrawn.

Whites, Negroes Battle In London

500 Join In 40-Minute Brawl In Market

Commercial

Appeal

Memphis

Tenn.

Sat

2-28-59

P. 9

LONDON, Feb. 27.—(UPI)—Five hundred white and Negro Londoners battled each other for 40 minutes in a local market Friday before eigh wagon loads of policemen stopped the struggle.

The police, who were booed for breaking up the fights at Brixton Market, questioned a number of people but made no arrests.

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A struggle broke out and both women traded blows to the face. The West Indian ran away when other stall owners came to the white woman's aid, but she returned in a few minutes with her husband and other West Indians.

The battle then spread to the heart of the market.

Robert Dimmock, a market inspector who watched the fray, said "The road seemed to be a mass of struggling people. It was chaos.

"When the fight first broke out I tried to separate the two struggling women, but it was impossible," he added.

Whites And Negroes Fight In Streets Of South London

News — Courier
Charleston
S C
Sat. 2-28-59
P 7

LONDON (AP)—Street fighting between whites and Negroes broke out at Brixton Market in south London Friday and raged for 40 minutes. Police broke up the fight. It involved about 500 people.

Eyewitnesses said the violence started after a Negro woman squeezed a tomato at a roadside vegetable stand to test its ripeness.

The white woman stall holder protested and told her not to handle the food. A clawing, hair-pulling fight between the two women ensued.

Other stall holders came to the white woman's aid and the Negro woman fled.

Within a few minutes she returned with her husband and some West Indian friends. The fight then spread throughout the market place and down two streets.

Three truckloads of police moved in and broke up the fight. No one was arrested.

Queen Liz To Get Negro Press Aide

Defender
Chicago Ill
Sat 3-7-59
P 1

LONDON — (UPI) — Queen Elizabeth has approved the appointment of Buckingham Palace's first Negro press assistant.

The man, whose name has not yet been announced, will be a native of Ghana and will be attached to the court as a "temporary assistant press secretary" to handle news matters during her Ghana visit next fall.

Esmond Butler, the Queen's permanent assistant press secretary, said "this is not the first time a colored man has been appointed to the Queen's staff but it is the first time he has been made a press secretary."

The man from Ghana will take up his duties soon "to get the feel of the job." He probably will live at Buckingham Palace.

Blood Flows as Rioting Occurs During Rally in London

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa
Sat 4-4-59
P 4

LONDON, England — Amid cries of "Keep Britain white," violent fighting occurred here during a rally at which speakers assailed the policy of Great Britain in Central Africa.

The disturbances occurred in a corridor outside of the main chamber in Central Hall, Westminster. About 25 demonstrators were tossed out during the fighting which left the corridors spattered with blood.

When Kanyama Chiume, a member of the Nyasaland Legislature and the African National Congress, arose to speak a banner which read "hang Chiume for sedition" was unfurled in the hall.

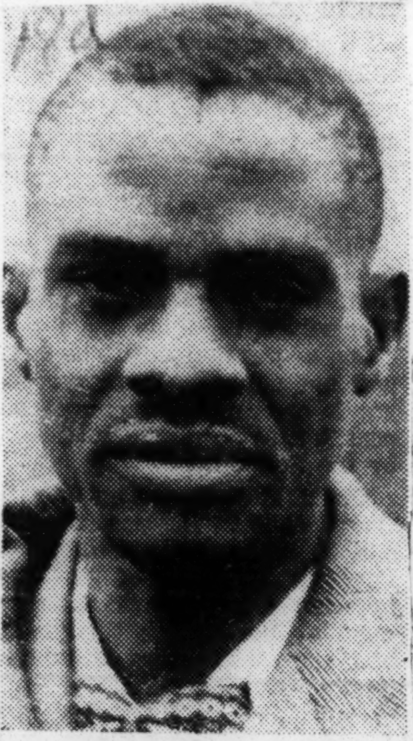
Shouts then arose from hecklers who yelled "keep Britain white" as stewards quickly moved in to seize the banner and chase the hecklers out of the hall.

■

BOTH WHITE and colored stewards moved in on the hecklers. The hecklers were believed to be members of the "White Defense League" and the "National Labor Party." The meeting was under the sponsorship of "The Movement for Colonial Freedom."

M. P. Fenner Brockway arose to introduce Chiume, the rioting began. After the ejection of these hecklers another disturbance began after John Stonehouse arose to speak. A youth stood up and shouted, "The empire loyalists accuse you of sedition."

Later, when Mr. Stonehouse spoke of the "lunatic ringe" of demonstrators at the meeting, two young men shouted, "Traitor to the white race!"



W. KANYANA CHIUME
. . . blood ran in the corridors

Killer is hanged as hundreds stage protest

News
Birmingham Ala
Fri
5-8-59
P 2

LONDON, May 8 —(AP)— Ronald Marwood, 25, cop killer, was hanged today in Pentonville Prison while hundreds of Britons milled about the gates protesting the execution.

The crowd outside stood an all-night vigil, and inside the jail prisoners rioted for half an hour demanding that the hanging be called off.

The execution took place only 200 yards from the home of the cockney convicted of murdering a policeman—one of the few crimes that can get the death penalty under Britain's modified capital punishment law.

IN THE CROWD of about 1000 outside the prison were some carrying placards reading "save Marwood." "Revenge is contrary to justice" and "is Marwood really guilty?"

The crowd included teen-age girls and boys and some mothers carrying babies or pushing baby carriages. Many of the women were sobbing. Many were on their knees playing.

The condemned man's pretty wife Rosalie, 20, read over and again the last letter from her husband.

She had collected almost alone more than 10,000 signatures to a petition seeking clemency. Another plea came from 150 members of parliament — including 25 per cent of the members of the House of Commons — who opposed the death penalty for Marwood. Marwood stabbed 23-year-old Constable Raymond Summers as the policemen was trying to break up a dancehall brawl. A big group of conservative legislators opposed clemency for Marwood, claiming one of the main purposes of the new law was to protect policemen, who are unarmed in Britain.

British Baron urges Queen to favor mixed marriages

Afro-American
Baltimore Md
Sat 1-31-59
P 5

LONDON (ANP)—An English baron last week said the Queen of England should urge her children to marry people of different color.

Lord Altrincham suggested Wednesday that the children of British royalty should be free to marry people of other races. He said the Queen should throw off her closest ties with the United Kingdom and associate more closely with the commonwealth peoples by living among them.

In an address to the Commonwealth Correspondents' Association the baron said in part:

"Most of us whose lives have been confined to one particular part of the Commonwealth must of necessity live only in our own particular part of the world and tend naturally to marry people of the same pigmentation as ourselves. That is natural and right.

But these people, this (royal) family, through the exceptional opportunities which they would have through living on a multi-racial scale and on a world scale would have the opportunity to mix far more freely and to make friendships and possibly to make marriages of a kind which for most of us, are difficult and unlikely. That is, I think an exciting possibility," he said.

Lord Altrincham is editor of a British magazine.

Elizabeth Names Negro Press Aide

Atlanta
Constitution
Atlanta Ga
Fri 2-27-59
P 5

LONDON (UPI)—Queen Elizabeth Thursday approved the appointment of Buckingham Palace's first Negro press assistant. The newsman will be a native of Ghana and will be attached to the court as a "temporary assistant press secretary" to handle news during the Queen's visit to the African state next fall. His name has not been announced.

Frenzied Mob Rushes Prison As Killer Dies

Commercial
Appeal
Memphis
Tenn
Sat.
5-9-59
P 1

LONDON, May 8.—(UPI)—A mob of 1,000 screaming men, women and children tried in vain to storm the gates of Pentonville Prison Friday to prevent a hanging. Ten minutes after the attack, Ronald Marwood, 25, died on the prison gallows.

Appeals to Queen Elizabeth, the action of the mob and a minor riot in the prison itself Thursday night failed to save Marwood, who was condemned for slaying an unarmed London policeman in a street brawl.

Extra police had been thrown around the prison during the night as a precaution against demonstrations by persons opposing capital punishment.

Inmates of the prison destroyed equipment in their cells Thursday and set fire to papers, while chanting "Marwood must not hang." But authorities said there was more antagonism toward authorities than sympathy for the killer in their outburst.

Friday morning, a mob carrying placards massed outside the prison gates on Caledonian Road. The mob's temper rose when police arrested a bearded man who was shouting against the execution.

The crowd surged toward the gate. Shouts of "They're in, they're in," spurred the advance. But police held the gates fast. Mounted policemen charged the mob and sent it scattering.

Frightened demonstrators dropped their "Save Marwood" placards and trampled them in their flight.

Ten minutes after the crowd scattered, the announcement was posted that Marwood had been hanged until dead, according to law.

Clusters of demonstrators met a safe distance from the prison and booed and hissed. An old woman, who said she was a friend of Marwood, placed a bunch of flowers outside the gates.

Marwood's 20-year-old wife, Rosalie, spent the night in prayer at her home not far from the prison.

18d 1959 FRANCE

Resigns as Minister of State

Courier p. 3

Houphouet-Boigny Quits French Post

Pittsburgh Pa.

By HAROLD L. KEITH
(Courier Managing Editor)

Africa's strong influence in world affairs has been strikingly highlighted by the sudden resignation of Felix Houphouet-Boigny as Minister of State for France.

Sat. 5-30-59

M. Houphouet-Boigny, installed as Premier of the Ivory Coast on May 1, announced in Paris that his resignation had been tendered in order to avoid any conflicts with his functions at home.

18d

The real significance of this resignation lies in the fact that the Ivory Coast can now be considered one of the most strategic areas in West Africa. A sprawling land of some 123,200 square miles with nearly three million people, Ivory Coast fronts on the Atlantic Ocean and forms a wedge for French colonialism between Ghana and Guinea.

Other countries on the Ivory Coast borders include Sierra Leone, Liberia and French Sudan. The Ivory Coast is a producer of cotton, coffee, palm nuts, fruits, oil, rubber, cocoa, ground nuts (peanuts) and various lumber. Its capital city is Abidjan.

■

IT MUST be construed that both M. Houphouet-Boigny and the French Government have evidently decided that the premiership of the Ivory Coast is much more important than the French office of Minister of State.

Most certainly, the Ivory Coast Premier leaves with the good graces of Premier Michel Debre who hailed Houphouet-Boigny for his "precious cooperation" with France.

Notwithstanding this fact, it must be kept in mind that perhaps M. Houphouet-Boigny might become interested in the possibility of anschluss with Guinea and Ghana.

This is a geopolitical fact that will come to the fore in future West African history if the Ghana-Guinea union is to have validity and substance.

France May Have A Negro President

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 5-16-59
p. 10

The probability that a Negro may become President of the French Republic, though remote, nevertheless it cannot be dismissed as wishful thinking. The presidential succession in France, is not left to the whims of chance, but is determined by explicit constitutional requirements.

Upon the death of the French Chief of State, the President of the French Senate, being second in line of executive command, automatically becomes President of the Republic. This is one of the old constitutional provisions, dating as far back as the founding of the first Republic, which the framers of the new Constitution did not scrap.

The election of Gaston Monnerville to the presidency of the French Senate, the other day, brings a black man closer to the shadows of the Elysee Palace (French White House) than ever before.

Monnerville is an able lawyer and a brilliant parliamentarian from French Guinea. He is a decorated World War II hero. Since 1947 he has been elected three times to the presidency of the French Senate — a recognition which few Frenchmen have achieved. He is a skillful politician who enjoys the respect and even affection of all the various political factions that make up the all-important French Parliament.

Monnerville's popularity is of such a character that a campaign was launched a few years ago to have him succeed Vincent Auriol as France's President. Monnerville, however, did not throw in his hat in the ring. That took all the zing out of the agitation; the movement died aborning.

Whether he could win enough electoral support to smash his way into history by attaining the presidency of one of the world's great powers, is open to serious doubts. His popularity so far has not been tested in the crucible of a spirited national contest for the post of Chief Executive. It is possible to imagine all sorts of weird yet formidable political alignments that would be formed overnight to defeat Monnerville's candidacy. Ultra conservatives with large colonial holdings, socialists, rightists who would be actuated by fear of the decline of French power both military and monetary in the international scheme of things — would heal their factional strife to dash Monnerville's hope to the ground.

He might get strong backing from the French Communists, but that would be the kiss of death. The Red support would simply weld disparate political factions into a solid opposition front.

Race as such might not be a leaven to inflate popular mistrust. For Frenchmen are accustomed to seeing black Frenchmen in position of responsibility and power. During the first world war the military Governor of Paris was a black man while another Negro held the rank of Rear Admiral in the French navy. The presidency is a different matter. There would be all kinds of misgivings and subtle propaganda to muddy the political streams. Short of a miracle, a Negro could not succeed to the presidency of France via the ballot box.

Only accident of death of sudden resignation would catapult Monnerville into the Elysee Palace. But these two contingencies should not be ruled out. Gen. Charles De Gaulle came to the Presidency as an old man approaching his 65th birthday. Whether he can live out his seven-year term will depend largely upon fate — a factor which is beyond prediction.

However, should death cut his career short, or should the condition of his health force him into retirement, France and French politicians would be obliged to follow their Constitution and install the President of the Senate into the presidency of the Republic. In the words of an outstanding French political and military figure:

"The presence of a man of color in the Elysee Palace would provide the best answer to those who tax France with colonialism and imperialism in her overseas territories."

YOULOU WINS VOTE IN FRENCH CONGO

Times New York

Premier's Party Takes 49 of the 61 Seats in Assembly in Peaceful Election

Tues. 6-16-59

By THOMAS F. BRADY
Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, June 15—Premier Fulbert Youlou's party won at least forty-nine seats out of sixty-one in elections yesterday for the Assembly of the Congo Republic, according to incomplete results reported from Brazzaville.

The voting was heavy and completely peaceful, in contrast to the violence and bloodshed that broke out last February when M. Youlou said he would not schedule elections.

The African Socialist Movement, headed by Jacques Opangault, who has been in prison since the February killings, and an allied group, the Congolese Progressive Party, won ten seats. Two seats were still doubtful. M. Youlou's Democratic Union for the Defense of African Interests received about 64 per cent of the popular vote.

The victory of the Premier, a former Roman Catholic priest who has made himself widely known as Abbé Youlou, means that the Congo Republic's ties with the French Community will be maintained, although this was not at issue in the elections.

Politics Based on Tribal Ties

Congo politics are more tribal than ideological, M. Youlou's main support coming from the Balalis of the Congo basin. Socialist strength is concentrated among the M'Bochis of the northern Congo, whil the Progressives are chiefly the Vilis of the coastal region.

The violence last February in Brazzaville, when more than 100 Africans were killed, grew out of political rivalry between the M'Bochis and the Balalis.

The immediate cause was the refusal by M. Youlou, who had an extremely slim majority in the Assembly, to hold new elections following the former Middle Congo's establishment as an autonomous republic in the new French community. M. Opangault was arrested on charges of inciting to violence.

When peace was restored by the French Army after three days of killing, Premier Youlou, under pressure from the French Administration, agreed to hold elections as soon as the risk of further violence had been removed.

FRENCH RACIST JAILED

Youth Gets 3 Months in Attack on Negroes in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 16 (AP)—A Paris court gave a tongue-lashing and a prison sentence of three months and a day to a student convicted in an assault on four Negro students from Martinique. Dominique Venner was the only one of five accused youths to be convicted.

The prosecutor said at the trial: "This is the first affair of racism to happen in our country and we must hope that it will be the last. Racist methods are not worthy of the liberal traditions of France."

The four students from Martinique were accosted last May when they emerged from a subway station with a white girl.

YOUTHFUL MOBS PLAGUE EUROPE

Picayune

New Orleans, La.

Continent - Wide Parley on Problem Eyed

Sat. 10-17-59

By TONIA SCHILLING

PARIS (WNS)—The surge of youthful violence and lawlessness in the last few months is causing French authorities to consider a continent-wide conference on the problem.

P. 12

Violence has broken out in Germany in recent days and police were forced to use rubber truncheons to break up mobs of youths. England's trouble with "Teddy boys" and other youthful gangs have raged for years, developing into racial conflicts in areas where Negroes have settled. Marauding packs have been reported operating in Russian cities.

Roving bands of youths between 15 and 20, with female companions trailing behind them, have terrorized whole sections of the French Riviera this summer, attacking tourist camps and, in a few instances, battling the police.

In Paris and other large cities, similar youthful violence has erupted. In one recent week, no fewer than 150 youthful offenders were arrested in Paris and the Chief of Police admitted that juvenile delinquency has become "one of my major challenges."

'BLACK SHIRTS'

French newspapers have dubbed juvenile gangs "black shirts," an allusion to the costume many of them affect, rather than to any political leanings.

In Italy, similar bands have led to an estimated 20 per cent increase in youthful offenses since 1957. Italian officials are puzzled because by far the highest rate of the new juvenile problem is in northern Italy, the most prosperous and socially advanced portion of the country.

In poverty-stricken Southern Italy and Sicily juvenile delinquency remains negligible. There is plenty of crime there, but it is committed by adults. The sudden blight of juvenile lawlessness in France has occurred in a country enjoying the greatest and most widely shared economic prosperity in its history.

In Belgium, police reinforcements had to be sent to the Channel coast resorts to protect residents from youthful molesters armed with bicycle chains and switch blades.

CAUSE RIOT

In Sweden several thousand "wild ones" descended on a motorcycle rally, causing a riot in which one person was fatally injured and scores hospitalized. The Dutch government recently banned young Germans from crossing the border after a series of incidents in which holidaying German youths were involved.

Not even staid Switzerland has escaped. The town fathers of Berne, Zurich and some other cities have been compelled to impose curfews.

European authorities believe that rising prosperity and further loosening of traditional family discipline are the root causes of the new trouble. In Italy, for example, paternal authority is still very strong in the south but much less so in the increasingly prosperous north.

Authorities note that, whereas earlier juvenile outbreaks involved youths who had experienced the war in some form, the present crop of delinquents was born during or after the war and have known nothing but the "welfare" societies of the postwar world.

President Eisenhower stands with French President Charles De Gaulle at Le Bourget airport on Ike's arrival in Paris today from London. In right background is U. S. Secretary of State Christian Herter. —Daily News-AP Wirephoto.

Paris Cheers Ike, DeGaulle

Daily News Jackson, Miss.

Wed. 9-2-59 P.1

PARIS (AP) — President Eisenhower made a happy and triumphal entery into Paris today, riding beside his wartime comrade Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Crowds estimated at half a million jammed the center of the city, cheering and shouting as the World War II leaders drove past in an open car, on their way to conferences crucial to the Western Alliance.

It was a greeting reminiscent of the day in 1944 when Eisenhower was cheered as liberator of Paris. Officials and newsmen said the turnout appeared greater than that for Eisenhower's arrival in London.

Eisenhower is the first American president to pay a state visit to France since Woodrow Wilson came after World War I.

And France greeted him with all the pomp and ceremony she could muster—a booming 101-gun salute, blaring bands and a squadron of 64 white-gloved motorcycle escorts flanking the presidential car.

A rainbow of red, white and blue blanketed Le Bourget Airport, where Eisenhower landed after a 55-minute jet flight from London.

WARM EXCHANGE

From the moment of their reunion at the airport, Eisenhower and De Gaulle exchanged warm and animated conversation although both are awkward in the other's language.

They got down to business just after noon at a luncheon conference at De Gaulle's Elysee Palace.

There were 29 guests at the luncheon, among them Secretary of State Christian A. Herter and French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville.

Europe's future could be vitally affected by Eisenhower's meeting with de Gaulle.

The two old soldiers have known each other from the days of World War II, along the rough road to victory and the rocky road of peace. Now new problems beset them.

On his visits to West Germany and Britain, Eisenhower faced no major disagreements or misunderstandings. In Paris, however, the questions at issue are delicate and far-reaching.

They include:

(1) U. S. support for France in the Algerian war; (2) France's part in shaping Western global policy and her role in NATO; (3) France's ambition to become an atomic power; (4) French uneasiness over Eisenhower's meeting with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

Failure to ease these problems could leave France isolated from her allies, a dangerous situation for both France and the Allies.

18d 1959

GERMANY

Discrimination Charged To German Landlords

Washington Post

18d

By David M. Nichol

Chicago Daily News Foreign Service

Washington D.C.

BONN, Germany. — Colored students from Africa and Asia admire Germany's technical progress but say their personal relationships are cool and sometimes unpleasant, according to the respected and influential Handelsblatt of Duesseldorf.

Often, the paper says, they have difficulty finding rooms in university towns, and their contacts with German families and private individuals are limited.

Press 3-24-59

This comes as a surprise to many Germans who believed comfortably that this was one problem they didn't have. They'be been inclined to patronize the Americans about the difficulties of integration in the American schools.

Discrimination on grounds of race or color is forbidden in West Germany's basic law.

Yet Handelsblatt says newspapers have to watch carefully the want ads they accept to keep out such illegal phrases as "colored students need not apply" when rooms are offered for rent.

1.B-2

For business reasons as well as moral ones, the newspaper says, this veiled discrimination should be stopped.

It warns that students who return to their homelands with bitter memories conceivably damage German trade prospects in the future with these countries.

Khrushchev Plans Trip To Germany

18d

18d

Macmillan Ends Tour Of Russia On 'Sour' Note

Montgomery Advertiser

MOSCOW (UPI) — Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev will fly to East Germany, apparently to press ahead for a Berlin showdown, at the conclusion of his chilly summit talks with Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, it was announced Saturday.

Montgomery Ala

(There was immediate speculation in the West that the Soviet Premier would negotiate a separate peace treaty with the East German government, paving the way for the Soviets to turn over control of the West Berlin Allied lifelines to East Germany on May 27.)

Sun.

3-1-59

7A

As Macmillan toured historic Leningrad with Soviet Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan as his unexpected host, the official Tass news agency disclosed that Khrushchev would fly to the East German Leipzig International Fair which opens this weekend and runs to March 10.

DEPARTURE EXPECTED SOON

He was expected to leave soon after Macmillan ends his Russian tour on Tuesday. Tass said the Soviet statesman accepted an invitation from the East German government to visit the fair.

Time was running out for Macmillan and his "reconnaissance" mission which began in an aura of goodwill last Saturday and quickly degenerated into a diplomatic freeze when Khrushchev rejected the Western call for a Big Four foreign ministers' conference on Berlin.

One more formal summit meeting was scheduled on Monday between Khrushchev and Macmillan.

The British Prime Minister continued to appeal for mutual understanding and further East-West negotiations because "hopes for peace are not enough."

Macmillan again warned that governments "must work for peace and avoid actions which lead to dangerous situations."

"Let us pray for peace, hope for peace, and work for peace," he said.

18d 1959

RUSSIA

Pasternak, In New Poem. Sees 'No Way Out

But He Is Angered by Its Disclosure in London Paper

New York

Boris Pasternak, the Russian poet and novelist, has written a "pessimistic" poem since he refused the Nobel Prize last year. But he has expressed bitter regret about its publication in The Daily Mail in London last Wednesday.

New York

The poem, in which the author of the novel "Doctor Zhivago" compares himself to a hunted animal at bay, strongly suggests criticism of the campaign of vilification that surrounded Mr. Pasternak's acceptance and subsequent refusal of the Nobel Prize.

Sat 2-14-59

According to United Press International, Mr. Pasternak was appalled to learn yesterday, during his sixty-ninth birthday party at his home outside Moscow, that the poem had been published in the London newspaper under the title "Nobel Prize."

The news agency reported that Mr. Pasternak had reviled Anthony Brown, a Daily Mail correspondent, for having made public a poem not intended for publication. Mr. Pasternak was quoted as having said the poem was written in a "black, pessimistic mood, which has now passed."

He was reported to have charged that foreigners were trying to cash in on his name abroad with "all sorts of adventures" about which he knew nothing.

Mr. Pasternak explained that he had entrusted several poems in his own hand to Mr. Brown for a friend in Paris, Jaqueline de Moynart, curator of the Tolstoy Museum there. "The fact that the gloomiest was the one chosen for publication shows what motivated that young man," he commented bitterly.

Mr. Pasternak's wife, Zina Nikolayevna, remonstrated with him in the presence of a correspondent, saying: "How many times have I told you not to trust journalists? They are only exploiting you for personal gain. If this continues, I will leave you."

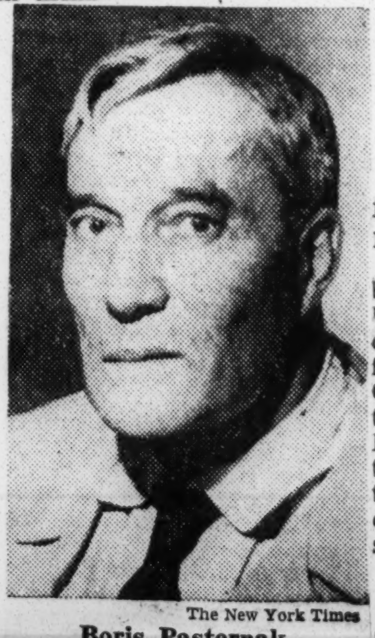
The poet tried to reassure his wife with a promise not to make the same mistake again.

The Daily Mail said editorially yesterday that Mr. Pasternak had received Mr. Brown "gladly" and had spoken freely, knowing that his words would be published. Mr. Brown, in London, cited the poem as proof that Mr. Pasternak's struggle with the Soviet Government and the Soviet Writers Union was continuing.

The United Press International dispatch from Moscow described Mr. Pasternak as being in good spirits, apart from his shock at learning about publication of his poem, and in good health. He was reported to be working on translations of foreign classics.

Mr. Pasternak said he had heard from José Villalonga, an exiled Spanish nobleman living in Paris, who wanted to arrange a world lecture tour for him, with a $3,000,000 insurance policy on his life. Mr. Pasternak showed a telegram he had sent to Señor Villalonga.

"I am totally opposed to your schemes," it read. "Pray exclude me. Do not implicate me in them."



The New York Times

Boris Pasternak

THE POEM BY PASTERNAK

I am lost like a beast in an enclosure,
  Somewhere are people, freedom, and light
Behind me is the noise of pursuit,
  And there is no way out.

Dark forest by the shore of the lake,
  Stump of fallen fir tree,
Here I am cut off from everything,
  Whatever shall be is the same to me,

But what wicked thing have I done,
  I, the murderer and villain?
I, who force the whole world to cry
  Over the beauty of my land.

But, in any case, I am near my grave,
  And I believe the time will come
When the spirit of good will conquer
  Wickedness and infamy.

Red Denies Prejudice

News & Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Kozlov Says Soviet Jews Live Better Than Israelis

Sat. 7-4-59

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—Soviet Deputy Premier Frol R. Kozlov denied vigorously Friday that there is discrimination against Jews in the Soviet Union. He said they live a "much better life in the U.S.S.R. than they do in Israel." The visiting Soviet leader displayed marked sensitiveness about a question on this subject, put to him in an airborne news conference en route from Washington to Sacramento.

Kozlov, considered by many to be at least No. 3 man in the Kremlin, also said in effect that Moscow has no authority to interfere with subversive activities of Communist parties in any country, including the United States. He contended there is no connection between the Communists in the U.S.S.R. and those in other countries except the links represented by common ideas.

FAIR TRIP

Kozlov and his party of Soviet dignitaries and newsmen arrived in Sacramento aboard a chartered plane at 1:15 p.m. after a nine-hour trip nonstop across the continent. He left Washington after 2½ days in the capital.

Kozlov was welcomed to California by Gov. Edmund G. Brown. His schedule called for only a stay of a few hours, including luncheon, before proceeding to San Francisco for a three-day visit.

Kozlov was asked about reports that the Jewish minority in the U.S.S.R. has less rights than others and that recently synagogues were closed in the Ukraine and White Russia.

"God give it that Jews should live such a life in any other country as they do in the Soviet Union," Kozlov replied in Russian. "They live a much better life in the Soviet Union than they do in Israel. Of that I am sure.

JEWISH REFUGEES

"There were Jews who at their own request left the Soviet Union to go to Israel. Many wrote letters to the Soviet Union in which they said they were having a bad time and wanted to come back to the Soviet Union. Some of those letters have been published in our press."

Kozlov said Jews are treated the same as any other nationality, that there are ministers, deputy ministers and other prominent citizens who are Jews. He said some of his own best friends were Jews, and added "it should be sufficient to mention" that Klementi Voroshilov, head of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) was married to a Jewess, who died recently.

In Leningrad, he added, he was acquainted with the rabbi who, he said, has permission to put on sale materials for making matzoth for the Jewish holidays.

Kozlov Leaves, Wishes Peace and Prosperity

Evening Star p. A5

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP).—Soviet Deputy Premier Frol R. Kozlov wished the American people "peace and prosperity" today. Then he stepped aboard a Russian jet plane and took off for Moscow.

In a brief message at the airport he said one of his chief impressions of his visit to the United States is that "the American people as the Russian people are striving for eternal peace between our two countries."

Washington, D.C.

He spoke through an interpreter.

Mon 7-13-59

He expressed appreciation "for the warm welcome I recevied during my two-week trip around the United States." He arrived here June 28 to open the Soviet Scientific and Cultural Exhibition.

Takes Big Plane Home

He flew back in the same plane that carried him here, a four-engine jet-prop TU-114, the world's largest airliner. He was accompanied by the plane's designer, Andrei Tupolev.

Asked if Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev would visit the United States, Mr. Kozlov replied "it is difficult to say now."

Yesterday Mr. Koslov said he agreed with Mr. Khrushchev's prediction—made in a televised interview—that the grandchildren of present-day Americans would live in a socialist society.

He said, however, that he believes the system any country adopts should be the internal business of its people.

The stocky, gray-haired envoy radiated confidence as he wound up his visit.

Reminded of Bolshoi

In a visit to the United Nations he was overheard to remark to a U. N. official that the General Assembly hall reminded him of Moscow's Bolshoi Theater, except that "probably more work is done at the Bolshoi."

He said he considered that in general the American press coverage of his visit had been objective.

Mr. Kozlov again repeated the Soviet contention that the settlement of the ideological conflict between the United States and Russia will come about through economic competition—and that the Soviet Union will win the competition.

18d

RUSSIAN LEADER ON SUBWAY—Frol Kozlov, First ~~Deputy~~ Premier of the Soviet Union, chats and shakes hands with another passenger, Shirley Gaskins, during a subway ride in New York yesterday.

Russia's Kozlof Enjoying U. S. Visit

STEVE CANYON

18d

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
7-11-59

It looks like a tight fit, but Soviet First ~~Deputy~~ Premier Frol R. Kozlov is in high humor as he models a "Steve Canyon" helmet during a visit to the Ideal Toy Corp. plant in New York. The Russian visitor, considered one of the three most powerful men in the Kremlin, spent 80 minutes touring the plant, chatting with workers and trying out various toys. The girl in the picture was not identified. (UPI Photo)

18d 1959

Race Bias In U.S. Seen As 'Comfort' To Khrushchev

Call

Kansas City Mo.

9-18-59

PERSHING, Ia. — While his tour of America should reveal to Soviet Premier Khrushchev the unity of Americans in defense of their country, the world's top Communist may be "comforted by the belief that America has an Achilles heel which she cannot or will not overcome in time," an NAACP official has warned.

Addressing the second annual all-Iowa Coal Miners reunion here on Sept. 6, Dr. John A. Morsell, assistant to the NAACP executive secretary, cited the nation's "grave weakness, one that has long been a source of inroads on vital components of our strength." This "Achilles heel," he said, is the "record of treatment of our biggest minority group of citizens —Negro Americans, 17,000,000 of them, 10 per cent of the population."

Kansas City Mo.

Some 750 persons, including Governor Hershel Loveless, heard Dr. Morsell warn that restrictions imposed upon Negro Americans impair the national potential and threaten the national security at a time when maximum strength is needed.

"If these were normal times," the NAACP spokesman said, "decent Americans would still work vigorously to remove these moral stains from our country's fabric. But they are not normal times.

"We are confronted with the ruthless competition of the Communist world led by two colossal populations—the Soviet Union with 200,000,000 and the Chinese Peoples Republic, with 620,000,000.

"We cannot hope to match either of them in sheer numbers: we can only strive to cope with them in terms of quality—quality of training, quality of motivation, quality of effectiveness. If this means anything at all, surely it means that we desperately need to make the very best possible use of every man, woman and child who is a part of our precious reservoir of manpower.

"What folly to permit 10 per cent of that reservoir to go untapped to the fullest extent of its potenial! We simply cannot afford that folly," Dr. Morsell declared.

Mr. K. Gets Briefing About Race Relations

B'ham World

B'ham Ala.

NEW YORK — (NNPA) — Soviet Prime Minister Nikita S. Khrushchev was given a glimpse of Negro and Puerto Rican slums of Harlem and upper Manhattan early Saturday morning, prior to his departure for the West Coast on the tour of America.

The question of race relations in the United States was raised as early as Wednesday by Henry Cabot Lodge, the American Ambassador to the United Nations, who is traveling with the Soviet Premier as President Eisenhower's personal representative.

Mr. Lodge had brought up the questions in the Commodore Hotel's grand ballroom where Mr. Khrushchev was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

Mr. Lodge spoke ahead of Mr. Khrushchev. In what was an obvious effort to beat Mr. Khrushchev to any remarks about race relations in the United States, Mr. Lodge brought up the subject. The ambassador said:

"Here in New York, 8,000,000 people of every race, religion and color live side by side and for the most part all is peaceful.

"But as you begin your tour of the United States you may as well know that one American national trait which irritates many Americans and must be convenient for our critics is that we relentlessly advertise imperfections.

WORD ABOUT NEGRO

"Perhaps, therefore, this is a good place to say a word about the American Negro.

"Great progress has been made in establishing justice in this country — as the Constitution tells us to do — for all people, regardless of color. But as long as one individual is discriminated against, a situation exists which we cannot condone.

"We work without respite to solve the problem. And there is no doubt at all that, regardless of legal obstacles, legal segregation will completely disappear.

"This is partly because of the pressure of the Federal government, partly because of the pressure of public opinion and partly because of the struggle conducted with so much dignity by the Negro population itself.

"Only five states today keep colored children and white children wholly segregated in tax-supported schools. And in two of these states there are distinctly evolution signs.

The American Negro's average dollar income in the last 20 years has increased 500 per cent.

"Mr. Chairman, we are a diverse country, of many climates, and occupations and containing people of many races and religions. The United States cannot be simply described by a reference to the economic system. And that system, with its intense competition, its wide sharing of earnings, its ever-changing character and its enormous Government welfare program, can certainly not be accurately summed up in the one word 'capitalistic.' "

Mr. Khrushchev, when it was his turn to speak, ignored the question of race relations in the United States — an issue on which Red propaganda plays heavily.

Tens of thousands of New Yorkers, white and colored, got only glimpses of Mr. Khrushchev as the Russian leader hurried about the city in a closed limousine in a tightly scheduled two-day visit here.

Negroes, Asians Invited To Dine With Khrushchev

News Courier

Charleston S.C.

Wed 9-16-59

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower included Negroes and Americans of Chinese and Japanese blood in the guest list for Tuesday night's White House dinner honoring Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

Two Negro couples were Mr. and Mrs. George M. Johnson of Washington and Dr. and Mrs. James Birnie of Atlanta. Johnson is an attorney and a member of the Federal Civil Rights Commission. Birnie is chairman of the biology department of Morehouse College.

Sen. and Mrs. Hiram Fong of Hawaii are of Chinese lineage and Rep. Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii has some Japanese blood.

Senegal, Sudan Seek Freedom

K's Visit Hides Gains in Africa

Courier

By HAROLD L. KEITH

(Courier Managing Editor)

Pittsburgh Pa.

Hidden behind the momentous news of Khrushchev's now historic visit to the United States are the facts concerning the latest strides Africa's people have been taking toward freedom.

- **Of prime importance is the fact that France's dream of a "Commonwealth" of West African states is on the way to being shattered by the insistent cries of Senegal and the French Sudan for freedom.**

This dream was stripped of its pretensions toward reality when Mobida Keita, Premier of Senegal, and Mamadou Dia, Premier of French Sudan, informed DeGaulle that their countries wished to become absolutely independent of the French community during a meeting held recently in Paris.

18d

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THIS DOES not mean that Senegal and French Sudan would shear all ties with France. But it does mean that Senegal and her co-Mali Federation associate would to all intents and purposes maintain control over their own destinies.

- **Great Britain practically washed her hands of the Basutoland question recently by granting that small South African state her freedom and then turned around and gave the franchise to every adult person residing in the West African dependency of Gambia.**

This latter move was perhaps dictated by the fact that with Nigeria, Ghana, Senegal, French Sudan and Guinea lighting the fires of independence in the area, Gambians would rest a little easier with the right to vote.

GREAT BRITAIN also turned to Nyasaland, where Dr. Hastings Banda has been conducting a persistent campaign against disfranchisement, and granted the Africans four seats on that colony's Legislative Council.

But, the "control" of the council still remains in British hands, so it is doubtful as to whether or not this move will placate the nationalists of Blantyre.

The Belgians have not rested easy and are taking steps to grant their "subjects" in the Congo more leeway in the matter of self-government. The Belgians have told the UN that they also plan a "graduation" Africanization of the civil service.

- **But, these facts are part and parcel of the fabric that has contributed to the talks between Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Eisenhower at Camp David. In actuality with three-fourths of the world's population either free of white rule or well on the road toward same, there remains nothing for these two giants to vie for.**

Asia is lost to the imperialists of both Western and Eastern camps, the same is equally true of both the Middle East, India and Africa. It is cold logic to assume that the giants of the West must get together, not so much out of love as for their own mutual protection.

They both represent the last hope of a now bankrupt Western civilization, which has foundered on the shoals of race prejudice.

BOAST OF INTERCEPTIONS

Nikita Says Russians Have Top Secret Codes of U.S.

Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville Fla.
Date 10-4-59
P. 1
18d

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 3 (AP) — Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev bragged while in Los Angeles that his country has obtained top secret American intelligence codes, a Russian-speaking film executive said today.

Victor M. Carter, the city's official guide for the Premier, said Khrushchev told him Russia has intercepted secret messages from President Eisenhower.

Carter is president of Republic Studios. He was born at Rostov in Russia and came to this country in 1920 after the Communist revulution.

Of the American Central Intelligence Agency headed by Allen Dulles, Khrushchev was quoted by Carter as saying:

"You're wasting your money. You might as well send it direct to us instead of the middleman because we get most of it anyway.

"Your agents give us the codebooks and then we send false information back to you through your code. Then we send cables asking for money, and you send it to us."

Khrushchev's comments were made in a bosting tone, Carter said, while a party of nine drove through the San Fernando Valley near Los Angeles. Among those present was Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and Khrushchev's official host in this country, representing Eisenhower.

Carter said the Premier said his agents intercepted a highly confidential message to India's Prime Minister Nehru during the period of India's border troubles with China. Laughingly, Carter said, Khrushchev told Lodge, "If you want a copy I'll send you one."

Carter said Khrushchev also claimed to have a copy of a secret message in which the shah of Iran asked Eisenhower to intercede with Khrushchev on the Shas's behalf.

Carter said Khrushchev was "very friendly" during the ride, although after he left for San Francisco Khrushchev objected to having had the son of a Postov manufactuter during the czarist regime designated to guide him in Los Angeles.

Carter is a director of the California bank and former president of the City of Hope Medical Center.

He said he notified the Central Intelligence Agency the following day of the conversation.

When Allen Dulles met Khrushchev in Washington at the start of his tour, Khrushchev greeted him with similar remarks about the CIA.

"I know you," Khrushchev said on being introduced to Dulles. "I read the same reports you do."

Dulles replied, "I hope you get them legally."

Khrushchev then proposed that Russia and the United States save money by pooling their intelligence service. "So we don't have to pay twice for the same information," he said.

Russians Get Facts About U.S. Negroes

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
Date 10-24-59
P. 8
18d

NEW YORK—The Russian people were introduced to the NAACP and American Negroes through the United States Fact Book, published by the Freedom Fund, Inc., an independent agency.

The booklet is printed in the Russian language for distribution in the Soviet Union and among Russian-speaking people elsewhere.

Russia

Under a section entitled "The American Negro," accomplishments of the NAACP, starting with the reduction of lynching, are listed.

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THE RUSSIAN people are told that "progress is being made in solving the problems of the Negro" however, the publication adds, this progress seems slow to most Negroes.

- **Of the 60 pages included in the booklet, only one is devoted entirely to Negro American who represent 10 per cent of the nation's people. No Negroes are pictured in the 37 photos included in the United States Fact Book.**

The publishers said the purpose of the publication is to give "a better idea of our country with the hope that they (Russians here and abroad) will convey these ideas to their friends back home."

18d 1959 RUSSIA

President Asks U. S. Treat Mikoyan With Courtesy

Philadelphia Inquirer

Philadelphia Penna

Fri. 1-9-59 P. 2

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—President Eisenhower called today for anti-Communist hecklers to end their jeering, sign waving demonstrations against Anastas I. Mikoyan, Russia's visiting Deputy Premier.

The White House appealed for courteous treatment of the Kremlin's No. 2 man as he toured Detroit and again was reviled by anti-Communist pickets.

Administration officials are reported fearful that demonstrators might become more and more violent as Mikoyan travels westward to Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles on a tour of the country.

The State Department has assigned what it calls a maximum security detail of specially trained agents to accompany the 63-year-old Mikoyan. They have teamed up successfully with local police thus far to keep demonstrators a safe distance away.

Mr. Eisenhower made known his concern through his press secretary, James C. Hagerty. Newsmen, noting the demonstrations, asked about the President's reaction. Hagerty pulled a prepared statement from his pocket and read:

"The President has asked me to say this:

"The President hopes that wherever he goes in this country, Mr. Mikoyan will be met with the courtesy Americans traditionally show visitors from abroad.

Philadelphia Pa.

"The President wants Mr. Mikoyan to see the real America, so that when he returns home he will be able to carry an accurate picture of our good manners, as well as our strength, our confidence and our determination in the cause of freedom and peace."

In Detroit a mob of 300 screaming anti-Communist demonstrators surged against police lines tonight as Mikoyan went to dinner with this automotive capital's top capitalists.

Snowballs were thrown. So were a few eggs. The Soviet leader was not hit. Police hauled in three men as egg-throwers.

The crowd, many of them Hungarians and refugees from other Iron Curtain countries, ignored President Eisenhower's plea for courteous treatment for the Soviet visitors.

Demonstrators pushed hard, but massed police lines held. Others, including plainclothesmen and State Department security men, effectively protected Mikoyan from the mob.

Mikoyan hardly had been hustled into the Detroit Club when four men bearing a black cheesecloth and frame coffin marched up the line of demonstrators. Printed on the coffin was: "Hungary 1956." The crowd howled, English and foreign languages intermingling in an unintelligible clamor.

Earlier today Mikoyan, who previously had not seen a Hungarian demonstrator, told a group of America's leading automobile producers that it would be a "long, long time" before every Russian worker had an automobile.

At the same time, he gave credit to the American automobile industry for helping to build Russia's.

Henry Ford, he said, had shown more sense than the American Government during the period preceding U. S. recognition of the Soviet Union because "he helped to build our industry."

Rocks, Eggs Hurled At Mikoyan on Coast After Bomb Threat

Philadelphia Inquirer

From Our Wire Services

Philadelphia Pa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—A shrieking crowd throwing eggs and rocks greeted Soviet Deputy Premier Anastias I. Mikoyan, at International Airport today when he arrived here from Chicago, where his flight had been delayed by a bomb threat.

Some 1000 anti-Communist demonstrators, some of whom had scuffled earlier with a church group carrying "Welcome Mikoyan" signs, parried official efforts to elude them by shifting the unloading site.

NEW THREAT MADE

The San Francisco Press and Union League Club received a telephoned bomb threat while a news conference with Mikoyan was in progress there tonight.

Jan 11 59

P. 1

As his remarks were being heard by newsmen and broadcast by radio and television, the club switchboard operator received a call saying:

"Get him off the air or there'll be a bomb in there."

ASKS COLD WAR END

Mikoyan tonight called for "an end to the cold war" at the news conference.

"How can the United States and Russia come to agreement on issues?" he asked.

"We should put an end to the cold war . . . start talking together as human beings, on a basis of equality.

"One point on which an agreement could be reached is a ban on nuclear tests."

He said that "more trade, more tourists, could bring about greater trust and make it easier to break down the barriers between Russia and the United States."

MISS BY 20 FEET

When it appeared a demonstration at the terminal might get out of hand, the plane was taxied three-quarters of a mile away. But the demonstrators surged southward also and were waiting when it halted and the doors opened.

Eggs and rocks flung at Mikoyan missed by 10 to 20 feet.

Mikoyan, smiling, dressed in a grey suit and waving his hat, came down the ramp apparently little disturbed by the demonstration.

SHAKE FISTS

Many of the fist-shaking demonstrators surged out and shouted "murderer" and "kidnaper" as the swarthy little Armenian deplaned.

Eggs splattered on top of Mikoyan's car as it drove away toward the Mark Hopkins Hotel. Other eggs struck a second limousine carrying officials of the Mikoyan party.

Behind an escort of police motorcycles and automobiles, Mikoyan arrived at the hotel at 5:10 P. M., 35 minutes after his plane had landed, and went inside over the red carpet of the main entrance. The carpet is a standard Mark Hopkins installation.

SMILES AT HOTEL

There was only smiling and waving from the crowd in front of the hotel.

Mikoyan seemed a little bewildered by the press of newsmen and spectators, but faced them, doffed his hat twice and walked inside.

Mikoyan will remain overnight in San Francisco and will leave for Los Angeles tomorrow.

Before the plane arrived, about 2000 anti-Communist demonstrators tore down the "Welcome Mikoyan" banners carried by seven Unitarian Church students from Berkeley and trampled the banners in a gutter.

Many of the demonstrators, mainly Hungarians, Latvian, Estonian and Lithuanian refugees or supporters, wore black masks over their eyes.

They had promised San Francisco police earlier that they would demonstrate in an orderly manner.

In the first scuffle the demonstrators swarmed over the students from the Starr King School of the Ministry, Berkeley, shouting:

Inquirer

"If you love Russians, why don't you go to Russia?"

GOODWILL GESTURE'

Ernest Howard, 34, of Houston, Tex., president of the Starr King student body, said they had come as "a gesture of goodwill . . . It seems to me we have as much right to welcome Mikoyan in a spirit of brotherhood as these hundreds here to demonstrate against his arrival."

Jan 11 59

He expressed amazement at lack of police protection. One of the officers present said he did not interfere because the affair "wasn't getting out of hand." There were no injuries.

USE GEIGER COUNTER

As a precaution, security officers in San Francisco ran geiger counters over the food at the Hotel Fairmont, scene of a banquet tonight for the visiting Soviet official. The officers said this was to guard against any possibility of someone's poisoning the food with radioactive substances.

Mikoyan's flight was delayed 39 minutes by the bomb scare in Chicago. The United Air Lines DC-7, originally scheduled to take off at 11:20 A. M. (CST), left at 11:59.

A spokesman for United said the threat was made by telephone to a reservations agent in the airline's Loop office about 3:45 A. M.

The spokesman said the anonymous caller, speaking in a low masculine voice with a heavy accent, stated:

"Listen very carefully. That flight Mikoyan is on will never get off the ground. It will blow up first."

Police were notified and officers were sent to Midway Airport.

PLANE SEARCHED THRICE

The flight on which Mikoyan and his party had reservations came to Chicago from Boston via Hartford, Conn. That plane, a DC-7, was searched at both cities, the spokesman said, and also after its arrival in Chicago.

Nothing suspicious was found, but airline officials decided to use another DC-7 that had been in a hangar at Chicago. That plane had been under guard since the threat was received.

POLICE CHECK LUGGAGE

Members of the police bomb squad checked the Mikoyan party's baggage at the Conrad Hilton Hotel and took it to the airport. Other passengers were questioned and their luggage was opened and searched as they boarded the plane.

Mikoyan was the first passenger aboard. Unperturbed, he smiled and waved farewell. When departure was delayed, he appeared again to accommodate television cameramen who had arrived late at the airport.

Police and State Department security men took every precaution at the hotel before the touring party of 11 headed for the airport.

Russia 180

UPI Telephot

No military secrets are being disclosed here to Soviet No. 2 Man Anastas Mikoyan (second from left). This is a new style of dishwasher being displayed at the Chicago Merchandise Mart. The Deputy Premier wears a skeptical look, as who wouldn't?

Mikoyan's Statement in Moscow on His U.S Visit

New York Times

New York N.Y.

Jan 1-25-5

P. 3

LONDON, Jan. 24 (Reuters)—Following, in an official translation from the Russian, is the text of a statement made today at a Moscow news conference by Anastas I. Mikoyan, a First Deputy Premier, and distributed here by Tass, Soviet press agency:

The Soviet and foreign press has described fully and fairly my visit to the United States and printed statements made both by myself and by American leaders. For this reason I do not intend repeating what you already know.

During my stay in the United States I visited Washington, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles and New York.

Very interesting conversations took place with representatives of widely varying sections of the American people—workers, employes, students, business men, social and political leaders as well as many representatives of the American press, the radio and television.

The Americans to whom we talked greeted us very warmly and expressed their best feelings toward the Soviet people.

Auto Plants Visited

Workers and employes of the Ford, Chrysler and General Motors enterprises in Detroit, the workers of the Lincoln firm in Cleveland, students of the University of California at Los Angeles, the Americans whose homes we visited and other Americans whom we met asked that we convey to the Soviet people their greetings and to tell them that Americans wish to live in peace and friendship with the Soviet people.

Representatives of business circles both in New York and in other cities in America whom we visited openly declared that it is necessary to normalize our relations and to insure a rapprochement between the Soviet Union and the United States. They expressed their unanimous wish to build business relations with our country on the basis of respect for our mutual interests and to develop trade ties by every means.

One cannot fail to give this sensible approach to the matter by American businessmen its due. Of course, we understand that the existence of such feelings does not in itself solve the pressing question of developing trade between our countries. Much will now depend on the degree to which these feelings will be reflected in the policy of the United States Government.

No Policy Change Seen

So far, unfortunately, no changes of any kind are evident in this respect. The Soviet Government for its part has already made its proposals. You are, of course, familiar with Khrushchev's message of June 2, 1958, to President Eisenhower on the question of trade, which stresses that the development or normal trade relations between our countries would be an important means towards the establishment of trust.

You already know of the talks I have had during my visit to the United States with President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon, Secretary of the State Dulles and other United States statesmen.

The exchange of views has, as we have all recognized, been useful. It can be noted with satisfaction that in contrast with the recent past United States political leaders have also expressed themselves in favor of improving Soviet - American relations, stressing the necessity and usefulness of contacts and negotiation at all levels.

True, these views by United States political leaders have not yet found expression in any practical steps of the United States Government. Moreover, on pressing international problems, the United States Government continues to occupy a position which fails to take into account the real facts of the present situation. It is not making the necessary efforts to solve these problems on the basis of consideration of legitimate state interests.

U. S. Showed Reserve

During the discussion of such questions the United States side showed a certain reserve and one could not feel that they desired to move toward achieving agreement on most important international problems.

We naturally pointed out the abnormality of a situation in which one side—the Soviet Union—in its endeavor to achieve a constructive solution is making one proposal after another, while the other side limits itself to rejecting these proposals, and makes no positive contribution.

After returning from the United States I have reported to our Government about this visit. I may tell you that the Government has fully approved my activities during my stay in the United States and it has noted the results of this visit as a contribution to the further easing of international tension and improving Soviet-United States relations.

Our Government was satisfied by the attention shown by President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon and Secretary of State Dulles as well as by other officials. Our Government will reciprocate by the same warm hospitality to Americans when they come to the Soviet Union.

I have been asked what general impression I formed as a result of my visit to the United States.

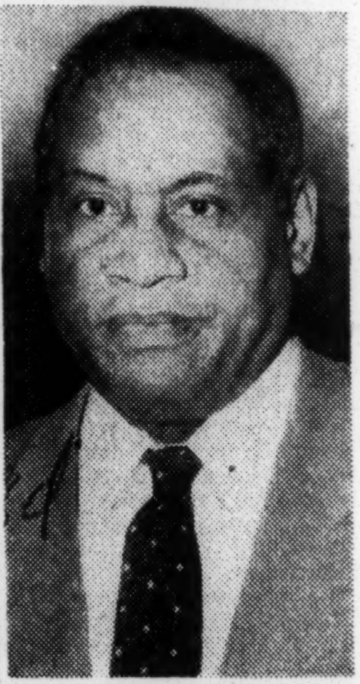
To this one may reply somewhat as follows: There is a growing conviction that, despite the evidence of the cold war and the existence of many prejudices in the United States against the Soviet Union and its attitude, the atmosphere generally is now favorable for steps towards strengthening peace. An increasing number of Americans are beginning to understand that war and the threat of war under the present conditions are an altogether unsuitable means of settling international issues and that relations between states, and particularly relations with the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries cannot be based on them in our time.

The American people desire peace and friendship both with the Soviet Union and with other peoples. This cannot but make us rejoice. It strengthens our confidence that joint efforts of the Soviet Union and the United States, together with those of other states, can and must create conditions for a peaceful and calm life of the peoples.

I take this opportunity of expressing my sincere gratitude to President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon, Secretary of States Dulles and to all organizations and individuals in the United States who extended to me such cordial hospitality. When I was in the United States I received many invitations from American organizations and individuals which, to my regret, I was unable to accept owing to lack of time.

I would like to express to all these organizations and individuals my most sincere gratitude for their invitations and for the good feelings towards the Soviet people which they expressed in their invitations.

Cyrus S. Eaton


Associated Press

Paul Robeson

Text of Statement by Kozlov on Ending Visit to U.S.

Times

Following is an unofficia translation of a statement by Frol R. Kozlov, a Soviet Firs Deputy Premier, at a press conference here yesterday:

Our two weeks' visit to the United States of America is drawing to a close. Tomorrow my comrades and I are going home to the Soviet Union. I have been approached by many journalists with the request to share my impressions of our tour of your country.

We have been in New York, Washington, Sacramento, San Francisco, Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburgh. We have seen factories, farms, scientific institutions and educational establishments. We met with officials of the U. S. A. as well as with representatives of business circles and intellectuals. We talked with workers and farmers.

I had two pleasant and useful meetings with President Eisenhower. I had conversations with Vice President Nixon, Secretary of State Herter, a group of Senators. I met Governor Brown of California, Governor Williams of Michigan, Mayor Wagner of New York, Mayor Christopher of San Francisco, Governor Stratton of Illinois, Mayor Daly of Chicago, Governor Lawrence of Pennsylvania and many other officials.

Hospitable Receptions Cited

I note with gratification that everywhere we, representatives of the Soviet people, were accorded kind and hospitable receptions. Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we offer our thanks to all those people who sought to make our visit to the United States both pleasant and useful. Wherever we went, we conveyed to Americans the greetings of the Soviet people and wishes for success in their life and work.

If we were to speak of the cardinal point that impressed us most, this is the desire of the American people to preserve peace. Your people, just like our Soviet people, does not want war. It wishes to live in peace with the Soviet people; it wants friendly, good-neighbor relations between our countries. This was expressed by the representatives of business circles, workers, farmers, men of science and culture with whom we spoke during our tour.

We note with satisfaction that expanding contacts between Soviet people and United States citizens promotes better understanding. Americans are evincing the desire to know more of our country; they want to know our policies, our intentions and aspirations. This is good, since getting to know more of each other, we shall be able quicker to find ways for settling many issues of international relations.

Peace Hope Outlined

During our visit to the U.S.A. we had more than one occasion to say that our countries can and must live in peace. The Soviet Union and the United States of America are great states, possessing powerful economies, considerable achievements in science and technical progress. Both you and we have vast territories, countless natural wealth, and our peoples are gifted and industrious. Can we forget how in World War II our countries jointly, shoulder to shoulder, fought against the common enemy, Hitlerite Germany?

We are firmly convinced that all differences between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. can and must be resolved by peaceful means, by means of negotiations on the basis of non-interference in the internal affairs of each other and the principle of peaceful co-existence of states with different political and social systems

Precisely this has always been and remains the aspiration of the Soviet people. We have become convinced that this is also the wish of the American people. The task is to implement consistently and unswervingly this desire of peoples for peace and friendship.

We in the Soviet Union are convinced that all questions at issue must be settled on the basis of mutual recogniton of the legitimate interests of one another. Statesmen should now show the utmost patience, self-restraint and common sense in order to settle the acute problems of international relations at the round table.

The New York Times

SOVIET OFFICIALS MEET AN AMERICAN: Frol R. Kozlov, Soviet First Deputy Premier, and Yadgar S. Nasriddinova, left, Uzbek chief of state, took seats near Miss Shirley Gaskins yesterday as they went for a ride on a train of the IND subway.

'German Question' Discussed

During our visit I was often requested to explain the viewpoint of the Soviet Government with regard to the German question and particularly with regard to the question of West Berlin. Many Americans unfortunately have a wrong, distorted concept of the essence of our policy on this question. Some even assert that the Soviet Union, in submitting its proposals on the Berlin question, allegedly served the Western powers with an ultimatum.

Such allegations have nothing in common with our position.

Let us, indeed, turn to the facts. Over fourteen years have elapsed since the end of World War II. At present there have taken shape in Germany two independent states—the G. D. R. and the F. R. G. [German Democratic Republic and Federal Republic of Germany]—each of which separately is fully exercising the rights of a sovereign state in its territory. The occupation regime in the German territory which was established after the end of the war has been eliminated all over Germany with the exception of West Berlin. West Berlin, which is situated in the very heart of the German Democratic Republic, has turned into a dangerous hotbed of provocation against the G. D. R. and other Socialist countries.

We propose an end to the unjustifiably protracted occupation regime and a free-city status for West Berlin. The West Berliners would then decide for themselves the order they want to establish. We are willing to agree to some token troops of the Western powers and the Soviet Union or of neutral countries being in West Berlin.

In view of the fact that the Western powers are not prepared to solve now the question of a free-city status for West Berlin, the Soviet Union proposes an interim agreement on West Berlin, which would include agreement to reduce the occupation troops of the three powers in West Berlin to token numbers, to cease subversion from West Berlin against the G. D. R. and other Socialist states, to refrain from the deployment in West Berlin of atomic and rocket weapons.

We also proposed that over a period of eighteen months an all-German committee made up on the basis of parity of representatives of the G. D. R. and the F. R. G. should tackle the task of expanding and developing contacts between the two German states, work out concrete measures for the unification of Germany and should also consider questions concerning the drafting and conclusion of a German peace treaty.

In the event of this all-German committee failing to come to an agreed solution within a definite period of time, the states represented at the 1959 Geneva conference of foreign ministers could once again take up the question of West Berlin.

Is there any ultimatum in this?

It is necessary for the foreign ministers who are again meeting tomorrow in Geneva to do their utmost to find a mutually acceptable settlement of the Berlin question.

Ideological Competition Noted

During our tour of the U. S. A. some Americans expressed their apprehensions that ideological differences existing between us are the major obstacle to peaceful co-existence between our countries. We consider this to be a profound delusion. Ideological differences between us exist and will continue to exist. This is natural, since yours is a capitalist system and ours is a Socialist system.

The dispute as to which world outlook, which ideology, more fully corresponds to the interests of peoples will be settled by history. The road leading towards the settlement of this dispute lies through peaceful economic competition, the struggle for securing higher living standards for the people, for all sections of the population.

We are convinced that victory in this competition will be with us, and we are doing our utmost to attain such development of productive forces in our country as would allow us in the shortest possible time to catch up with the U. S. A., not only in the total volume of production but also in per capita production.

For the American and Soviet peoples to have more understanding and trust, we have to know one another better. Both in the Soviet Union and in the United States there is much that is new and interesting in the development of science and technology. During our visits to your factories and farms we have seen interesting innovations in engineering, metallurgy and agriculture. It would be useful for us to study this experience. We also believe that it would be useful for you to know the experience of the Soviet industry and our agriculture.

Medical Cooperation Backed

For example, we can agree that on a number of scientific problems, particularly on some problems of medicine, our specialists should not only exchange experience but should also pool their efforts. A proposal of this kind, concerning a joint fight against a number of diseases, has already been submitted by the Soviet Government for the consideration of the United States Government.

We also proposed an exchange of parliamentary delegations in the interests of expanding contacts and ties between our countries. I do not believe that there now exist any reasons for delaying any longer the settlement of this question.

The consolidation of understanding and friendly relations between our countries could be considerably furthered by the development of trade. We are prepared for this. The message of N. S. Khrushchev to United States President Eisenhower contains concrete proposals on the considerable expansion of trade with the U. S. A.

Unfortunately the American side has not as yet replied to these proposals, though, as I have been able to ascertain during my numerous talks with business men, the business circles of your country are in favor of developing trade with the Soviet Union.

In conclusion permit me to express the confidence that the Soviet exhibition in New York, which has already been viewed by hundreds of thousands of Americans, the fourth-coming American exhibition in Moscow, reciprocal visits by statesmen of the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R. and the all-out development of contacts at all levels will promote the improvement of overcome suspicions and prejudices which exist between us and will make their contribution to the development of friendly relations between the Soviet and American peoples.

18e(1) 1959

PANAMA

Stonings Laid To U. S. Bias In Canal Zone

The Pittsburgh Courier P.S.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Special to The Courier

11-14-59

P.S.

18e(1)

PANAMA, Canal Zone — The U. S. State Department and the White House profess bewilderment over the recent rioting here which resulted in the stoning of U. S. agencies, including the ripping of the U. S. flag from the embassy.

But informed sources say the State Department knows one of the real reasons for the deep-seated resentment of native Panamanians.

It stems from the old "gold and silver" standards used by this country in its employment of white and Negro workers.

The U. S., in years gone by, practiced the "white-is-right" policy. Then the "silver pass" was given to Negroes, who were paid lower wages while doing the same work as "gold pass" whites.

■

TECHNICALLY, the gold passes were designed to denote U. S. citizens, but our government enforced them to set up a rigid jim-crow system.

As the late Dean Kelly Miller said after a visit there in 1936:

"The Canal Zone maintains jim crow in one institution where even Mississippi could not get away with it. That's in the post offices run by the U. S. Government. The Canal Zone post offices have 'gold' and 'silver' windows for patrons . . ."

PANAMA DECRIES ANTI-U. S. RIOTING

The New York Times

President Warns Nation—New Disturbance Quelled

New York

By The Associated Press

Fri. 11-6-59

PANAMA, Nov. 5—President Ernesto de la Guardia Jr. "condemned and disapproved" last night violent demonstrations by Panamanian nationalists against United States control of the Canal Zone.

P. 1

Señor de la Guardia told the nation in a broadcast that the attacks Tuesday on the United States Embassy here and on United States Army troops and Canal Zone policemen at the border of the zone "were not fair to the authorities of a country which has, with us, a vital and mutual interest in the canal."

The President warned the people that "extreme measures are fatal for the relationship between governments and peoples, and the only results of them are the building of resentment and bitterness."

But he said his Government had warned the United States authorities two months ago of the "dangerous emotional reactions" that could explode over rejection of Panamanian complaints relating to the employment of Panamanian workers in the zone.

United States troops and the barbed-wire barricades were removed today from border intersections of the Canal Zone. A shore time later about 200 Panamanian demonstrators crossed into t he zone and planted a big Panama flag in an open area. A Panama Army detachment rushed to the scene, cleared out the crowd and removed the flag.

The New York Times

The flag-planting took place about a block from the scene of Tuesday's most violent demonstrations.

New York

The American troops took over control of the border Tuesday. The duty was turned back to the regular Canal Zone police this afternoon.

Fri. 11-6-59

The demonstrations Tuesday were linked with the celebration of Panama's fifty-sixth independence anniversary. The demonstrators planned to "show the flag" in the Canal Zone to underline their demand that the United States recognize Panamaian sovereignty over the 500-mile-square area, which the United States by treaty controls in perpetuity.

P. 8

More than eighty persons were injured, windows were broken at the United States embassy and the United States Information Service, the American flag at the embassy was torn up and at least six United States automobiles in the Canal Zone were burned.

U. S. CITES ORDER TO PANAMA POLICE

The New York Times

Says Intercepted Broadcast Told Officers to Stay Away From Scenes of Riots

New York

By E. W. KENWORTHY

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—The United States has evidence indicating that the Panamanian Government ordered the police not to interfere with the anti-United States demonstrations last week.

Wed. 11-11-59

This evidence, officials said today, was an intercept of a broadcast message on the Panamanian police band, directing the police to stay away from areas of demonstrations.

P. 1

Last Tuesday, mobs attempted to cross into the Canal Zone to plant a Panamanian flag symbolizing sovereignty. The crowd was broken up by Canal Zone policemen using clubs, tear gas and high-pressure hoses.

Later in the day a crowd in Panama tore down a flag in front of the United States Embassy, broke the windows of the United States Information Service and burned cars of United States citizens.

The United States expressed to Panama today its displeasure at the failure of the Panamanian police to prevent the rioting.

The Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Roy R. Rubottom Jr., called in the Panamanian chargé d' affaires, Dr. Arturo Morgan-Morales, for what the State Department called a review of United States-Panamanian relations in the light of last week's "regrettable incidents."

The New York Times

Mr. Rubottom told Dr. Morgan-Morales that the United States regarded "the absence of Panamanian police from the scene of the violence at the Canal Zone border as a "major factor" in the ensuing events.

New York

Officials said Mr. Rubottom did not mention the radio intrcept. It was understood, however, that the intercept had been brought to the attention of Panama by Ambassador Julian F. Harrington.

Wed. 11-11-59

Officials here made plain that Dr. Morgan-Morales had been summoned because the United States was not satisfied at the response Panama had made to two notes of protest.

P. 16

In reply to the first note, Panama expressed regret over the flag incident and lodged a counter-protest over alleged mistreatment of Panamanians by the Canal Zone police.

When the United States rejected this note, Panama delivered another, elaborating its charges.

Today Mr. Rubottom told Dr. Morgan-Morales that the mob action "transcended the norms of courtesy habitually existing between countries which maintain friendly relations."

Long Warning Recalled

Mr. Rubottom also pointed out that the Panamanian police were absent at the scene of rioting despite the fact that Dr. Aquilino Boyd, head of the opposition Third National party, had given three months' notice of his intention to lead a "peaceful invasion" of the zone on Panama's Independence Day.

Officials here believe President Ernesto de la Guardia, Jr. refrained fro mordering out the police or the National Guard for two reasons.

First, they believe he did not wish to open himself to charges of being "pro-United States" by Dr. Boyd, a former Foreign Minister who is running for President in next year's elections.

Second, they believe President de la Guardia hoped to press the United States into making concessions to Panama's interpretation of the 1955 treaty.

Panamanians Assail U. S.

Special to The New York Times.

PANAMA, Nov. 10—A barrage of denunciations of United States policies and actions has been rising from officia and business group and th National University.

In the National Assembly late last night, Dr. Aquilino Boyd called Gov. William E. Potter of the Canal Zone "a haughty gringo [a derogatory term for a North American] whose * * * iniquitous conduct against Panamanian patriots merits unanimous repudiation."

The Assembly, in a resolution, condemned "the acts of violence perpetrated by the Canal Zone police and the United States Army * * * and the outrage against our national flag * * * [resolving] not to rest until the Panamanian flag is raised in our territory of the Canal Zone."

HERTER CAUTIONS PANAMA ON RIOTS

The New York Times

Times New York

Calls In Envoy to Point Out Peril to U. S. Citizens

11-17-59

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—Secretary of State Christian A. Herter said today he had received reports from Panama indicating that further violence was threatened against United States citizens in that Central American republic.

P. 1

18e(1)

The Secretary of State said he was becoming "increasingly concerned" for the safety of United States nationals in Panama. Mr. Herter called in Ambassador Ricardo Arias Espinosa of Panama to express his concern and to remind the envoy that the Panamanian Government was responsible for maintaining public order.

The Secretary of State also offered to send a high-ranking State Department official to Panama to discuss some of the issues that have been the source of growing anti-United States sentiment there. Mr. Herter said that of course such talks could be conducted only in an atmosphere of calm.

Señor Arias Espinosa was summoned to the State Department for his talk with Mr. Herter. The session lasted about forty minutes and took place in the office of the Secretary of State.

Immediately afterward, the State Department issued a statement covering the meeting and setting forth Mr. Herter's views.

Panamanian citizens carried out violent anti-United States demonstrations on Nov. 3 and 4. In the city of Panama they tore down the United States flag from in front of the United States Embassy, burned cars, and threw rocks at United States agency buildings. Demonstrators tried to carry the Panamanian flag into the Canal Zone as a symbol of sovereignty, but were repulsed by zone policemen.

P. 24

Protest Rejected

The United States filed a strong protest with the Panamanian Government, which the latter rejected.

Secretary of State Herter told Ambassador Espinosa today he had received "disturbing reports" from the United States Embassy in Panama that violence like that on Nov. 3 and 4 might be repeated. These reports were based in part on inflammatory articles and statements in Panamanian newspapers and over the radio.

About 300 United States citizens in the Republic of Panama, exclusive of the Canal Zone, which is under United States administration. Most of the 300 are in the city of Panama, and a few in Colon, where there is a United State consulate, others are in more remote parts of the country.

Mr. Herter asked Ambassador Arias Espinosa to convey to his Government the Secretary of State's concern for the safety of the United States citizens.

A number of issues have irritated Panamanian opinion. One is the failure of the United States to buy Panamanian beef in large quantities. Another is the matter of wages paid to laborers in the Canal Zone. A third is the issue of sovereignty over the zone itself.

The statement issued by the State Department this evening said that Secretary of State Herter had told Ambassador Arias Espinosa that "representatives of the United States continued to be willing, as in the past, to seek mutually satisfactory solutions to outstanding problems but that this can be accomplished only in an atmosphere of calm."

Demand for Recall Denied

Special to The New York Times.

PANAMA, Nov. 16—A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of Panama denied today reports that the Government here had asked for the recall of William Potter, Governor of the Canal

Zone.

Meanwhile Aquillino Boyd, a member of the National Assembly and a Presidential aspirant, renewed the oral assault on Mr. Potter. Speaking at a rally of adherents of the Third Nationalist party, which he leads jointly with Dr. Gilberto Arias, Señor Boyd said his party would "make superhuman efforts" to ensure that "sinister Potter does not remain one minute longer in this Panamian territory," meaning the Canal Zone.

Preparations seemed to be going ahead among student groups for another march on the Canal Zone Nov. 28, a national holiday marking the isthmus' independence from Spain.

Red Role in Events Reported

Roy R. Rubottom Jr., Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, said yesterday that Communists were instigating anti-American feeling throughout Latin America.

Appearing in an interview on The National Broadcasting Company's television show "Today," Mr. Rubottom was asked about the source of anti-United States feeling in Panama and Cuba.

He said "the greatest mistake would be to assume that the Communists are not boring in everywhere they possibly can, actually instigating these difficulties and certainly taking advantage of them wherever they can."

U. S. SAYS PANAMA HAS TITLE TO ZONE

The New York Times

Her Nominal Sovereignty Is Reaffirmed—Economic Benefits Negotiated

New York

18e4

Special to The New York Times.

PANAMA, Nov. 24—A United States official reaffirmed today that "titular sovereignty over the Canal Zone remains in the Government of Panama."

Wed. 11-25-59

The assurance was given by Livingston Merchant, Deputy Under Secretary of State, as he left for the United States after he had attempted here to ease the tensions dramatized in rioting Nov. 3.

Affirmation of Panamanian sovereignty over the Canal Zone was the avowed purpose of the demonstrations and the attempts to plant the Panamanian flag within the zone.

Under the 1903 treaty establishing the zone, the United States was granted in perpetuity all rights as if it were sovereign.

Mr. Merchant said his talks with Panama's chief officials had reflected a common desire to restore the traditionally warm relations between the two countries. He said he had been reassured by a firm expression by the Panamanian Government of its intention to give customary protection to United States lives and property.

Concessions Indicated

Mr. Merchant said he had discussed certain measures that the United States decided to take more than a month ago, "responsive to compaints" by Panama. The measures contemplate benefits "which will redound to Panama's economic well-being," he said.

He added that the undertaking of these measures was contemplated to begin with "the restoration of normal conditions."

There have been almost daily reports of minor acts of hostility toward persons thought to be United States citizens.

A Government communiqué affirmed that the talks had covered certain economic improvements. These are understood to relate to purchasing practices of the United States-owned Panama Canal Company. The Government said it had not been successful in getting Mr. Merchant to agree that the Panamian flag be flown alongside the United States flag in the zone, but it had instructed its embassy in Washington to press the point.

Foreign Minister Miguel A. Moreno Jr. told the National Assembly that "nothing was obtained" on the flag issue.

Reliable sources said Mr. Merchant had not ruled out the flying of the two flags at some time when it would not be viewed as yielding to rioting.

At least one newspaper here called the Merchant statement a victory for Panama. However, a nationalist leader of the Nov. 3 demonstrations, Prof. Ernesto Castillero Pimentel, said he was disappointed. He said Secretary of State William Howard Taft had conceded half a century ago that Panama had titular sovereignty to the zone, adding that this was unimportant to the Anglo-saxon mind but had great sentimental value for Latin Americans.

"Much dissatisfaction and unrest will stem from the present state of affairs," Dr. Castillero predicted.

Anti-U. S. Riots Caribbean Pattern

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

By PHIL NEWSOM

Anti-American outbreaks in Panama follow a distressingly familiar pattern throughout the Caribbean.

Sat. 11-21-59

P. 9.

But unlike the flamboyant, firecracker type anti-U. S. doctrine as it is preached by Cuba's Fidel Castro, Panamanian resentment against the United States is a smouldering thing which has existed for almost half a century.

Going back to 1819. It is the tradition of the great liberator, Simon Bolivar, who led the war of independence against Spain and established "Great Colombia" including the present territories of Panama, Colombia, Equador and Venezuela.

BUILDED CANAL

It was in 1878 that Colombia granted a French company headed by Ferdinand De Lesseps the right to build a canal across Panama. It failed.

In 1903 came the forceful action which was to win the Panama Canal for the United States but which has come back to haunt us ever since in Latin American relations.

18e11

On Nov. 3, 1903, Panama proclaimed its independence from Colombia and U. S. warships prevented Colombian troops from reaching Panama to put down the revolt. Ten days later, the U. S. recognized an independent Panama and on Nov. 18 won from the new state full jurisdiction in perpetuity over a zone five miles wide on either side of the future canal. In return, the U. S. paid Panama $10 million and promised an annual "rent" of $250,000.

On Aug. 15, 1914, the Panama Canal was opened, serving the allied world well in two world wars.

'RENT' RAISED

The "rent" has been raised twice since then, and now amounts to $1,930,000 annually.

The constitution of Panama originally gave the United States the right to intervene in Panama to maintain order. In return the U. S. guaranteed Panamanian independence and sovereignty.

By 1926, the old order was changing and the Panama assembly was claiming sovereignty over the Canal Zone. Ten years later, a new treaty eliminated U. S. right of intervention.

U. S. DOLLARS

Through various channels million of U. S. dollars flow into Panama, resulting in a dependence which has prevented development of other resources. Panama has rich land, but imports approximately half of its food because the land is untilled.

Minerals are untouched. Exports are comparatively meagre.

Meanwhile, Panamanian politicians call for nationalization of the Canal.

Panama's Assembly Hits at U.S.

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

Wed. 11-11-59

Panama, Nov. 10 (AP)—The National Assembly pledged last night to continue working to get the flag of Panama flying "over our territory" in the Panama Canal Zone.

P. 4

A resolution, voted unanimously, condemned the action of American authorities in the Canal Zone in opposing by force what the Assembly called the "pacific hoisting of the Panamanian flag in Panamanian territory."

More than 80 persons were injured last Tuesday when U.S. police in the Zone, U.S. Army troops, and members of the Panama National Guard prevented Nationalist demonstrators from raising the Panamanian flag in the Zone to underline Panama's claim of sovereignty over the Zone.

Before voting the resolution, the Assembly heard a long speech by former Foreign Minister Aquilino Boyd denouncing American policy toward Panama and criticizing W. E. Potter, American Governor of the Canal Zone.

Potter, meanwhile, modified his order putting Panama off limits to Americans living in the Canal Zone.

The Americans were given unlimited access to Colon, the cityat the Caribbean end of the Canal, and will be allowed into Panama City, the capital at the Pacific end, from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. However, the rest of the country remained off.limits

A Canal Zone magistrate yesterday convicted a 16-year-old Panamanian student and a laborer of disturbing the peace during the demonstration and fined them each $100. They also were given 30-day jail sentences, but these were suspended.

U. S. Correspondent Decides to Quit Cuba

HAVANA, Nov. 10 (UPI) An American radio correspondent who was questioned by Cuban secret police on suspicion of counter-revolutionary activities because of his broadcasts to the United States decided to leave Cuba today.

Thomas Jacobson, of St. Paul, Min., a correspondent for the Mutual Broadcasting System, said he underwent "grim" interrogation, but was not mistreated.

(MBS in New York said Jacobson was arrested after making a telephone report that missing Cuban Army Commander Maj. Camilo Cienfuegos had requested asylum in the United States.)

U. S. Has Data Police Abetted Panama Riot

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

Wed. 11-11-59

By Stewart Hensley

United Press International

The United States has evidence that Panamanian police received radio orders to stay away from the American Embassy in Panama last week when a stone-throwing mob attacked the building and tore down the U.S. flag.

P. 24

18e11

Informed sources said the order, broadcast on the Panamanian police channel, was heard by U. S. Embassy officials. American authorities also were said to have a copy of a written memorandum of the radio order which was dropped by a policeman.

The United States is expected to demand an explanation today when Ambassador Julian F. Harrington calls on Panamanian President Ernesto de la Guardia Jr.

Diplomatic sources said U. S. officials have been trying all week to determine the source of the radio order. They were reluctant to think the Panamanian government knew about the order. But they have been unable so far to prove it was "phony."

Officials here also were disturbed by continued attacks o nthe United States by top Panamanian officials, including the Foreign Minister, who have alleged that United States authorities were guilty of "provocations" during the rioting.

The State Department warned Panama earlier yesterday that "inflammatory public allegations" were helping "unfriendly elements" presumably Communists — who 'seek to exploit" anl elements"—between the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

The warning was delivered by Assistant Secretary of State Roy R. Rubottom Jr. to the Panamanian Charge d'Affairs here, Arturo Morgan-Morales.

The State Department said Rubottom "pointed out that the mob action, and particularly the desecration of the American flag at the United States Embassy, transcended the norms of courtesy habitually existing" between friendly countries.

Rubottom also "mentioned the absence of Panamanian police from the scene of violence at the Canal Zone border which the United States considers a major factor contributing to the unfortunate events," the Department added.

Bolivians Hit U.S. Offices

Herald

Rioting Rages In Two Cities

U.S. Distrusted, Page 7A

Miami Fla.

LA PAZ, Bolivia — (AP) — Demonstrators stoned U.S. Information Agency offices in two Central Bolivian cities Wednesday. Windows were smashed but no injuries were reported in the third consecutive day of anti-U.S. outbursts in this country.

The window-breaking occurred in Cochabamba and Oruro.

La Paz was calm but police maintained a strong guard around the U.S. Embassy and Information Agency Office here.

Times
3-5-59

The embassy still was silent and deserted. Members of the embassy staff were moved to Calacoto, a suburb of La Paz, after an angry demonstration Monday. Rioters at that time hurled rocks at the embassy building and burned an American flag.

P.1

The demonstration protested an article in the Latin American edition of Time Magazine. It quoted a U.S. embassy official as saying in jest that Bolivia's economic woes could be cured by splitting up the country among its neighbors. The embassy denied any official had made such a suggestion.

Funeral services were held for a 15-year-old student killed in Monday's riots. It had been feared the funeral might set off new violence here and police were on the alert. There were no incidents.

The government announced 38 policemen were injured in Monday's demonstrations. Most of them were hurt by stones hurled by demonstrators.

A second victim of the outbreak died Tuesday night. He was a Bolivian dentist hit by a stray police bullet.

Editor Asks For Rebuke Of Magazine

Herald
Miami

COLUMBIA, Mo. —(AP)— A Central American editor asked the World Press Congress Wednesday to condemn Time Magazine. He charged the riots in Bolivia were caused by a Time Magazine article and said it was a scandalous case.

John T. O'Rourke, editor of The Washington Daily News, called up the Bolivian question in a speech prepared for the final discussion session of the press congress. He is past president of the Inter-American Press Association and said he spoke for José Dutriz, editor of La Prensa Grafica, San Salvador.

Times
3-5-59

O'Rourke read a cable from Dutriz; which said in part:

"Please submit for discussion the scandalous case of Time Magazine creating a disturbance in Bolivia and deteriorating the understanding between the United States and Latin America.

P.1

"As a colleague (in I.A.P.A.) and believing you to represent decent newspapermanship I beg you to deliver an exposition of those unethical practices of journalism and condemn Time's editor."

The articles in question quoted an unnamed U.S. embassy official as suggesting in a wisecracking way that Bolivia be carved up among her neighbors as a solution to her economic problems. In New York, Henry R. Luce, editor-in-chief of Time, said he regretted that a Time story had caused so much unfriendliness toward the U.S.

O'Rourke called on Time to identify "the strangely anonymous joking official whose remarks, if made, caused the riot."

"Time lives, I find, in a higher keyed, wittier, more brightly colored world than the real world I am forced to inhabit.

"I am sure," he said, "that the confusion in Bolivia and elsewhere could be dispelled if Time would only confide in its readers when the creative muse elevates it above mere fact. Why not a small precede before the appropriate stories labeling them news fiction and not news? I am sure that the World Press Congress would be glad to recognize Time's preeminence in this art form."

O'Rourke said he agreed with Time's remarks about "the failure of the Bolivian government to use the loans it received to improve the Bolivian economy."

◆

Venezuelans Stand By Bolivia's Side

CARACAS, Venezuela — (AP) — The Venezuelan Chamber of Deputies voted unanimously Wednesday night to send a message of solidarity to Bolivia after deputies attacked the U.S. from the floor.

Members of all four parties in congress criticized the U.S. The debate resulted from recent anti-American rioting in La Paz.

A motion introduced by the foreign relations committee did not mention the U.S. by name. But it called for a message of solidarity to the Bolivian people "in the face of the threat of armed invasion planned by an American country and which threatens their territorial integrity."

Bolivians Yell 'Down With U.S.'

Miami
Herald

LA PAZ, Bolivia —(AP)— Approximately 1,000 students demonstrated in downtown La Paz Monday, shouting "Down with Yankee imperialism" and "we don't want to be a Yankee colony."

Miami
Fla

The demonstration followed an expression of Bolivian concern over a statement attributed by Time Magazine to a U.S. embassy spokesman that the only solution to the Bolivian problem is to "abolish Bolivia and let its neighbors divide the country and its problems."

Times 3-3-59

A statement from the Bolivian government on Saturday declared the magazine article was "injurious to national honor." Time Magazine has not commented.

P.12B

Some of the students gathered in front of the U.S. embassy and listened to speakers from their ranks appeal for Bolivians to unite against the "imperialistic" U.S. policy.

Communists distributed leaflets blasting U.S. policy.

Mobs of Bolivians Stone U.S. Embassy

Times

By United Press International.

New York

LA PAZ, Bolivia, March 2—The buildings of the United States Embassy and the United States Information Service were stoned today and a United States flag was burned by mobs protesting an article in an American magazine.

Times
3-3-59

Policemen opened fire on the crowd, but it was not immediately determined whether there were any casualties.

P.1

The article in Time Magazine was described by the Bolivian Government as "injurious to the national honor and inadmissible to the Bolivian people."

[There was no immediate comment on the incident by officials of Time magazine.]

Shouting "Down with American Imperialists!" the mob set two United States Embassy automobiles afire and broke the Embassy's window panes with stones and bats.

Times

President Hernan Siles Zuazo called an emergency meeting of his Cabinet. At the same time, a top United States Embassy official called on Foreign Minister Victor Andrade to discuss the situation.

The demonstrators, estimated to total about 10,000, burned all issues of Time magazine they could get from local newsstands.

Times
3-3-59

The police used tear gas to restore order. A strong security detachment was thrown around the Embassy to protect it from further attacks.

The Time article said that the United States had spent $129,000,000 million dollars in aid to Bolivia, in a vain effort to help the county solve its economic problems.

The article then quoted an Embassy official as saying: "We don't have a damn thing to show for it. We're wasting money."

It also quoted the official as having said jocularly that the only solution to Bolivian problems was to "abolish Bolivia and let its neighbors divide the country and its problems among themselves."

Demonstrating students carried banners reading, "Down with the Yankee Octopus!" and "Death Before Living as Slaves!"

Bolivian Envoy Sees Herter

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2—Christian A. Herter, Acting Secretary of State, said tonight that the State Department had only meager information on reports of demonstrations in front of the United States Embassy at La Paz.

Mr. Herter made his statement to the Bolivian Ambassador, who made a hurried call at the department to express his Government's concern over the Time magazine article.

The Ambassador said the article attributed to a member of the United States Embassy staff statements that his Government considered offensive to Bolivia's sovereignty and dignity.

Mr. Herter replied that he found it impossible to believe a member of the Embassy staff would have made such a statement as that cited in the magazine article.

The Acting Secretary went on to say that relations between the United States and Bolivia and "the attitude we have demonstrated to both the Government and the people of Bolivia belie any such statement."

Mr. Herter said that if the demonstrations in front of the United States Embassy were as reported in press dispatches, he hoped that "a magazine would not be permitted to disturb the traditionally good relations that have existed between our two countries and that the Bolivian Government officials would take all steps to avoid further incidents."

Since 1953 the United States has provided Bolivia with $129,000.000 in aid grants.

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BOLIVIA

U. S. Shows Concern Over Bolivia

News Observer
Raleigh N.C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—U.S. officials expressed grave concern Tuesday over anti-American demonstrations in Bolivia. Several senators blamed it on an emotional explosion by a few extremists who believed a false report.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore) said he is convinced the "unfortunate incident" does not represent the feelings of the Bolivian people or their government.

However, Morse said, it underlines the necessity for a broad-scale inquiry into U.S.-Latin American relations.

When one magazine story can stir up such a demonstration, he said, it "bears out that we have serious problems that cause latent anti-American feelings in South America" and the cause must be determined.

Std
3-4-59

Sen. Long.

Agreeing with Morse, Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La) said "we need to find ways to do things better in Latin America.

92

The demonstrations in La Paz were touched off Monday night by a Time magazine article. It quoted an unnamed U.S. Embassy official, saying he had made this assertion as a "wisecrack": "The only solution to Bolivia's problems is to abolish Bolivia. Let her neighbors divide up the country and the problems."

State Department press officer Lincoln White told reporters the U.S. Embassy in La Paz had investigated and is convinced no embassy official made any such suggestions.

In Monday's outburst an American flag was burned and windows in the U.S. Embassy were broken by stones.

A strongly worded U.S. protest was given to Bolivia's Ambassador Manuel Barrau at the State Department. It was his third call there in four days to discuss the Time article and its repercussions. Barrau had delivered his government's formal protest against the Time article Monday night.

White said about 700 Americans in La Paz are being concentrated in the suburban area "for better protection by the Bolivian army."

Embassy personnel were reported to have slipped out under guard and taken refuge near La Paz. Their whereabouts was kept secret.

The State Department told Barrau it expects the Bolivian government "to take all possible measures to safeguard the lives" of 1,800 Americans in his country as well as U.S. property.

The strongest statement on Capitol Hill about the affair came from Sen. Styles Bridges (R-NH). He told reporters he favors sending U.S. troops to La Paz and stopping foreign aid to Bolivia if the mob violence continues.

Envoy Told Of Concern Over Riots

Post

Editor Regrets Trouble Followed 'Factual' Report

By Stewart Hensley
United Press International

Washington D.C.

The United States demanded yesterday that Bolivia protect U. S. citizens and property from angry anti-American rioting which erupted in La Paz over a magazine article.

The situation prompted a Republican congresisonal leader to demand that U. S. aid to Bolivia be stopped and that American military forces be used if necessary to protect Americans.

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But Democratic Senators warned against taking any hasty reprisals against the traditionally friendly South American nation.

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The State Department summoned Bolivian Ambassador Manuel Barrau to discuss the stoning Monday of the U. S. Embassy and U. S. Information Service libraries.

Department Press Officer Lincoln White said Barau, who talked with Assistant Secretary of State Roy R. Rubottom, was told, "We fully expect his government to take all possible measures to safeguard the lives of American citizens and United States property."

The Department denied that any U. S. officials made remarks about Bolivia which set off the demonstrations when printed in a Time magazine story.

The magazine said an Embassy official believed Bolivia would be better off if its territory and problems were divided up among its neighbors.

Henry R. Luce, editor-in-chief of Time, said New York regretted that the item had been the occasion for anti-American violence, but "the story in Time was a factual analysis of Bolivia's economic difficulties."

It was disclosed yesterday that the Bolivian Ambassador had protested the article last Saturday. He gave Acting Secretary of State Christian A. Herter a formal note Monday expressing concern.

Bolivia Hides Embassy Staff

Post
Washington D.C.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, March 3 (AP)—The United States Embassy people here went into hiding today to escape demonstrations set off by a Time magazine article that enraged Bolivians. The Bolivian Government itself was harassed by a tin miners' strike.

The Embassy personnel were reported to have slipped out under guard and taken refuge near the capital.

The whereabouts of the Embassy staff was kept secret. The Embassy phone were unanswered.

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3-4-59

Bolivian officials and businessmen paraded late in the day past the government palace in a new demonstration against the Time magazine article.

The miners, also a target of the article that offended Bolivia's intense national pride, went on strike for higher pay, paralyzing the government-owned mines, backbone of Bolivia's faltering economy. The workers walked out at the end of their 10-day deadline for the government to meet pay demands.

Police Out in Force

Capital police were out in force to head off any violence such as marked yesterday's anti-American demonstrations during which rioters burned an American flag in front of the United State Embassy and stoned the building.

The new demonstration, termed a civic parade, included top officials, military leaders, veterans and businessmen. All government and private offices closed down for the demonstration.

President Hernan Siles Zuazo has appealed for order in the demonstrations, and the government warned against agitators who might try to whip up serious new disorders. The President announced that United States officials had denied making the statements in the article.

The article quoted an unnamed U.S. Embasy official. It said he made the following assertion as a "wisecrack":

"'The only solution to Bolivia's problems is to abolish Bolivia. Let her neighbors divide up the country and the problems.'"

Not in U.S. Edition

The quote in question appeared in the current hemisphere edition of Time that circulates in Latin America, but not in the U.S. edition.

The government newspaper, La Nacion, said yesterday's demonstrations were justified "because there is no greater moral patrimony than sovereignty."

El Diario said the Time article did not permit the "rude and destructive reaction that occurred yesterday." Presencia termed the rioting a "shameful spectacle" and said Bolivians cannot be "so small and so premitive as to be satisfied with incidents like those we have contemplated with disgust."

Presencia called the rioting made to order for Communists and noted some demonstrators carried signs asking for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Siles told the nation last night there had been a "provocation by an irresponsible journalist that reflected the thought of international capitalism."

Foreign Minister Victor Andrade said that if it developed no official had made the quoted statement, his Government would begin slander proceedings.

Time's article said only U.S. aid has saved Bolivia from economic catastrophe since the uprising of 1952 rushed the nation "straight from semifeudalism into South America's most advanced social revolution."

"Workers got the world's most comprehensive social security program, illiterate Indians got the vote and land, the coup-prone army got abolished, and the mines that enriched the celebrated tin barons of old got taken over by the Government," it said.

"The U.S. chiped in $129 million in aid during the next six years — more Yankee aid dollars per Bolivian than for any other people on earth.

"Last week a U.S. Embassy official added up the results and made a wry face. 'We don't have a damn thing to show for it,' he said. 'We're wasting money. The only solu- he went on to wisecrack, 'is to abolish Bolivia. Let her neighbors divide up the country and the problem.'"

SOUTH AMERICA

18e(3) 1959

Brazil Sets Example in Race Relations; Negroes Share Country's Life and Growth

The Pittsburg Courier
Pittsburg, Pa.
Sat. 12-12-59
p. 15
18e(3)

By Associated Negro Press

Brazil, America's friendly southern neighbor, is not only outdoing the U. S. in the field of race relations, but is setting a pattern for the entire world.

In Brazil, it is reported, neither race, color, nor nationality is a barrier. Negroes, for example, share normally in the life and growth of the country and the entire republic is a mixture of peoples of several cultures and racial backgrounds. Following in the footsteps of their ancestors, these people are working together to make Brazil stronger and more prosperous.

Living peacefully in Brazil are Negroes, whose ancestors were brought over as slaves from Africa to plant and cut sugar cane; Indians, who were living there before the arrival of the Portuguese colonists; Jews, Italians, Germans and other refugees from Europe. Intermarriage between the races is frequent and looked upon as a normal process.

■

HOW DID BRAZIL get that way?

In the first, the admixture is the direct result of a similar pattern which existed in Portugal, the mother country, prior to the founding of Brazil. People of Celtic, Moorish and Arab background, to name only a few, made up the population of Portugal.

Secondly, the Brazilians are bound together by common destiny and enterprise. Brazilian settlers, led by Pedro Alvares Cabral, who discovered the country in 1500 were drawn closely together from the outset by the nature of the rugged life they encountered in the new country. Thus, the Negro was not discarded from the national "family," as in America, but instead drawn closer into it.

■

IN FACT, Brazil is said to offer "a picture of racial tolerance unusual in the world." Racial tensions are so few as to be considered negligible. It is reported that as far back as the days of colonization, the Jews encountered so little prejudice against them that they had trouble maintaining their cultural identity.

What has really happened in Brazil is that people of different races have learned to live together. Racial exclusiveness was never popular among the Brazilian Portuguese, who were a mixed people to begin with.

Religious tolerance is also a way of life in Brazil. Though the country is predominantly Catholic, many other faiths are practiced and Protestant missionary work is not interfered with.

Moreover, the Brazilians are not two-faced, socially. They act the same toward each other at work and in public. And they socialize freely.

■

DURING THE recent Pan-American Games in Chicago, Negro members of the Brazilian basketball and soccer teams were conspicuous for their open fraternization with white-skinned members of the delegation. One Negro cager named Santos was virtually worshipped by his countrymen.

After the games, the Brazilians did not split up into little "racial" groups, but continued their socializing together. They ate, slept, danced and went sightseeing and visiting together.

Brazil is a country abounding in natural beauty. But it also has its drawbacks. Life in the mountainous interior is rugged and the northern third is plagued by torrential rainfalls. There is some leprosy in the Amazon region. However, a drive is afoot to wipe out the latter disease.

Technically, Brazil is said to have learned a lot from America. But it may also be said that America could learn a lot from Brazil in the field of race relations.

18e(4) 1959

Haiti Shows Economic Gains With Help of U. S. and U. N.

New York Herald Tribune
New York
Tue. 11-24-59
P. 10
18e(4)

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Nov. 23 (AP).—This Negro republic has experienced a change for the economic and political better in recent months.

President Francois Duvalier still is a tough boss. His attitude toward democracy and civil rights remains less than respectful. But he is gaining grudging respect, if little personal popularity.

Perhaps this is only a quiet moment in the hurricane of Haitian history. With an annual per capita income of $65 Haiti's 3,300,000 citizens remain the poorest in the Western World. Age-old political and social tensions, such as those between blacks and light-skinned creoles, make political unrest endemic.

Can Only Go Up

But the progress of the last few months has been encouraging in a nation which has no place to go but up.

Mr. Duvalier has sliced the 1960 budget to $28,000,000, a reduction of nearly 15 per cent. New excise taxes on such items as imported canned goods, autos, gasoline and cigarettes should increase revenues by more than $1,000,000.

The scandal of the Artibonite Valley has been ended. More than 100,000 people over a 200-square-mile area were to have benefited from power and irrigation produced by the $14,000,000 Peligre Dam. Because of corruption and inefficiency, the dam ended up costing $30,000,000, with generators still uninstalled. Mr. Duvalier had the pay roll sliced from 1,200 to 600, put in a bright young project head and now rice is growing on what was an arid, salty area. Per capita income in the valley is $95 a year.

"Tremendous Progress"

"Judging from one year ago, I would say they have made tremendous progress," was the recent comment of Rollin Atwood of Washington, Point 4 director for Latin America.

Haitians live on an island, but do not like the sea. Dried cod and herring have been imported. Now, encouraged by Martin Routh, a British adviser from the U. N. Food and Agriculture Organization, a Haitian firm has gone into the fishing business. Refrigeration stations have been set up.

Other experts are helping rebuild the cacao industry. Hybrid corn has been introduced, with yields of three to five times those of Haitian corn. Roads, irrigation ditches and anti-erosion projects are being pushed.

To do this, Mr. Duvalier has turned to the United States and, to a lesser extent, to the U. N. for help. In Latin America this can be a politically dangerous step—particularly in Haiti, which remembers years of United States Marine Corps occupation.

About seventy American experts are here. Their fields vary from agricultural specialties to controlling traffic.

Mr. Duvalier has taken power away from inefficient personnel. Now he hopes for administrative efficiency through American help and advisers.

HAVANA REJECTS PROTEST BY U. S. ON PROPAGANDA

The New York Times
New York
Sat. 11-14-59

Note Lists Cuban Complaints and Calls on Washington to Change Its Policy

P. 1

Text of Cuba's note to U. S. is printed on Page 8.

By R. HART PHILLIPS
Special to The New York Times

HAVANA, Nov. 13—The Cuban Government rejected today as "absolutely false" the protest of the United States that "deliberate and concerted efforts" were being made in Cuba to change the traditional friendship of the two countries into hostility.

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Haiti

The Government reiterated its grievances against the United States and expressed the hope that the United States would change its policy toward Cuba.

In a long note that officials termed a "white paper," the Government stated its policy toward the United States and said it was "deeply concerned about the present state of relations."

The note was delivered by Minister of State Raul Roa to Ambassador Philip W. Bonsal at the ministry.

Bombing Charges Repeated

The Government reiterated its charges that planes from the United States had bombed two Cuban sugar mills and that "criminal airborne incursions into the capital of the republic caused two dead and forty-eight wounded persons."

The note said that not even these incidents "excited the Cuban people or the Cuban Government to show the least animosity against American visitors here."

The note rejected "insinuations by the United States" that the violence and tension in the Caribbean was the fault of Cuba. It said the "life-long dictator Rafael Leonidas Trujillo" of the Dominican Republic was responsible.

Arms Policy Protested

The United States has the right to deny licenses to export arms and war materials from its own country, the note said, "but what it cannot do is to exert its influence with other governments using as a pretext that it does so to cooperate in keeping peace in the Caribbean."

The effort of the United States to block the proposed sale of jet fighters to Cuba by Britain "coincided with the air aggressions against Cuba," the note said.

"The Revolutionary Government will acquire the aircraft, arms and ammunition required for its country's protection and defense from whosoever may be willing to supply them," it went on.

U. S. Press Denounced

The New York Times
New York
Sat 11-14-59
P. 9

The document said the United States Government may "take pride in the independence and objectivity of the press and wire services" of the United States, a point made in the Washington note.

However, the Cuban note said, these services "propagated and are still propagating the most flagrant falsehoods and the most humiliating insults against the Revolutionary Government and its foremost figures."

Cuba "demands some clear explanation" as to whether the United States Government endorses all these "insults, falsehoods and other insidious propaganda broadcast by the North American wire and press services."

The Cuban document said the Castro Government had not been impressed by the measures taken by the United States to halt flights of planes of "war criminals and traitors" from United States territory.

It said the former chief of the Cuban Air Force, Maj. Pedro Diaz Lanz, who fled to the United States charging Communist infiltration in the Cuban Government, had been enjoying "strange immunities and franchise to be able to permit his air aggressions against Cuba."

The note said that the members of the present Cuban Government knew from bitter experience that if the United States "sets in motion its formidable vigilance and defense machinery, it is almost impossible to conspire in its territory, engage in arms traffic, illegally leave its ports or take off from air fields.

Among the grievances detailed were past United States interventions, and trade agreements under which "Cuba has actually given more than what she has received."

The sugar quota system, the note said, has "served only to limit our sugar exports to the United States."

The Government reiterated its determination to carry out its revolutionary program, especially the agrarian reform, under which the lands belonging to the United States are being seized.

The document said Cuba was "unaware of the real intention of the United States Government" in referring to communism in its note. The reported "Communist infiltration," it said, is "the same old song record * * * maliciously and constantly played by our internal and external enemies [to] encourage foreign interventio ."

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World

Atlanta, Ga.

-22-59

18e(4)

WEST INDIAN ACTRESS — Lucille Mapp of Trinidad is seen asking her way from two West Indies policemen outside the West Indies Pavilian at the "Ideal Home" exhibition now being held in London's Olympia. The policemen are two of six policemen and bandsmen from the West Indies who are in attendance at the West Indies Pavilion at the exhibition. At left is Station Sergeant A. B. Hunto of Antigua and (right) is Sergeant M. Benjamin of Anguilla. The West Indies Pavilion, the largest West Indian display seen in Britain since 1925 Empire Exposition at Wembley, is one of the highlights of the exhibition by a leading British national daily newspaper. — (Associated Negro Press Photo)

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5 HAITIAN PRIESTS ASSAIL DUVALIER

Times

They Accuse President of Asking 'Absolute Obedience' From Church and Nation

N.Y., N.Y.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 28—The controversy between the Haitian Government and the Roman Catholic Church flared anew today.

Sat. 8-29-59.

Five priests accused the Government of resorting to "totalitarism" in its campaign to oust the ranking Catholic prelate, Archbishop François Poirier, for having criticized President François Duvalier.

The Government, the priests said, was trying to force the church to pledge "absolute obedience" to President Duvalier.

"No creature on earth is due absolute obedience," they declared.

Thier views were published in special articles on the front page of Haiti's largest circulating newspaper, the Catholic daily La Phalange. By noon all copies were sold.

The church, they wrote, refuses to accept Government charges that "certain priests," including Msgr. Poirier, were involved in anti-Government activities.

Two of the priests, Fathers Ernest Verdieu and Antoine Adrien, appealed to the Government to exercise "good sense" in dealing with the rights of Church and State.

They Stress Good-will

"Abusive interpretations" of Haiti's penal code, the two priests warned, is "rendering a disservice to peace in this country."

Moreover, they said, the Government's attack on the church is hurting Haiti's world prestige.

The new flareup came only four days after the Government indicated that it was collecting evidence that Archbishop Poirier, a Frenchman, had been plotting against the regime.

Clement Bardot, the President's secretary, has said the evidence would be submitted to Vatican authorities with a request that Pope John XXIII remove the Archibishop.

Underlying the controversy has been the Duvalier regime's complaint that most of the Catholic clergy in Haiti are French, not native Haitians.

During the day, Haitian Army sources said an Algerian soldier of fortune, Henri Fuertes, known as El Angelino, who was the commander of an invasion force that landed in southwest Haiti Aug. 13, had been killed in a recent action with an army unit near Jeremie. Some men of the thirty-man invasion group were said to be still eluding the army.

PRELATE'S ARREST IS STAYED IN HAITI

New York Times

Warrant Is Suspended as Vatican Issues Warning of Excommunication

N.Y., N.Y.

Sat. 8-22-59

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 21—Haiti suspended today a warrant for the arrest of the Archbishop of Port-Au-Prince, Msgr. François Poirier.

District Attorney Max C. Duplessey did not elaborate on the new move, but indicated he was acting under orders from higher authority.

[The Vatican said Friday that, if Msgr. Poirier was arrested, everyone connected with such action would be automatically excommunicated].

The Archbishop had been ordered to appear before the District Attorney to answer charges of violating a section of the Penal Code that prohibits a minister of religion from censuring or criticizing public acts.

Ouster Criticized

Msgr. Poirier had sent a communiqué to parish priests informing their parishes of the expulsion from Haiti of two priests. The prelate called the action against the Rev. Etienne Grenenberger, dean of St. Martial College, and the Rev. Joseph Marrec, curé in St. Marc, contrary to the spirit of the 1860 church-state convention.

Msgr. Poirier's communiqué, which was published in the Roman Catholic daily La Phalange, said the Government should not have expelled the

18e(4)

priests without having consulted church authorities or given a reason for the action.

District Attorney Duplessy, with the full support of the Justice Department, ordered the Archbishop to appear Wednesday. Yesterday he issued the warrant for the arrest of Msgr. Poirer, when the prelate failed to respond to the first order.

Catholics said the District Attorney had been disrespectful in his action because he had addressed the Archbishop merely as "Le Homme" — the name — and in any case, they said, only the Minister of Justice or the Interior Minister had the right to call the Archbishop to appear.

N. Y. T.

Sat. 8-22-59

Msgr. Poirier, a stern, highly respected Frenchman in his early fifties, was named Archbishop of Port-Au-Prince in 1955. He was not available for comment. He presided today over a conference of priests he had called to the capital from all over Haiti.

OAC

There was a strong indication that the Archbishop, like the two French priests, would be expelled for defiance of the Duvalier Government.

Election Disputes Cited

During the last election campaign, Dr. François Duvalier, now President, accused the Catholic Church of favoring his rival, Senator Louis Dejoie. Opponents of Dr. Duvalier charged that he was voodcoist and pointed to his close friendship with the Episcopal Bishop as a sign that Dr. Duvalier would not renew the Haitian concordat with the Catholic Church when it expires in 1960.

RC(4)

Although the Duvalier Government has appointed two successive Haitian-born priests to the position of Education Minister, the Government continues to be suspicious of French-born priests, especially those teaching at Port-au-Prince's large St. Martial College, where many of the children of the wealthier Haitians attend school. President Duvalier is feuding with this class of Haitians.

The expulsion from Haiti yesterday of the two priests and other events here this week have shaken Catholic Haiti much more deeply than the band of invaders, whom the Haitian Army is said to be mopping up in the southwest.

Father Grenenberger, who came to Haiti in 1942, was reported to have helped to organize a congress of the National Union of State School Teachers last month. The union was dissolved Aug. 13 by President Duvalier as infiltrated with Communists and connected with recent acts of terrorism.

Unofficially, the Government charges that Father Grenenberger's name was listed along with other opponents of the Administration in a secret code found in the home of Daniel Fignole, a former Provisional President of Haiti. The Government is said to believe that the priest gave asylum to, Clement Jumelle, a former student at St. Martial, when the former Presidential candidate was being as an outlaw. Mr. Jumelle died when he was a fugitive.

The Government sources were not agreed on the reason for the expulsion of Father Marrec.

Armed policemen escorted Fathers Grenenberger and Marrec to the airport when they left for New York yesterday. This has helped to widen the breach between the church and the Government.

CUBA'S EMBASSY IN HAITI IS CLOSED

New York Times

Ambassador Charged in Plot Takes Plane to Havana—Comment Is Withheld

New York

Sun, 8-30-59

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 29—Ambassador Antonio Rodriguez Echazabal of Cuba turned his embassy over to Mexican care today and left by plane at 2 P. M. for Havana, by way of Miami.

P. 13

No Haitian Government or Foreign Office protocol representative was at the airport to see him off.

A visit to the Ambassador's residence in the hills behind Port-au-Prince this morning disclosed that the Mexican flag had replaced the Cuban flag there. Haitian civil and uniformed policemen, who had interrogated and checked all visitors to the embassy recently, also had been withdrawn from the highway in front of the home.

RC(4)

Ambassador Rodriguez would only say before leaving that the Cuban Embassy had been placed in Mexico's care. The Mexican Embassy also has assumed responsibility for five Haitians who have been in asylum at the Cuban Embassy for the last month. They are Ulrich Joseph, a partisan of former Provisional President Daniel Figmole, now in exile, and his wife, Ernesto Caprio, a fourth-year medical student in New York, who had been vacationing in his homeland; Fritz Perigord, a National Bank employe, and Charles Adrien George.

Ambassador Rodriguez was appointed last January by the Cuban Revolutionary Government for his work as a coordinator of Fidel Castro's 26th of July Movement in Haiti. He twice escaped assassination in May. He had lived in Haiti twenty years.

Celorne Pierre, the Embassy chauffeur who was seriously wounded when gunmen ambushed the Ambassador in May, also left for Havana today.

The Ambassador refused to comment today on charges by Clement Barbot, Presidential Secretary and Government strongman, that secret papers discovered by the police had shown that he was plotting against the Government of President François Duvalier.

Barbot Lists Charges

M. Barbot told newsman Wednesday that the Cuban Ambassador had been a militant partisan of the late Clément Jumelle, a Presidential candidate who had boycotted general elections after charging that they had been rigged by the army in favor of President Duvalier. M. Jumelle, declared an outlaw by the Duvalier Government, died in asylum at the Cuban Embassy last February of an illness contracted during months of hiding.

The jeep of a Cuban military attaché had been sighted in mountains and on beaches on reconnaissance operations, according to M. Barbot.

M. Barbot also said that Clestino Fernandez, one-time coordinator in the entire Caribbean area for the 26th of July Movement and now a Cuban offical, had visited Les Cayes recently on a trip arranged by the Cuban Ambassador.

The remnant of a thirty-man Cuban invasion force is being hunted by the Haitian Army on the southwest Peninsula near Les Cayes.

The name of the Cuban Ambasador and his military attachés along with the name of an expelled priest, the Rev. Etienne Greinenberger, head of St. Martial College, were discovered in papers found in the home of M. Joseph, M. Barbot declared.

In a letter written by M. Joseph to a Haitian exile in Venezuela he mentioned information furnished by the Cuban military attaché, Capt. Armando Torres, M. Barbot said. Diagrams of bombs and grenades were also found among M. Joseph's papers, M. Barbot added.

Captain Torres and his assistant, Capt. Luis Pérez, returned to Havana in mid-July

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Discuss Haitian 'Dictatorship'

RC(4) Times New York P. 2

Mon. 7-27-59

The New York Times

Edmond Sylvain **Senator Jean David**

---

ber of setbacks and failures of mainland projects this year are believed to have led Peiping toward encouraging more freedom of thought and constructive criticism.

RC(4)

As early as last April, for example, Premier Chou En-lai cautioned party members that they must "not blame the ones who speak but take every criticism as a warning."

The most convincing evidence came recently in a directive from a top-ranking Chinese Communist leader, Vice Premier Teng Tsu-huei. It said that families or family groups could henceforth cook their own food and eat in privacy in the company of their own choice.

Vice Premier Teng went so fas as to say that individuals, families or groups who did not want to eat at regulated times with large groups, could request rations and revert partially to the traditional Chinese family system of eating together.

After outlining idealistic advantages of mess halls and absolute communal existence under the mess hall system, Vice Premier Teng admitted the failures of collective feeding.

Urges Voluntary System

"Some mess halls had long queues of diners waiting for their turn and it wasted a lot of their time and they didn't have satisfying meals there," the Communist leader said in an uncharacteristic burst of candor for a Chinese official.

"Therefore an overhaul with great effort in mess halls is absolutely necessary at present," Vice Premier Teng said in a statement interpreted by some observers here to mean that further efforts would be made to salvage the basis of the commune system.

Mr. Teng said that "the future development of socialization of rural housekeeping" would have to be based on a "voluntary principle."

Toward the end of his lengthy directive the Vice Premier implied that conditions under which commune members would continue to exist would have to be made more acceptable. He suggested smaller mess halls for no more than twenty families; mobile mess halls that would serve lunch only; closer checking of leftovers and uneaten servings and charges for additional dishes.

Vice Premier Teng made it clear, however, that the Chinese Communists did not intend to become lenient in commune operation, regardless of what immediate problems had to be faced.

18e(4) 1959 CUBA

INSIDE Castro's Cuba

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.
Sept. 21-59
P.8

How Haiti's Paul Magloire broke Havana's hotel color line . . . Five per cent of 600 police in Cabana Military Prison are colored . . . . Castro's belief in equality dates back to his student days . . . Cuban embassy in Washington due for some color . . . Pressure Building up for Cubans to boot out Dr. Louis Dejoie . . . . Gen. Antonio Maceo plotted victorious route for July 26 revolutionaries back in 1895.

By CLIFF MACKAY
AFRO Staff Correspondent

HAVANA, Cuba — Things might be different under Dr. Fidel Castro, the revolutionary hero, whose heavily bearded warriors now control this country.

But Havana's residents of color will tell you that under Batista's regime, colored guests were about as welcome in certain hotels frequented by American tourists as the bubonic plaque.

The Hotel Nacionale, the oldest tourist spot in Cuba, was so flagrant in its discrimination, that the now exiled President Fulgencia Batista, both of whose parents are colored, felt compelled to act.

* * *

IN THE NAME of the Republic of Cuba, he took over one whole floor of the hostelry and invited the very dark then President Paul Magloire of Haiti (also now in exile) to be his weekend guest.

Cubans of color say that was the first recorded instance of any colored person registering at the Nacionale. It is also the last.

At the city's newest hotel, the 25-story Habana Hilton, members of the American Hilton chain, colored persons are accepted as guests without question.

* * *

THIS IS also true of the Habana Riviera, a very, very plush 20-story inn built two years ago by American gambling interests on the Malecon overlooking the Gulf of Mexico.

The Hilton is actually the property of the Confederation of Trade Unions.

It was reportedly erected with $24,000,000 taken by Batista from the union treasury, although specifications called for the expenditure of only $12,000,000.

The Hilton corporation, as in most of its international hotel operations, merely supplies the management know-how.

The principal segregator for these hostelries is money or the lack of it.

Very few Cubanoes or Americans either, white or colored, can afford to pay $30 a night for a place to lay their heads.

And that is the going rate in these hotels during the winter season which begins Dec. 15 and ends Around March 15.

FIDEL CASTRO is no Johnny-come-lately in the field of racial equality. That was the information given the AFRO by Capt. Enrique Benarvides, who was Castro's law school class mate at the University of Havana.

"Fidel was always taking up for the colored students," Benarvides recalled. "And furthermore he was persistently critical of how the racial problem was being handled in the United States."

"It wasn't by accident that more than half of the men who served with Fidel in the mountains of the Sierra Maestro were colored. Those men recognized in Dr. Castro not only a true revolutionary, but one dedicated to the ideal of equal justice and opportunity for all men, regardless of race or color."

* * *

THE UNITED STATES should pray that no assassin's bullet eliminates Fidel from the Cuban scene. While there are some Americans who would like to label him an "extremist" actually he is the levelling force in his victorious July 26 revolutionary movement.

Already, Fidel has designated his brother, Raul, who is only 27, as his successor in the event something should happen to him. Some observers say that Raul definitely has Communist leanings.

One thing is certain. Raul never misses an opportunity to express his bitterness toward America. His anger stems largely from the fact that the United States until March, 1957, was shipping guns to Batista, which were used to slaughter Cubans. He has not forgotten that nor does it appear that he can forgive.

* * *

COLORS OF the July 26 Movement are red and black. The red represents the blood of Cubans who paid for their lives in the fight for freedom.

The black is for the mourning of relatives and friends of the 20,000 persons who were tortured and killed by Batista's savage policemen.

* * *

ONE OF THE first tests of Dr. Fidel Castro's promise to grant equal opportunity to all Cubans, regardless of color, might well be in the Cuban Embassy in Washington.

Of all the Latin American embassies, the Cuban for years has made no effort to conceal his dislike for colored guests, no matter their nationality. And in contrast to the diplomatic corps of other South and Central American nations, the Cubans have never been represented by a citizen darker than Rep. Adam Clayton Powell.

Official Washington views this as a studied effort on the part of the deposed Batista regime to create the illusion that Cuba is a white country when it is not. The possibility now is that Castro will change the pattern and send a more representative delegation to the United States.

* * *

ONE OF THE more than 600 Havana police now cooling their heels behind the thick bars of the Cabana Military Prison, who may be freed is Cpl. Bartolome F. Anglada, a veteran of 25 years with Batista's police department.

Corporal Anglada, who is 48, said he never treated any prisoner brutally nor did he see any tortures. His job was little more than that of a chauffeur, he insisted, since he drove the patrol wagon in the 16th District.

Only about five percent of the policemen awaiting investigation in Cabana are colored, according to Anglada, who plaintively said he hopes to see his two teenage daughters soon.

* * *

DR. LOUIS DeJOIE, who lost his bid for the Haitian presidency, may be given his hat any day now and told to leave Havana.

He was not given the warm reception he expected to receive from Castro's revolutionaries when he arrived here. He thought the July 26 Movement would be willing to back him in an effort to overthrow the Haitian president, Dr. Francois Duvalier, whom DeJoie calls a dictator.

Now political pressure is building up in Haiti demanding that Cuba boot DeJoie out. Several thousand workers and supporters of DuValier demonstrated before the Cuban embassy in Port au Prince on Feb. 12 calling for his expulsion.

DeJoie, who made his millions out of processing sensatory oil used in perfume, ha been making hi headquarters in NYC, but told the AFRO in Havana that he had been warned by the FBI that two Haitian assassins are in the United States looking for him.

He was scheduled to leave Havana last Feb. 6 for a visit in Trinidad where he has large farming interests. He said upon his return to the United States he planned to raise funds for a revolution in Haiti.

* * *

SENOR ALBERT CHARLES LOUIS, a lawyer, who spent a year in Batista's prison, because of his underground activities in Havana, at one time made a decent living.

He was the agent for the Boston Surety Co., the Federal Guaranty Co. and the Standard Bonding Co., as well as practicing law.

Then he began using his bonding connections to bail political prisoners out of Bastista's prisons, which didn't please the former dictator.

He was thrown in jail on Jan. 16, 1958 and was freed only when Castro's army reached Havana on Jan. 1, 1959. He was not permitted to see his wife or his two children during that long period he said.

His only visitor was his faithful secretary, Saba Ramiro, who, because he is a professional musician, was able to stay clear of the dreaded secret police.

Charles would like to resume his bonding business, but now there is no one in jail but the Batista war criminals and he dares not sign any bonds for them.

There's not even any law business. Freedom has proved such an exhiliarting tonic, Habaneros are behaving themselves, despite the fact the city has no policemen.

* * *

IN HIS VICTORIOUS march from the Oriente to Havana, Dr. Fidel Castro followed the same plans laid out 64 years ago by Cuba's great liberator, Antonio Maceo.

Maceo who was colored, also gathered his forces in the Sierra Maestra Mountains, marched on Santiago and overthrew the Spanish defenders of Havana.

But there's one difference. Maceo was so angry at the last minute intervention of the United States, that he bitterly surrendered to the Spanish enemy he had just defeated. He was shot by his stepson, who in turn was killed by a lieutenant.

Afro-American
Baltimore
Sept 21-59

SAYS HE'S INNOCENT — Police Cpl. Bartolome F. Anglada, 48, photographed behind the walls of LaCabana Military Prison, told the AFRO he was completely innocent of any wrongdoing. A veteran of 25 years in the Havana Police Department, he said he merely drove the patrol wagon.

18e(4) Cuba
P.8

Afro-American
Baltimore
Sept 21-59

FIDEL'S BROTHER—Raul Castro, 27, brother of Cuban revolutionary leader, Fidel Castro, who has been designated to succeed him in the event of Fidel's death. Politically, he reputedly is to the left of his brother.

U. S. Citizen Held By Cuba For Try On Castro's Life

News Courier

Charleston, S.C.

HAVANA (AP) — A formal charge of attempting to assassinate Premier Fidel Castro has been placed against Alan Robert Nye, of Whiting, Ind., a government official said Thursday.

Fri 4-10-59

Nye, 31, a former U.S. Navy pilot and veteran of the Korean War, goes on trial Saturday night at the Officers Club of La Cabana military fortress where he has been held since January.

He had been detained without formal charges since last Dec. 26.

Castro Calls Executions in Cuba After Revolt a Lesson for Future

Post

Washington, D.C.

4-17-59

By Phil Casey

Staff Reporter

Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro, said yesterday the executions in Cuba area "a lesson for the future."

The bearded, 32-year-old revolutionary said in an interview at the Cuban Embassy that the people's faith that the Batista regime leaders would be punished legally prevented great bloodshed in the final days of the revolt.

The interview took place at the foot of the long, marble staircase in the red-carpeted Embassy foyer, just as the weary Castro was hoping to escape to his room for a brief rest. Throught the day, he had been interviewed almost endlessly, mostly by the Spanish press, lunched at the Statler Hotel with Acting Secretary of State Christian Herter, and returned to the Embassy for more interviews and for a walk.

"The executions are a lesson that never again can the people in power rob and torture and murder and hide their crimes and escape punishment," Castro said, in the wayward English he had practiced much of the night.

"The world is against us now. Well, the world was not there. The world does not know what happened. Thousands of women are wearing black in Cuba because of Batista. Twenty thousand people were murdered. Bodies pushed into rivers, the killings hidden."

"The newspapers say those being executed were Batista's friends. They were not only that. They were assassins."

Only those who had political power and abused that power are being executed, Castro said. "Most of the criminals, thousands, have been put into jail. The executions would not have gone on this long if we had not acted with justice, wit trials and proof. Why are we criticized? Because we do this openly, not in secret. We have nothing to hide.

"These men robbed and killed the people," he exclaimed, gesturing with a big cigar. "Since when are robbery and murder political crimes? "When and where were they ever? These people are criminals. They are criminals, devoid of conscience. And the worst thing of all was the abuse of their power."

Castro, smiling and at ease most of the day, though perpetually surrounded by a herd of Spanish and American reporters and photographers was dressed in his usual off-hand manner. The collar of his olive green shirt was open. He kept his Army hat on, and he carried a great big Cuban cigar that kept going out.

When he arrived at the Embassy, at 2630 16th st. nw., Wednesday night, he showed the same disdain for security regulations that he had at the airport.

Esther Guzman, Embassy attache, pointed to a crowd of about 150 persons—both Cuban and American and apparently not unfriendly—across the street. She suggested he go up to the balcony and wave.

"I'm no man on a bolcony," Castro snorted, and took off, dodging nmbly through the traffic, to meet the people.

Returning to the Embassy, where a crowd of about 200, all cleared by security guards, awaited him, he went to his third-floor room, flopped on a bed fully clothed, and announced, "I'm tired. Tired."

And then he began practicing English with one of his party. He was awakened after only a few hours of sleep, at 6:30 a. m., for some more English practice.

"He just rolled over," an Embassy worker said, "and went back to sleep."

Up a few hours later, Castro, whose hair isn't as wild as that of some of his followers, found out he needed a comb and a toothbrush, and an aide was dispatched to the drugstore.

By Douglas Chevalier, Staff Photographer

18e(4) Cuba

Prime Minister Fidel Castro of Cuba and Acting Secretary of State Christian A. Herter chat before the latter's luncheon for Castro at the Statler yesterday.

18e(4) 1959

CUBA

EX-MATE SEALS FATE

Woman School Teacher Is Doomed As Informer by Havana Tribunal

Times Union
Jacksonville Fla
Thurs.
4-30-59
P.1

HAVANA, April 29 (UPI) — A woman was sentenced to death by the firing squad as an informer for ousted dictator Fulgencio Batista today after testimony by her ex-husband nailed down the prosecutor's case against her.

Dr. Olga Herrera Marcos, a school teacher, was the first woman on whom a death sentence has been imposed by the revolutionary war crimes tribunal meeting in Havana's La Cabana Fortress prison.

She was convicted of informing on the whereabouts of three members of Fidel Castro's July 26 movement who were hiding in Havana and were subsequently killed by Batista police in 1953.

Her former husband, Alfredo Flores, was a chief prosecution witness. He testified that he was so sure of her guilt he was ready to face a firing squad if she were proved innocent.

The prosecution charged she acted as an informer in exchange for $200 in cash and a school teacher's job.

Dr. Marcos, who is in her late 30s, holds a doctorate in the field of education.

In another case outside Havana last January, Juliana Munoz Garcia, 42, mother of two sons, was sentenced to death by firing squad at Matanzas, capital of Matanzas Province, but was put on probation after pleading for clemency.

Meanwhile, six other war criminals were executed by firing squads in various parts of Cuba, bringing to 592 the unofficial death toll of revolutionary justice. Twelve others were sentenced to death.

Teacher Olga Herrera Hears Death Sentence
(AP Wirephoto)

Cuba Orders Firing Squad For Woman

Fla

HAVANA, April 29 (UPI) A woman was sentenced to death by the firing squad as an informer for ousted dictator Fulgencio Batista today after testimony by her ex-husband nailed down the case against her.

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Thurs.
4-30-59

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P.1

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Six other "war criminals" were executed by firing squads in various parts of Cuba, bringing to 592 the unofficial death toll of revolutionary justice. Twelve others were sentenced to death.

Joaquin Martinez Saenz, former president of the Cuban National Bank, was among 19 defendants acquitted by the La Cabana tribunal.

Cuba Spares Woman Spy From Death

Herald
Miami, Fla.
Thurs.
5-7-59
P.1

HAVANA, Cuba — A military appeals court Wednesday set aside the death penalty and gave a 30-year prison sentence to a woman schoolteacher convicted of informing against three of Fidel Castro's revolutionaries.

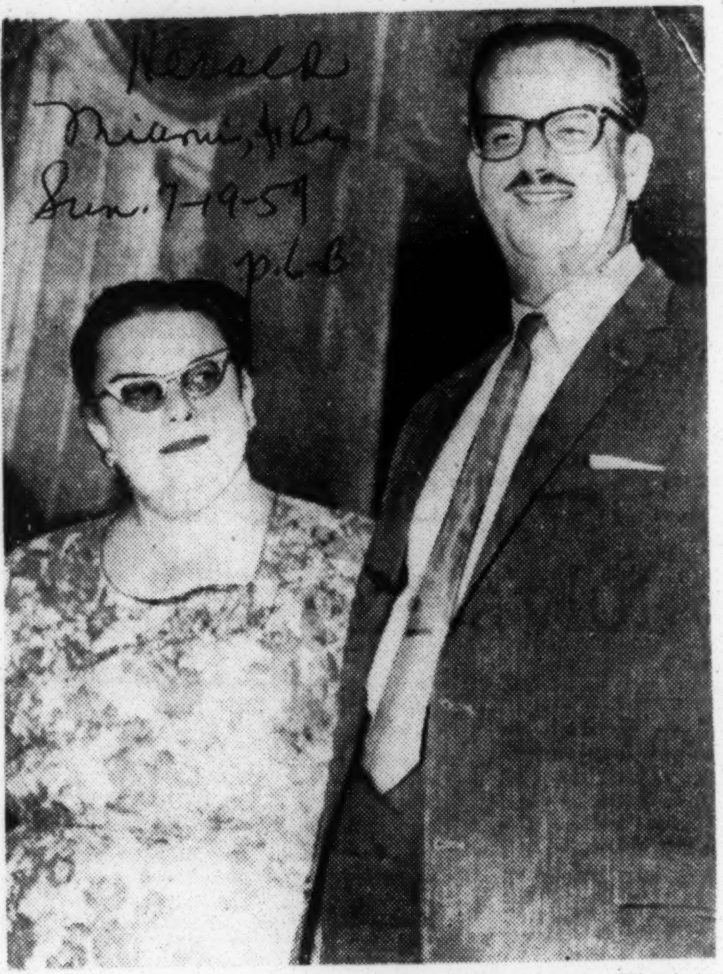
Olga Herrera Marcos received the death sentence April 28 from a lower tribunal for having sold information to ex-Dictator Fulgencio Batista's police. The police killed the three rebels.

The revolutionary government Wednesday extended for another 90 days the suspension of the constitutional right of habeas corpus.

The move meant that hundreds of persons held without charges since the revolutionary government came to power in January might remain in jail for another three months before being assured of a trial.

Foreign Minister Roberto Agramonte also announced that the Columbia Broadcasting System had given the Cuban government equal time to reply to the report televised last Sunday by CBS Commentator Stuart Novins saying that Cuba was being converted into a Communist beachhead in the Caribbean.

Herald
Miami, Fla
Sun. 7-19-59
p.6-B



—Associated Press Wirephoto

Cuba's New President and His Wife
... Mr. and Mrs. Osvaldo Dorticos

New Cuban Chief Quiet And Modest

Herald p. 6-B

HAVANA — (AP) — Cuba's new president, Osvaldo Dorticos, gave a quiet, three-minute speech in accepting the revolutionary government's top office.

Miami, Fla

That is a clue to the personality of the 40-year-old country lawyer, a member of Fidel Castro's underground movement that ousted Dictator Fulgencio Batista. His selection as President was viewed as a surprise in most quarters.

Sun. 7-19-59

But among the revolutionaries and members of the official family it was considered a tribute to his work as minister of revolutionary laws. In this job he was entrusted with drafting and studying the new measures.

He carried to this job a legal background earned at Havana University where he was graduated from the law school in 1941. He also studied philosophy.

Born June 17, 1919 in the city of Cienfuegos, Las Villas Province, about 220 miles east of Havana, Dorticos attended Roman Catholic schools there before entering the university.

There is no record that he

distinquished himself as a political figure on the campus as most Cuban leaders usually do.

Dorticos' clandestine activity led to his imprisonment three times by secret service agents and finally caused his going to exile in Mexico early in December 1958.

Mustached, bespectacled Dorticos is called "modest and retiring" by his friends.

The medium-built lawyer is married to plumpish Caridad Molina. They have no children.

Dorticos now is vice president on leave from the Cuban National Bar Association. He has a brother, a doctor in Cienfuegos.

His widowed mother, Consuelo Tarrado de Dorticos, who lives in Cienfuegos, was overjoyed by the news of her son's selection as president.

"May God illuminate his path," she told a reporter.

"In Cuba It Makes No Difference"

Castro Names Negro Chief Of Cuban Army

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Nov. 24-59
p. 4

CHICAGO (Special to Associated Negro Press) — A source close to the Cuban government of Prime Minister Fidel Castro told the Associated Negro Press exclusively that Maj. Juan Almeida, new commander of the Cuban Army, is a Negro, but added, "In Cuba, it makes no difference."

The disclosure was made in answer to a query by an ANP staff member here. For the time being, at least, the name of the informant is being withheld.

Major Almeida, whose features are Negroid, replaced Major Camilo Cienfegas, missing on an air flight and presumed dead. Last week, Cuba observed a day of mourning as flags were hung half mast for Cienfueggos.

The youthful Almeida has been moving up steadily in the Castro high command. He was Cuban air chief prior to his last appointment by Castro, having taken over that post from another former revolutionary who deserted and is now living in the United States.

Almeida is one of the original 82 men who landed with Castro in Cuba prior to last Jan. 1 overthrow of President Fulgencio Matista. He has the complete confidence of the prime minister, it is reported.

Trained with Castro in Mexico for the gruelling test in Cuba, Almeida is versed in guerilla warfare and an important man to the revolution.

Among other things, he is expected to lay down stringent measure and precautions to cope with any counter-revolutionary uprising. He knows Pinar del Rio and Las Villas provinces, focal points of the July 26th revolution, having warred in the territories with Castro.

At last report, 218 counter-revolutionaries were reported arrested in the provinces by Cuban authorities during a 48-hour period.

Our informant refused to elaborate further on developments in Cuba and about Major Almeida, referring us to a higher authority. We are awaiting a report from the latter source.

Annoyed by Youth Crime Wave, Citizens in Cuba Patrol Streets

The Florida Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Nov. 19-59
P. 7

HAVANA, Nov. 18 (AP)—Hundreds of citizens, annoyed by a wave of juvenile delinquency, patrolled the capital's streets last night carrying clubs, bottles and pieces of pipe.

The gang-hunting patrols, made up of young and old, especially watched movie houses and schools, favorite targets of troublemakers.

Police had to disperse one crowd of club-waving citizens outside a movie house. Another crowd at a school was scattered by police because it was blocking traffic. A third mob collected outside a police station after the arrest of some young toughs.

A clash nearly occurred when a patrol of citizens was mistaken for delinquents and was surrounded by another patrol.

Despite the patrols, police reported a number of incidents involving youth gangs.

Army Claims Rebel Forces In Retreat

Post Herald

Santa Clara Attack Crushed, Streets Strewn With Dead

P.I.

BY LARRY ALLEN

HAVANA, Dec. 31 (AP)—Government foot troops, backed by armor and warplanes, hammered retreating rebel forces around Santa Clara tonight and drove them eastward out of Las Villas province. The Army said the rebel bid to seize Santa Clara, cut Cuba in two and threaten Havana had been crushed.

As loyalist forces pushed Fidel Castro's fighters toward Camaguey, Las Villas and Oriente provinces, the government called on its forces to keep on fighting until the revolutionary movement is utterly wrecked.

"There will be no New Year's holiday and no truces or respites for the rebels," declared a source close to President Fulgencio Batista.

Thurs-1-1-59

Batista remained in the presidential palace amid reports he hoped to announce a sweeping victory over Castro's insurgents by the dawn of the New Year.

Birmingham, Ala.

A spokesman for the president said the government had smashed an attempt to seize Santa Clara, capital of Las Villas province. Earlier reports said the rebels were fighting a rear guard action in the battered old city.

Santa Clara's streets were described as strewn with dead and wounded. Government informants estimated that 3000 rebels had been killed or wounded. They indicated government casualties were at least 1000.

Once rebel forces are pushed into Camaguey, the government expected their flight toward easternmost Oriente province would gain momentum. Camaguey is the heart of Cuba's flat cattle raising country where rebels would have little chance against armored forces and air attacks.

Presidential palace sources emphasized the drive would be intensified once the rebels were pushed into Oriente, to destroy their strongholds there. Insurgents still have the bulk of their forces in Oriente. They have entered or occupied a half dozen cities there and isolated the city of Santiago De Cuba. Some positions were given up by the government to rush reinforcements to Santa Clara.

The government, claiming Castro's bid to take Santa Clara and pose a threat to Havanna had been smashed, said die-hard rebels in Santa Clara were being wiped out.

Batista sent Maj. Gen. Jose Pedraza, known as an iron-fisted fighting man, to direct the clean-up of rebels in Las Villas.

The president, whose overthrow has been the goal of Castro's 25-month-old rebellion, kept close watch on developments.

A late dispatch tonight said government forces had driven the rebels out of the town of Cruces, 30 miles southwest of Santa Clara. An official source said a Roman Catholic priest there had harbored 200 rebels in a church and had come out crying for peace although he carried a machinegun under his garments.

Planes were bombing or strafing rebels elsewhere in Las Villas, including the city of Trinidad on the Southern coast.

In Havana, a group of government officials and lawmakers sought visas from the American Embassy to go to the United States. Families of some prominent Cubans already have left for the United States.

Some official sources blamed the rebels' rapid push into Las Villas on "some army officers who had virtually handed over the province to the rebels."

The informants charged that Brig. Gen. Alberto Del Rio Chabiano, who commanded in Las Villas, was night clubbing when the rebels took the town of Fomento, southeast of Santa Clara. Chabiano subsequently was retired and is now in the Dominican Republic.

Officials said rebels hanged 20 public officials in Las Villas, some of them recently elected mayors.

The first government communique on the fighting in Santa Clara reported an Army armored column moving into the city wiped out hundreds of rebels.

Rebel leader Fidel Castro obviously had counted on a popular uprising in daring to make his first frontal attack against the Army in the two-year-old rebellion. But the uprising did not come.

Flynn Says He Fought With Fidel

Miami Herald

HAVANA, Cuba — Actor Errol Flynn, nursing a wound he called a scratch, said Monday night he campaigned with Rebel Leader Fidel Castro in a real-life episode of his swashbuckling film career.

Flynn, 50, told reporters he shared the field hardships and dangers with Castro's forces since Christmas Day because "all my life I've wanted to see what makes an idealist tick."

Miami, Fla.

The actor said he found Castro "one of those men who come along occasionally in human history and fight for ideals."

Tue. 1-6-59

"And I think he also has lizard blood," Flynn said with a laugh. "I never saw a man jump around with such energy."

Flynn said he got his wound eight days ago at Central Palma Sugar Mill in Oriente Province. He said he did all his campaigning with the Rebels there.

P. 2A

"When bullets fly," Flynn said, "sometimes people get hurt. I was hiding behind a post — as usual — when a bullet hit the post and then my leg."

He pointed to his right leg and added:

"I lost a little skin and a little blood. Now I am getting queries on whether I lost a leg.

"The only thing that really wounded me was not being able to get anything to eat except tangerines."

Flynn declined to say how he arranged his rendezvous with Castro, but said he had been interested in the rebel leader for eight years.

Cuba has 3 faces!

Color lines drawn in varying degrees in the three main provinces

By CLIFF MACKAY

AFRO Staff Correspondent

Afro-American

HAVANA — Cuba, as far as its colored citizens are concerned, is not one, but three nations.

While segregation is by no means the sticky problem that it is in the United States, color lines are drawn in varying degrees in the three principal provinces — Oriente, Santa Clara and Havana.

Baltimore, Md.

In Oriente, where colored people outnumber white and farming is the biggest industry, there is absolutely no discrimination.

This could be the result of the indisputable fact that so many white and colored Cubans are actuallly blood brothers.

Sat 2-7-59

SANTA CLARA is the Dixie of Cuba. There colored Cubans are prevented from using many public facilities and are barred completely from privately owned places of public accommodation.

P. 7

The life of a citizen of color is made so unpleasant that many of those of bronze hue practice the deception of calling themselves "Chinee."

Under this label they escape the handicaps placed against persons of obvious African ancestry.

Havana, the capital, and the most cosmopolite part of Cuba, is a combination of Oriente and Santa Claus.

The principal handicap placed against citizens of color there is the restriction on jobs. The majority of the women are limited to domestic work, just as they are in the United States.

AND MOST of them men find no employment opportunities open to them except the back-breaking, sweaty, hald-labor occupations and mop-swinging janitorial positions.

Assurance has now been given by Dr. Fidel Castro that all of this will be changed.

Not a dreamer or an idealist, although he has been described as both, Dr. Castro is a realist enough to know Cuba's economy can never reach a high level as long as the aspirations of 40 per cent of its people are being suppressed.

That is why hope for a better day has been kindled anew in the breasts of Cuba's two and one half million people who classify themselves as colored.

Bodies of Batista victims justify executions

Afro-American

HAVANA, Cuba—Supporting Rep. A. Clayton Powell's charge that atrocities committed by Batista would put the Castro executions in the shade was the announcement Saturday that 182 Batista victims had been dug up from five graves.

Baltimore

The announcement came from Major Raul Castro, brother of the July 26 Revolution leader, Fidel Castro.

Md.

Maj. Castro is the military commander of Oriente Province, the area in which the bodies were found.

[illegible]

Eighty of the Batista victims were found in the yard of the military post; 67 in the Estrade Palma Military Camp, 20 at a nearby sugar plantation and 13 along the Manzanillo Highway. More than a score of bodies are believed to be buried in a well near the Holquin rifle range.

P. 8

* * *

THE RED CROSS has been asked to supervise the excavations.

If all persons guilty of atrocities were to be executed, 3,000 would face firing squads, Fidel Castro said Saturday.

The statement, plus news of the discovery of the bodies, indicates that the Revolutionists have become sensitive over the criticism coming from the U.S. Congress.

Castro headquarters on the 23rd floor of the Havana Hilton Hotel scheduled "an important conference" Saturday. Whether the question of executions was to be discussed was not announced.

* * *

REVOLUTIONARY COURTS martial will convene in Havana for the first time this week. All trials and executions thus far have been in the Santiago area at the opposite end of the island.

About 600 Batista followers are known to be in jails here awaiting trial. Presumably some of these will receive death sentences.

Castro received welcome support Saturday from an unexpected source when a Roman Catholic Magazine, "La Quincena" editorially defended the executions.

The editor, the Rev. Father Ignacio Blain, wrote:

"The Revolutionary Courts have been in action in Santiago and in general in the Provinces in the interior. These courts have been functioning in full

campaign, governed by a previously enacted military code.

"In the trials held in Santiago and in other cities of the interior, even though they may have been summary, they have taken into account all of the formalities and guarantees so that the verdict of guilty has been strictly according to justice.

"The convicted were men evidently responsible for the greatest of crimes, proof of which was not difficult.

* * *

"THE CHAIN of assassinations, of torture has been so long and was so well known that the men who committed them were also well known and this time the denunciations of the people and of the witnesses were supported by the truth, exempt from the spirit of vengeance and above all free from unjust informers.

"When the world becomes well aware of the horrible things that have been happening in Cuba in these six years that we have just left behind, the justice meted out to some hundreds of individuals guilty thereof will appear to be a benign punishment.

"Up to now nobody has been executed in Havana," Father Blain pointed out.

"There are some 600 prisoners here. In Santiago all were from the Army and police or the private army of the notorious Rolando Masferrer.

"Not a single civilian or politician has been executed. There have not been mass executions of politicians as has been broadcast by ill-informed or bad-intentioned or well-paid news agencies.

"The Cuban people of such Christian sentiments have not protested over these executions. The Cuban woman so sensitive to the reactions of justice and of cruelty has observed the punishment with a sober and pious silence."

Castro is defended by Powell

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Disagreement was expressed on the House floor Friday to the defense by Rep. A. Clayton Powell, Harlem Democrat, of the summary executions carried out by the rebel forces of Fidel Castro in Cuba.

The total of executions reached 200 last week with reports from Oriente Province that after a 24 - hour lull, 18 more faced firing squads.

Castro and other Cubans contend that Cuba has as much right to exterminate war criminals as the allies had in condemning Nazi leaders in the Nuremberg trials after World War 2.

An estimated 6,000 prisoners are jailed in the island nation's six provinces. Suspects are still being hunted down. Perhaps 5,000 or more remain at large. Some are accused of acting as informers.

* * *

DIFFERENCES OF opinion were expressed near the end of Mr. Powell's 30 - minute address, in which he fired a broadside at Caribbean dictators — the deposed Fulgencio Batista, Rafael Trujillo of the Dominican Republic, and Francis Duvalier of Haiti.

From what Mr. Powell said about "blood Baths" by these dictators, Rep. Gordon H. Scherer, Ohio Republican, said he assumed the Harlem Congressman was "equally opposed to the executions that have been taking place under Castro."

Powell replied that he was not opposed to any executions that "take place before courts of justice in the presence of a free press." He said that was what is happening in Cuba.

He added that he was opposed to the 20,000 executions which had taken place under ousted President Batista, "without the press being allowed there, and with censorship, and without any courts of justice."

* * *

POWELL insisted that the executions which have taken place since Castro came into power have all been as the result of court trials.

"I am sorry the gentleman reads the records differently than I do," remarked Sherer.

Powell spent the weekend in Cuba and promised to report objectively anything he found out.

The Harlem Congress ducked a question as to whether he thought 18 months was too long a delay by Castro in holding elections. He said Castro was a better judge than he of that situation, "but after 20 years of dictatorship it may not be too long.

* * *

REP. William L. Springer, Illinois Republican, asked Powell if Castro was going to have the elections "after he has eliminated all of the opposition, which seems to be the purpose of the terror campaign which he is now carrying on?"

Springer called the executions "vigilante lynchings in the worst western style."

"You cannot call a proceeding, where someone is tried before a court in the presence of a free press, a vigilante lynching," Powell replied. "We are quite familiar with what lynchings mean here in the United States," he added.

* * *

POWELL ALSO protested against the United States sending a detachment of 55 Marines, with five commissioned officers and four non - commissioned officers, to Haiti to help train the Haitian army.

Cuba To Try Alan R. Nye For Plot To Kill Castro

18 e 4 D Card

By FRANCIS L. McCARTHY

HAVANA — (UPI) — Revolutionary leader Ernesto "Che" Guevara announced that Alan Robert Nye, a former U.S. Navy pilot, would be tried on charges of conspiring to shoot Fidel Castro for $100,000.

Guevara, commandant of Havana's Cabana fortress, told newsmen that Nye, of Whiting, Ind., and Coral Gables, Fla., would be arraigned soon before the revolutionary tribunal on a "number of charges," none of which carried the death penalty.

We "probably will just kick him out of Cuba," Guevara said.

He said the evidence against Nye included a tape recording of his confession, in which he allegedly admitted being hired by supporters of ousted Dictator Fulgencio Batista to infiltrate rebel lines and shoot Castro.

Guevara said the revolutionary government also had a second tape recording of a conversation in which an American Consul (presumably vice consul Hugh Kessler) advised Nye to deny the charges and repudiate his confession.

Cuban press reports quoted revolutionary police as claiming Nye had confessed, but Nye denied the report in a later interview with United Press International.

Rebel officers, who said they took part in Nye's arrest, told newsmen the American was apprehended in a small town in Oriente province last Christmas Day shortly before Castro was supposed to arrive.

They said rebel soldiers noticed the muzzle of a gun protruding from a window of a house along Castro's scheduled route and found Nye in the room, armed with a rifle with a telescopic sight.

Guevara said Nye's trial would be public — "even those devil machines (television) will be welcome"—but that newsmen would be barred from interviewing him before then.

He said Nye's only visitors would be members of his family, U. S. embassy officials and his attorneys. A complete list of the charges against him will not be released until the arraignment, Guevara said.

Nye is confined to the Cabana fortress with other accused war criminals and has been seen wearing blue denim fatigues with the white letter P painted on the back. He has snubbed newsmen who called to him through the bars.

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Date 2-21-59

P 3

Powell To Include N. Y. Schools In Bias Fight

18e(4) Cuba

Defender

NEW YORK — (UPI) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, jr. (D-NY), has announced that he would broaden his anti-discrimination fight in the new Congress. He said he would seek legislation cutting off federal funds from discriminatory schools in New York City as well as the South.

Chicago Ill.

The Congressman-minister said he would offer his proposed legislation as an amendment to any House education bill appropriating federal funds for public schools.

The amendment will be the same as that he has introduced several times in Congress—always unsuccessfully—except that it will specifically refer to "inferior and segregated" New York City schools and broadly include any discriminatory school in the country.

Sat. 1-31-59

OTHER TARGETS

Also included as his targets will be schools in eight southern states that still have segregated schools. These states, he said, are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and Arkansas.

P. 3

Powell announced his intentions from his pulpit at Harlem's Abyssinian Baptist church and repeated them later at a mass meeting in Harlem's Second Canaan Baptist church.

Later, he explained that there was nothing substantially new about his amendment, except that it would include New York City.

"It's the same amendment as before," he said, "but we are not putting all the blame on the southerners. We've got to clean our own house in the North, too."

The inclusion of New York City resulted from a recent court ruling that Negro parents did not have to send their children to inferior or segregated schools.

The case resulted from the withdrawal from school of several Negro children who were denied admission to desegregated schools at which they felt they would have received better educational opportunities.

Defender

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Democratic Congressman from New York, talks with Cuban rebel hero Fidel Castro outside Presidential palace in Havana. Castro left his sickbed Wednesday to address a half million persons who gathered for mass rally. Powell is one of two U.S. legislators who accepted Castro's invitation to visit the country. (UPI Telephoto)

Chicago Ill.

Sat. 1-31-59

Throng At War-Dead Rite in Cuba

18e(4)

Open-Air Mass On Capitol Steps

Herald Tribune

By United Press International

HAVANA, Jan. 25.—Thousands of Cubans gathered in central Havana today and to attend an open-air mass celebrated on the steps of the Capitol.

New York N.Y.

The broad avenue in front of the Capitol was filled with Cubans praying that relatives and friends did not die in vain in the two-year revolution which overthrew Fulencio Batista.

Mon. 1-26-59

More Trials Scheduled

The new Cuban regime went ahead with its plans to continue trials of hundreds more accused "war criminals" but in a less circus-like atmosphere.

Humberto Sori Marin, Army judge advocate, said the Cuban National Sports Commission has asked that the sports palace here in which the noisy, thirteen-hour trial of Maj. Jesus Sosa Blanco took place last week, be returned to sports use. He said he is inclined to go along with the suggestion.

He indicated that the trials of Capt. Pedro Morejon Valdes and Lt. Col. Ricardo Luis Grau scheduled to start tomorrow will be held in the Cabana Fortress.

P. 1

They and Sosa Blanco are considered by the new Cuban government to be the three top "war criminals" who served under Batista.

Sosa Blanco was condemned to death, but a war council of Maj. Juan Almeida and four other officers will consider an appeal Tuesday night.

Herald Tribune

The general impression is that the trials of Morejon Valdes and Luis Grau will be the last at Havana open to the public, and that even these will not be televised and broadcast by radio as was Sosa Blanco's.

18e(4)

HAVANA, Jan. 25 (AP).—Foreign Minister Roberto Agramonte replied with an emphatic "no" when asked today whether the Cuban revolutionary government contemplates diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

He also indicated that communists will be excluded from the government which has replaced Batista's.

Mon. 1-26-59

Mr. Agramonte told a group of foreign newspapermen that the agreement signed by the anti-Batista groups at Caracas July 7, 1958, stresses that the revolution was based on democratic principles. "So Communists would be excluded, since they are not democratic," he added.

Since the fall of Batista the Cuban Communists have emerged from underground. Revolutionary chieftain Fidel Castro has said he will not persecute the Reds.

18e(4) 1959

CUBA

Cuban Leader Warns U.S.

Castro: Don't Meddle Or 200,000 Will Die

Rebel Boss Lashes at 'Gringos'

Killings Continue; 238 Reported Shot

Herald

I Saw Execution, Page 2A
See Picture on Page 20A

HAVANA, Cuba — (AP) — Fidel Castro warned the U.S. sharply Thursday against meddling with Cuba's revolutionary justice. The rebel chieftain declared that if Marines were sent to this island nation "200,000 Gringos will die."

Miami
Fla

Gringo is a term used by some Latin Americans, often in a derogatory sense, for U. S. citizens. About 12,000 live in Cuba.

Jan. 1-16-59

(United Press International quoted Castro as saying he made the statement in the course of a conversation with five or six friends but he said the remark was not intended for publication.)

Castro referred to the Marines, without elaboration, at the close of a bitter diatribe before a throng of 60 to 70 persons who surrounded him in Havana Hilton Hotel lobby as he headed to a Rotary Club luncheon.

Later at the luncheon, he amended the statement by saying "there would be 200,000 dead in the streets of Havana" if the U.S. ever attempted to intervene.

His threat presumably was prompted by statements of some U. S. congressmen that the State Department should act to halt the executions which have followed the fall of Fulgencio Batista's dictatorship.

Meanwhile the revolutionary government set up a death code Thursday to legalize the execution of followers of Batista.

Throughout the day, firing squads went methodically about their work of eliminating convicted "war criminals." In Oriente, five men were reported executed in Bayamo, five in Holguin and eight in Manzanillo.

The new death regulations provided for capital punishment for all members of the armed forces and of so-called repressions corps who have committed crimes. Included in this category were "informers" who committed crimes "during either the establishment or in defense of the (Batista) regime overthrown Dec. 31." Cuba's 1940 constitution barred capital punishment.

The reported toll of the firing squads rose Thursday to 238.

"We are trying those who killed 20, 30 or 40 persons," Castro said, "and they ask us to be humane!"

The bearded civil war hero who now commands Cuba's armed forces drew applause with a reiteration of his charges that the U.S. helped Batista with arms shipments and the assignment of a U.S. military mission here.

"We are more democratic than President Eisenhower," Castro declared. "We are more democratic than John Foster Dulles. There is more liberty here than in the U.S. There is no country in the world with more liberty than Cuba."

On the go himself day and night since the New Year's Day triumph, Castro let it be known he is tired of being crowded. He said 200 or 300 people otherwise unidentified, were constantly crowding him and limiting his effectiveness.

"I have many things to do, to watch out for mistakes here and there, to see that laws are not confused, but I can't do them," he told newsmen. ". . . If these people keep it up, because of them the revolution will fail."

Castro's criticisms of the U. S. were echoed in Santiago by his brother Raul.

"The executions of war criminals are an act of justice and not a bloodbath," Raul Castro told newsmen.

Executions Probe By U.N. Proposed

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.) led a wave of growing congressional protest Thursday by demanding a U.N. investigation of the mass executions being conducted by the Fidel Castro regime in Cuba.

Herald

Roy Rubottom, assistant Secretary of State for inter-American Affairs warned House and Senate foreign affairs experts, however, that this country must maintain its traditional policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of Western Hemisphere nations.

Miami
Fla

Members of the House Foreigh Affairs Committee told newsmen after a two-hour meeting with Rubottom that he indicated the State Department planned no official action of any kind in the situation.

Jan. 1-16-59

Celler, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, was applauded by other House members when he urged the administration to "publicly express horror" at the executions and have the matter put before the U. N.

"It may be a gay pastime for Castro," he said, "but it bodes ill for Cuba."

He spoke out after Rep. Wayne Hays (D., Ohio), chairman of the House foreign affairs subcommittee on Latin America, urged a trade embargo against Cuba and a tourist travel ban, if necessary.

Hays also urged Rubottom to send a "polite but official and formal note" to the Castro regime expressing concern that supporters of ex-Dictator Fulgencio Batista were being executed "without trials and procedures for judicial review."

If the note failed to have any effect, Hays said, the U.S could then take stronger steps such as travel bans or trade embargoes.

Hays said if the department fails to follow his suggestion he may sponsor a formal resolution urging that steps be taken to halt "this mass murder."

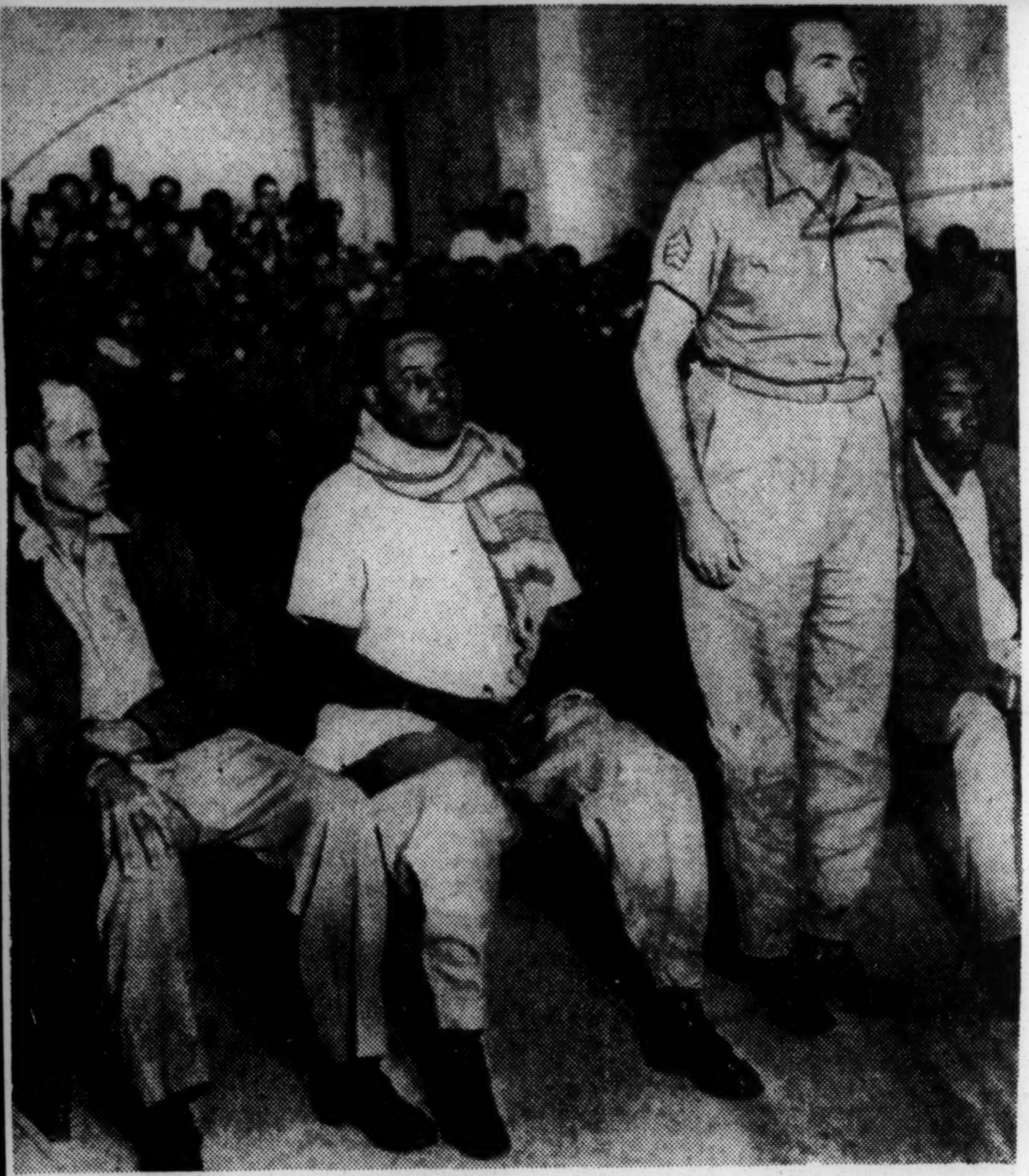
Rubottom told reporters little except that the government believes the wave of executions will die down as revolutionary passions subside.

If the executions continue, he added, there are "any number of things the U.S. can do to exert pressure."

Meantime, the State Department denied charges that it helped Batista in his unsuccessful effort to put down the Castro revolution.

The State Department said it had repeatedly objected to what it called the Batista government's misuse of military aid provided for defense of the hemisphere.

The State Department said U.S. policy since the revolt broke out has been "strictly one of non-intervention in Cuban domestic affairs."



BOUND FOR A FIRING SQUAD—These four followers of deposed Cuban President Fulgencio Batista were among 75 men executed by firing squad at Santiago yesterday. They are shown as they appeared before a tribunal set up by the victorious Castro rebels and were convicted of crimes against the revolutionary movement.—AP Wirephoto.

Trials Rushed For 100 More Of 3,000 Held

Firing Squads Kill 75 in Santiago Beside Trench

By LARRY ALLEN
Associated Press Staff Analyst

Evening Star

Washington D.C.

1-13-59

HAVANA, Jan. 13 (AP).—The execution toll is mounting as Fidel Castro's military courts continue to exact vengeance for violence attributed to supporters of fallen Dictator Fulgencio Batista.

At least 145 persons had been reported executed between Gen. Batista's flight on January 1 and last night. More speedy trials were under way, including hearings for possibly 100 prisoners in Oriente Province.

The toll took a big jump yesterday when revolutionary firing squads reportedly shot 75 persons near Santiago, capital of Oriente, where the Castro rebellion was centered and anti-rebel repression was strongest.

Other Executions

Others reported killed by firing squads in Oriente yesterday included four soldiers at Guantanamo, three soldiers, a sailor, a policeman and three civilians accused of informing at Manzanillo, eight persons at Bayamo and two army men and a civilian at Holguin.

Previously another 50 Batista supporters had been put to death at various points on the island.

Officials of the provisional government claimed all cases were being fully investigated, but otherwise there was no information on the trials of the condemned men. Apparently most were being held in secret, and by military courts rather than by the revolutionary courts which the new regime has said would be established to try "war crime" offenders.

Not all the defendants got the death penalty. Two policemen in Manzanillo were sentenced to 10 years in prison.

3,000 Being Held

Approximately 3,000 persons are being held throughout Cuba. In Oriente there are about 500, according to Fidel's brother Raul, who has been in military command in that area since Fidel's victory.

The weekly news magazine Bohemia charged that 20,000 Cubans had been killed since Gen. Batista seized power in 1952 to January 1. It carried hundreds of pictures of what it called Batista terrorism and atrocities.

The magazine assailed Earl E. T. Smith, who has resigned as United States Ambassador to Cuba, as "the servant of the despot."

The 75 men executed in Oriente were shot in two groups, one of 14 and the other of 61, witneesses said. The executions took place at the Campo de Tiro (shooting field) of a military camp one mile from Santiago and one mile from San Juan Hill, where Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders charged the Spaniards in 1898.

Santiago military headquarters declined to confirm the executions. A reporter found a huge mound of fresh earth, cartridge cases and tire tracks at the scene. And rebel officers and witnesses gave this description of the executions:

The prisoners were brought in trucks about 3 a.m. and the first group lined up along a freshly dug trench 10 feet deep and 10 feet wide.

One of the four Catholic priests who heard their confessions, the Rev. Jorge de Chabede, head of the Catholic youth movement in Oriente, said they were mostly young men—police guards accused of violence and cruelty, alleged informers, and members of the private army of former Senator Rolando Masferrer, which despoiled those accused of supporting the rebellion. The Senator fled to Florida.

Father Chabeve said that just before his death one of the condemned men shouted "Fidel Castro is an assassin!" Another, Police Pvt. Elodio Abreu, grabbed a rifle from a guard as he was being given last rites and tried to get away, the priest said. He was shot down almost at once.

Directs Own Execution

Witnesses reported that Lt. Enrique Despaigne directed his own execution for television cameras.

Lt. Despaigne, who was convicted on 31 counts of murder and torture by a military court-martial, had been scheduled to die with the first group. They were executed before dawn by the lights of a truck, and although the foreign press was banned, a Havana television station had a cameraman on the scene.

The TV cameraman asked a delay on Despaigne's execution until the light improved.

About 6:30 a.m. the police lieutenant walked to the front of the trench, faced the execution squad and shouted "fire" as the camera ground away.

Some of the men protested they were members of the rebel movement. Most stood at attention without blindfolds or arm bindings.

They were cut down with rifles and automatic weapons, and finished off with pistols. The earth was pushed back in over the bodies and by 10 a.m. the executions were over.

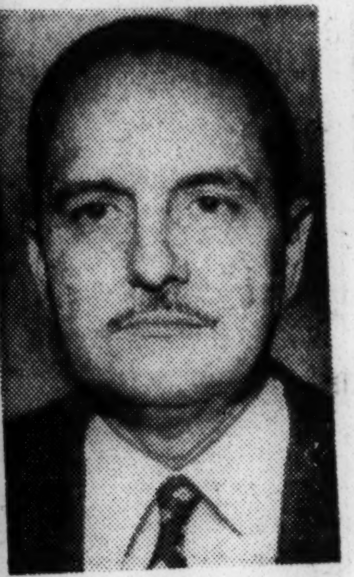
Fidel Castro in a statement said Cuba was back to normal and assured American tourists and businessmen they would be welcomed by all citizens. He described his country today as a land of "liberty, peace and order—a beautiful land of happy people—where freedom and democracy are a reality."

The appearance of Havana which is Cuba to most American pleasure seekers, indeed was close to normal. There were fewer armed men on the streets and most of those were bona fide revolutionary troops. Bars and night clubs were open. Transportation was normal. Baseball, racing and soccer were under way again. Vendors once more were selling tickets for the national lottery, which is not affected by the provisional government's ban on gambling. And traffic accidents and social events were again getting into the newspapers.

1-13-59

18e(4) 1959 CUBA

Fidel Castro Proves Self Great Political Battler



MANUEL URRUTIA LLEO.

FIDEL CASTRO.

United Press International.

Fidel Castro, the Cuban rebel leader, has established himself at 32 as one of the great political adventurers of modern times.

This angry, intense young lawyer built his massive opposition to the government of Cuban President Fulgencio Batista from a corps of 12 men, the survivors of 81 companions who landed in Oriente Province from Mexico on Dec. 1, 1956.

Two years of steady, if not always successful, warfare rallied to Mr. Castro the overwhelming support of freedom-loving Cubans that toppled Gen. Batista yesterday.

The big, sturdy, low-voice revolutionary was born Aug. 13, 1926 to a Spanish father and an aristocratic Cuban mother. The senior Castro, a rich sugar cane and cattle rancher, died in 1956 and left his six children a fortune.

Fidel Castro holds three university degrees, including a doctorate from Havana University. This man of destiny, for whom thousands have laid down their lives, first caught the attention of Cubans when he broke off his studies to take part in an abortive attempt to overthrow the Trujillo regime in the Dominican Republic.

He went underground when Gen. Batista seized the Cuban government by coup in 1952, but on July 26, 1953, he emerged as the leader of 200 young men in a vain attack on the Moncada barracks stronghold in Santiago.

Mr. Castro was captured after the Santiago incident and spent two years in jail. After a period of exile, he returned to Cuba in 1956.

Urrutia Pro-American And Anti-Communist

United Press International.

Manuel Urrutia Lleo, 58-year-old provisional president of Cuba, is strongly anti-Communist and pro-American.

Compared with the romantic chief of the revolutionary forces, Fidel Castro, Dr. Urrutia is a personality that can be drawn only in shaded grays. Until 1957 he was not identified with the rebel movement that brought him to power today.

Dark stocky, Dr. Urrutia is a native of Las Villas province and a graduate in law at the University of Havana. At 26 he was named to the bench in Oriente Province, which was to become the heartland of Mr. Castro's movement.

Opinion Irked Batista.

There, last year, after 31 uneventful years as judge, Dr. Urrutia handed down an opinion that shocked the Batista government and caused rejoicing throughout rebellious Cuba.

As chairman of a three-judge panel sitting in Santiago, he stated that 150 youths brought to court on charges of rebellious action should be released since there was no peaceful means left to Cuban citizens to defend their constitutional rights. He was overruled by two other judges.

The government soon forced Dr. Urrutia to resign from the bench. In November, 1957, he and his wife and their two sons fled to New York, where he set up a Castro headquarters. Mr. Castro later announced that Dr. Urrutia was his choice for the presidency of Cuba.

Secret Trip.

Dr. Urrutia left New York secretly about a month ago, visited Castro supporters in Cleveland, Washington, D.C., and Miami, then went to Caracas Venezuela. From there he slipped into Cuba to rejoin Mr. Castro's forces. It was announced that he arrived in Oriente Province Dec. 11.

The new provisional president has made many policy statements, none of them radical. He sees his destiny in the role of a legalist who can restore democracy and the rule of constitutional law to a country too long deprived of both.

He has pledged his government to free elections and legal proceedings, where possible, against Gen. Batista and his followers on charges of violating the constitution.

World Telegram
P. 3
1-2-59

N.Y. Consulate Hauls Down Batista Photo

By THOMAS MACCABE,
World-Telgeram Staff Writer.

A picture of Fulgencio Batista was hauled down shortly before noon today as the local Cuban consular offices, the largest in the United States, were peacefully turned over to followers of Fidel Castro.

Police stood guard around the building at 625 Madison Ave., but there was no violence. Dr. Alfredo Hernandez, minister-consul general, transferred authority to his second in command, Antonio de Souza. Dr. Hernandez said he planned to remain in the United States because "I am very happy here."

"I am an old soldier myself," Dr. Hernandez declared. "I know when I have won and I know when I have lost. We have lost to a better force."

Mr. De Souza was described as "acceptable" by a spokesman for the new Cuban government.

Similar transfers of authority took place in Cuban consulates throughout the United States.

In Newark, the son, daughter and mother-in-law of Cuba's new provisional president, Manuel Urrutia, made plans for an early return to their homeland.

The mother-in-law, Mrs. Josefina Rubio, charged that Gen. Batista had stolen $600 million during his quarter-century in power.

P. 3
1-2-59
New York, N.Y.

United Press International.

MIAMI, Jan. 2.—Cubans by the planeload and boatload flocked into the United States today. Their arrival touched off unfriendly demonstrations in parts of Florida and Louisiana. Among those fleeing to the southern United States were Fulgencio Ruben Batista, son of the former president and two of his children.

Castro's Platform

Associated Press.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—Rebel leader Fidel Castro's last announced platform calls for the nationalization of American utilities and sugar estates in Cuba.

The guerrilla chieftain published his program in 1955, while in exile in Mexico.

It called for:

- Nationalization of United States-financed and operated utilities in Cuba and division of American-owned sugar estates among Cuban peasants.
- Confiscation of all properties acquired through "corrupt government."
- Distribution of 30 percent of all industrial and utility enterprises to Cuban workers.
- A public housing and rural electrification program.
- Liberation of Cuba "from the egotistical interests of half a dozen businessmen.
- A speed-up of industrialization and increased social security.

New York, N.Y.
World Telegram & Sun
P. 3
1-2-59

UPI's Chief in Cuba Clears Way for Press

United Press International.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—Francis L. McCarthy, United Press International manager for Cuba, interceded with the victorious rebels today and completed arrangements whereby American newsmen could pass through rebel patrols and road blocks in pursuit of their duties.

Havana was in the grip of a general strike and, until Mr. McCarthy's intercession it was impossible to move through the city without being halted every few yards by the patrols. There also was danger of being shot or manhandled.

However, censorship had been abandoned.

Mr. McCarthy met with Omar Castaneda, head of the University Students Federation, which has taken over Havana University and which controls the rebel patrols.

A rebel suggestion that they take over the Sevilla-Biltmore Hotel for correspondents was rejected by Mr. McCarthy on the grounds it would work a hardship on American tourists there.

Mr. McCarthy finally was asked to gather all American correspondents at one point.

It was agreed that, on a half-hour notification, rebel headquarters would send a two-man patrol to accompany any correspondent wishing to travel through the streets. The correspondent would furnish his own transportation.

Mr. McCarthy estimated there were 25 or more American correspondents in the city.

World Telegram
Jan. 1-2-59
New York, N.Y.

Battle, Victory Shared Equally

Castro's Army Reported To Be Fully Integrated Force

World

18c(4)

CHICAGO (ANP) — According to reports reaching ANP office here, the army of Cuban rebel liberator, Fidel Castro, is a thoroughly integrated unit.

In the Castro army, which recently overthrew the Flugencie Batista's regime, Negroes and their white Cuban compatriots fought side by side in the two-year struggle, and are now sharing equally in the victory.

P.1

Authenticating the reports are films from Cuba showing Negro Cubans in the vanguard of the battle. In some pictures, some are seen flanking Castro.

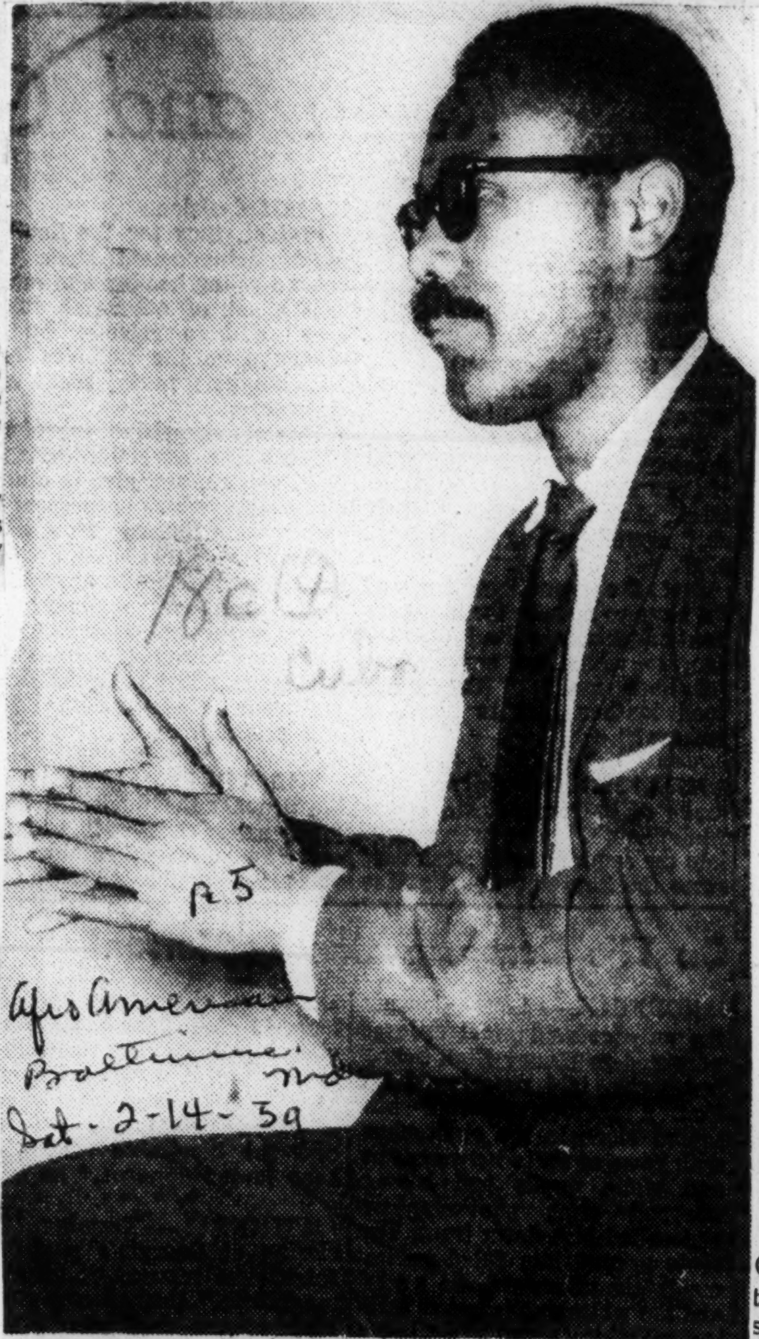
Birmingham, Ala.

Castro, interviewed last week by TV impressario Ed Sullivan, has said he will establish a democracy similar to America's in Cuba.

Thus far, the United States has recognized the provisional government he has set up with former Judge Manuel Urrutia, as president. However, Castro has called for the withdrawal of a United States mission to Cuba, charginig it had aided the Batista regime. Also criticizing the United States government activities in connection with the revolt was Maj. Ernesto "Che" Guevara, one of Castro's commanders, who charged Friday that the FBI gave the Batista government information which led to the capture of rebel arms shipments.

Sat. 1-17-59

Among those supporting Castro is New York congressmen, Adam Clayton Powell who has demanded the U. S. recognize the Castro regime.



18c(4)
Cuba

P.5

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 2-14-59

SECURITY GUARD—Captain Enrique Benavides, who heads the security force of government-operated beautiful Hotel Havana Riviera and was a law school classmate of Fidel Castro at the University of Havana, is destined for a higher position in revolutionary government.

18c(4)
Cuba

P.5

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 2-14-59

CASTRO'S FIGHTERS—Two of the fighters who helped Dr. Fidel Castro fre Cuba of Batista's corruption and tyranny wre left to right Pvt. Normando Agiamonte and Captain Victorano Parra, who now serve as Castro's personal bodyguards in Havana. They fought as guerillas in the Sierra Maestra mountains.

Solon Says Killing In Cuba Justified

18c(4)

Journal-Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (UPI) — Rep. Charles O. Porter of Oregon, back from Cuba, says the more than 200 persons executed by the rebel government "deserved to die."

Norfolk, Va.

Rep. Porter, a frequent critic of Latin American dictators, said the storm of protest in this country against the killings was "half-cocked — even though well-intentioned."

Sat. 1-31-59

"ALL EVIDENCE was that the trials were just and had been done properly," Rep. Porter said. He said that those executed were convicted of "torturing and murdering defenseless people."

Several lawmakers who have been critical of the rebel trials and executions declined rebel leader Fidel Castro's invitation to come to Cuba to see for themselves how Cuban justice operates. Rep. Porter, who spent two days in Cuba, said his investigation uncovered no proof of any "drumhead courts martial or bloodbaths."

P.11

But the congressman said he recommended to Castro that the rebel leader stop the "spectacle" of trials in the Havana Sports Place where thousands watched the proceedings. Castro followed this advice.

18e(4) 1959 DOMINCAN REPUBLIC

Woman Governor of Dominican Republic: 'There Is No Segregation of Color, Religion or Sex in Our Country'

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Republic Dominicana (ANP) — "There is no segregation because of color, religion or sex in the Dominican Republic," declared Dr. Josefina Pimentel Boves, Governor of San Christobal. "And this applies to education, employment, housing and social activities," she added. "Anybody in this country can go as far as his ability allows him."

The Governor, herself, is an example of how far women can go in the field of politics in the Dominican Republic. She was one of several top women politicians whom a group of American newspaper people met during their visit to the Dominican Republic.

Governor Boves received the visiting group in her mansion and joined the caravan on a tour of the province. The Governor had presented roses to Mrs. Alice Dunningan, White House reporter for the Associated Negro Press.

The doctor pointed out that she is a lawyer by profession and a notary public. She said law is her first love and she sometimes gets lonesome for law practice. But her work as president of the Dominican party for four years resulted in her appointment to the governorship.

Although she is the mother of two children and head of her province, she still finds time to work closely with the A.S.H. (Association of Humanitarian Services), as well as with other civic and philanthropic groups.

The Governor devotes much time, also, to a center for underprivileged children, which was organized by a group of women of that city to provide food and day care for children of working mothers.

■

IN SPEAKING OF social mixture, Dr. Boves said, "I'm an offspring of a mixed marriage." She explained that her mother, Mrs. Venezia Boves, is of Italian extraction, and her father, Jose Pinmentar, is a dark-complexioned Dominican. She described her father as being a "very humble and patient man." He is a general of the army and has represented the Chamber of Deputies for 15 years. He devotes his free time to the improvement of agriculture.

Last year he was decorated by the Fedecome, an intra-American association interested in coffee-growing.

Governor Boves announced that Norma Veldz, an attractive woman attorney, holds an important legal position in her government.

It was learned, also, that several women are serving as members of the Senate and Congr
in the Dominican Republ

Courier
Pittsburgh
Pa

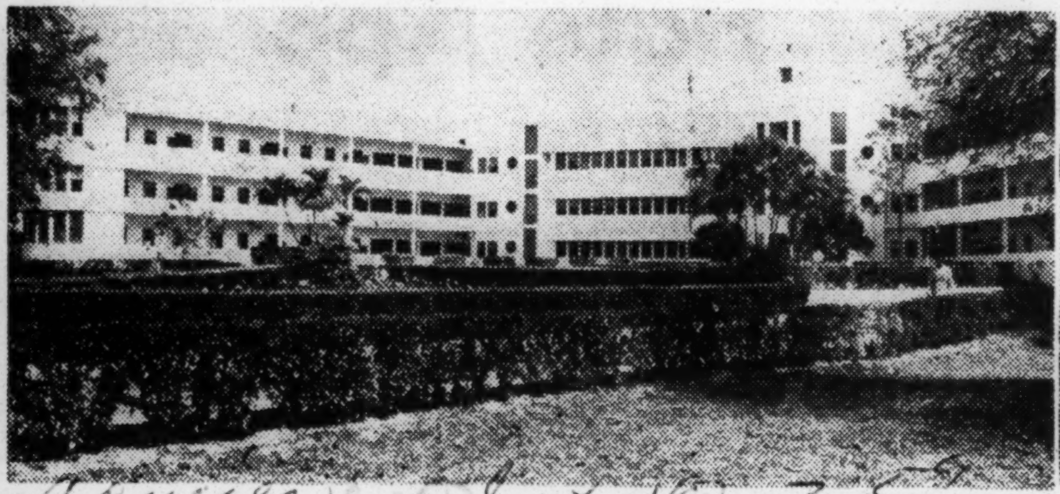
Sept 7-59

P. 18

18e(4)

18e(4) 1959 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

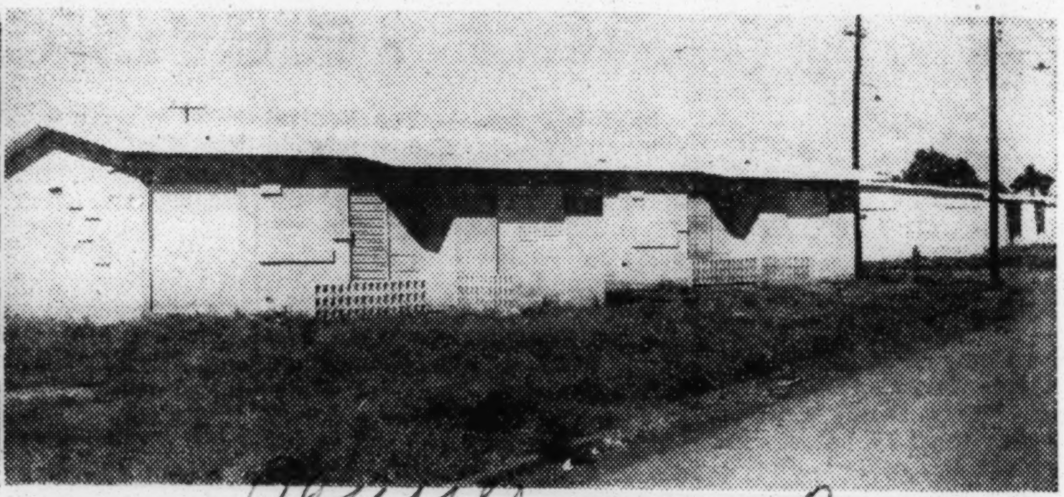
Dominican Films Are Impressive in D. C.



Courier Sat. 10-3-59

Pittsburgh Pa

TB Sanatorium—The new anti-tuberculosis sanatorium built by the Dominican Republic Government in the Caribbean islands is a feature of By-Line newsreel productions being shown currently in Washington theatres.



Courier

p. 24

New Homes—A row of new homes constructed in the Dominican Republic by Generalissimo Trujillo's Government for the "little man." Costing $5,400 each, they contain the most modern facilities and can be bought under a 20-year plan. The Government appropriated $2 million for their construction throughout the island.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of the most comprehensive documentary films ever shown in the Dominican Republic was viewed by audiences here at several local theatres, the first in a series that is being released by By-Line Newsreel Productions.

Pittsburgh Pa

Under the direction of veteran film-maker Bill Alexander, owner of By-Line, theatre-goers got a glimpse of the vast housing program being undertaken by Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo in this Caribbean island. The project was undertaken to benefit families of low incomes. In the past five years, more than 25,000 homes have been constructed.

Sat. 10-3-59

p. 24

18e4

■

ALEXANDER, WHO secured the film contract to make this series, outbidding more than a dozen competitors, has visited every area of this colorful tropical island with a crew of cameramen. He said that he was amazed at the immense building program under way there to put up hospitals, schools and housing for the benefit of the "little man."

In a previous column in The Courier, staffwriter George S. Schuyler spoke of the Dominican Republic as "the only country in Latin America with 70 per cent literacy, no internal or external debt, no racial discrimination." He also commented that he had seen no beggars, truants or street-walkers during his visit there.

■

MUCH OF THE film is devoted to visits to a few of the 51 hospitals that dot the island, with a total capacity of 7,000 beds, a far cry from 30 years ago when there were only nine hospitals with 400 beds. Staffed by competent physicians, both male and female, these medical institutions have done much toward reducing the low health standards which prevailed at one time there.

After the screening of these films, many private and social clubs expressed an interest in having them shown before their groups. Alexander said he was seriously considering a plan to exhibit them throughout the nation and in public or private schools that request them.

18e(4) 1959

FEDERATION OF THE WEST INDIES

West Indies Federation Nearing First Birthday

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

Wed. 3-25-59

P7B

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad (AP)—The Federation of the West Indies marks its first birthday April 22, able to creep but not yet strong enough to stand on its own feet.

"I am satisfied with the progress made to date and, given time I am satisfied we will succeed," says Sir Grantley Adams, first Prime Minister of the federation.

But the sprawling union faces knotty problems; Jamatica, its richest island, is threatening to quit the family and the other members are set apart by a series of tariff barriers.

The federation links in loosely knit union the British island colonies of Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Trinidad and Tobago.

MIXED ORIGINS

The islands, spread over 1,000 miles of the Caribbean, have a total land area of 8,000 square miles and are populated by more than three million people of mixed origins.

There are two other big hurdles. As separate British colonies, the islands erected customs and tariff barriers and immigration bars against one another.

Under the constitution, Adams must set up within five years a customs union that will eliminate interisland tariffs. He also must provide for elimination of immigration laws that now prevent citizens of the federation from moving freely from one island to another.

Jamaica bitterly opposes any customs union which would leave its tariff-protected industries open to competition from the outside. Sir ALexander Bstamante, opposition leader in Jamaica's Legislature is running for premier of the island government on an anti-federation platform. Normal Manley, present premier running for re-election, also has made some public criticism of federation, but he opposes leaving the union at this time.

REVIEW CONSTITUTION

Federal members plan to review their first constitution within the next few months.

In drawing up the charter the members sought to retain as many as possible of the powers held by their individual legislatures. The federal government was given few exclusive powers; most of them can be exercised by both the federal government and the Legisltture.

Broad administrative powers were retained by Britain, which continues to make substantial financial grants to the islands. The union also has received considerable aid from Canada, which has issued a 10-million-dollar technical assistance loan.

In an agreement signed Feb. 25, the United States also undertook to provide some technical assistance. The nature of this aid will be decided on in discussions West Indies officials will have with Rollin S. Atwood, president of the U.S. Institute of Inter-American Affairs.

AMBITIOUS PROJECTS

With these grants, the federation has launched a number of ambitious projects.

It already has inaugurated an interisland shipping service and is making arrangements to improve harbor facilities of the islands at a cost of several million dollars.

The federation has taken over operation of University College of the West Indies in Jamaica. It also operates weather services, immigration services and trade commission services.

The federation is striving to improve communications in an effort to bring closer its far-flung outposts.

The federation also is attempting to diversify the economy of its island members and make them more self-sufficient in staple food products.

LOOKING FOR CAPITAL

The federation is looking to the United States, Britain and Canada for capital needed to start new industries. Visiting economic missions from these countries have been briefed fully on the investment opportunities available. Attractive tax concessions to new industries have been offered by the various islands.

One of the main social problems facing the federation is the need to provide adequate housing for the fast-growing population. It has been estimated that more than 700 million dollars is needed to provide about 300,000 homes over the next 10 years on the various islands.

HAITI'S PRESIDENT FREES MANY FOES

Duvalier Extends Clemency to Dejoie, 3 Newspaper Men and Jailed Deputy

N.Y. Times
New York
Sun. 1-11-59
P. 20-L

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti Jan. 10—Numerous Haitian political prisoners benefitted by clemency from President François Duvalier today. The President issued a decree granting full pardon to many persons sentenced by military courts.

Three newspapermen, Albert Occenad, Georges J. Petit and Daniel Arty, who were sentenced to five years in prison last Aug. 16, were released, as was former Lieut. Raymond Chassagne, who was given a one-year sentence last May 31.

Deputy Franck Seraphin, who was sentenced to three years in prison last Saturday after a forty-five-day trial was granted a full pardon only a few days after having started to serve his term.

The Presidential clemency extended also to Louis Dejoie, who was tried in absentia by a military commission and condemned to death last Nov. 21. M. Dejoie, who has been living in exile in New York was granted a full pardon.

It was also announced that Gen. Antonio Kebreau, President of a former ruling junta and former army chief, had been appointed Ambassador to the Vatican. Gen. Maurice P. Flambert, who was replaced last month as army chief by Gen. Pierre Merceron, was named Ambassador to Colombia.

President Duvalier also ordered that safe conduct be given to several persons who took asylum in foreign embassies here.

Dejole Ran for Presidency

A wealthy planter and industrialist, M. Dejoie has long been active in Haitian politics. He was defeated by Dr. Duvalier in the Presidential election in September, 1957, but charged afterward that the election had been manipulated.

Last May, M. Dejoie was accused of having fomented a wave of shootings and bombings that terrorized Haiti for a week. He took refuge in the Mexican Embassy after the Government had put a$5,000 price on his head and authorized troops to shoot him on sight.

Later, he was given safe conduct, however, and allowed to travel to Mexico City. He moved to New York last July. M. Dejoie is a former Senator.

M. Seraphin was arrested last May 2 after he demanded in Haiti's National Assembly an explanation for arrests made by the police. He had been a backer of M. Dejoie in the 1957 election.

Newspaper Publisher Held

Georges Petit, publisher of Independence, an Opposition newspaper, was among the Haitians whose arrest had prompted M. Seraphin's question in the Assembly. He was arrested last April 30.

In his trial last May, former Liuet. Raymond Chassagne was depicted as an intermediary between a representative of Haitian exiles in Miami and active Army officers in a plot to overthrow President Duvalier. He was convicted of plotting against the security of the state but was acquitted on a treason charge.

Albert Occenad, publisher of the newspaper Haiti Miroir, was jailed with two of his writers last April 23 after publication of an article considered a defamation of the army. Two of the accused, M. Occenad and Daniel Arty, were convicted of sedition and inciting to armed revolt in August.

HAITI CHIEF TO END DICTATORIAL RULE

Duvalier Says He Will Let Decree Powers Expire on Schedule Jan. 30

N.Y. Times

By PETER KIHSS

Special to The New York Times.

New York N.Y.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Jan. 15—President François Duvalier of Haiti declared today that he would allow dictatorial powers by which he has ruled by decree for six months to expire on schedule Jan. 30. The country will return to democratic rule, he said.

In an interview, the 48-year-old President said a state of siege would continue technically until Congress reconvened April 13.

The state of siege, which allows trials by military as well as civilian tribunals, is no longer needed, but was put in by Congress last May 2 after discovery of a bomb plot, the President asserted. The decree powers granted him by Congress after an eight-man invasion last July 29 are no longer needed because the country is peaceful, he added.

Political Prisoners Freed

In the interview, which lasted an hour and a half, President Duvalier amplified the decrees by which he granted full pardons last week to ten men convicted of political offenses. He said all political prisoners had been freed as a sign of good faith and national unity. Clément Jumelle, outlawed former President candidate, can safely return from hiding, he said.

Fri
1-16-59

Dr. Duvalier, a physician in private life, also said Opposition leaders were free to resume printing newspapers and could again hold indoor meetings. He said an old Haitian law barred open-air political rallies except during electoral campaigns.

P. 8-C

The President freely discussed Haiti's "financial mess." This was attributed to a heritage of old debt, strained relations with the United States, which he said had improved completely, and a one-crop economy hard-hit by low coffee prices and two years of drought. He praised the United States for having started a $2,000,000 grant program to rehabilitate a northern area near Cap-Haitien.

President Duvalier expressed hope for early United States approval of $43,800,000 in projects before the Development Loan Fund.

Proposed Developments

However, Louis R. Leveque, Permanent Secretary of the Grand Technical Council of National Resources and Economic Development, the country's chief planning agency, said later that only $21,800,000 had been formally applied for. He said this included $6,500,000 for Artibonite Valley irrigation and drainage, $12,300,000 for southern roads and $3,000 for a sugar mill.

President Duvalier had also referred to an Artibonite power project, and airport, wharf, telephone and water programs for Port-au-Prince.

Separately, Marc Charles, Minister of Agriculture, called the Artibonite program economically crucial. M. Charles expressed concern that Haitian oppositionists abroad might be delaying the loan in an attempt to oust President Duvalier.

The President said Communist business men from Ea Germany and Hungary had approached Haiti recently with offers of credit and projects, but had been rebuffed.

Explaining why he had replaced two army commanders while staying in power since Oct. 22, 1957, the President said the army had been overhauled to bring in "young brains." A special United States Marine mission completed a month's training of the army last month, and a new mission is due Jan. 19, Foreign Minister Louis Mars said.

President Duvalier asserted that he had used the decree powers "'mainly in the field of economics," to reorganize departments. However, there were also penal edicts, including an Aug. 6 decree providing imprisonment for spreading false news or rumors likely to breach public peace. Censorship was lifted Dec. 6.

The President said repeatedly that he wished his opponents would join him for the national welfare.

"I am not a strong man," he insisted ."I am not a dictator. I consider myself a country doctor. I want to build up Haiti."

His 'Prescription' Makes Sense

Doctor-President May 'Cure' Haiti

Miami Herald

Dr. Francois Duvalier, Haiti's president, has outlined the progress of his five-year plan for development of his poverty-stricken country to Miami Herald Managing Editor George Beebe. This is the first of several articles.

By GEORGE BEEBE
Herald Managing Editor

Miami, Fla.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti—A couple of recent economic transfusions are improving Haiti's chances of recovery — but the patient is still on the critical list.

It is going to take all of the skill of Dr. Francois Duvalier to rectify the bungling of a long line of political medicos who preceded him in the presidency of this vibrant but bankrupt Negro republic.

Wed. 1-28-59

In the 15 months since the good doctor took over the miserably happy country, he's come up with a formula that seems to make sense to most of his 3.500.000 constituents.

P. 1 P.

Haiti has had 130 revolutions in 155 years of independence.

People are sick of revolt. They seem to like Dr. Duvalier's soft touch on the pulse.

The man who studied for two years at the University of Michigan, still has envious foes plotting his downfall. But their chances lessen as his program solidifies.

Duvalier had the misfortune of gaining the presidency when a sagging world coffee market knocked the props completely out from an already shaky economy.

This makes his task doubly difficult.

Undismayed, the graying, distinguished looking 51-year-old Dr. Duvalier has launched an ambitious five-year recovery program that looks like this:

INAUGURATED a slum clearance project—in one of the world's worst slums.

SIGNED contracts for a score of job-producing industries.

CALLED in United States experts to analyze his budgetary and military problems.

APPOINTED a $1-a-year tourist commission to beat the drums for more free-spending Americans.

TURNED attention to furthering secondary education to produce better civic and political leadership.

LAUNCHED the $6,500,000 Artibonite Valley irrigation and drainage program that will open up farm lands and resettlement areas.

Dr. Duvalier made two significant announcements in recent days.

He set Friday as expiration date of dictatorial powers he decreed for himself six months ago. This will ease the fear of his people that he had dictatorial ambitions.

He has hired a U.S. military mission to reorganize the 5,000-man army and take it out of politics.

In the past, presidential aspirants who could sway military leaders to their side, had the key to overthrowing the government. The plums for being a military officer were great.

"All this must change for the good of our country," said the president.

Haiti now spends nearly one-fourth of its $30,000,000 budget on its army. President Duvalier is quick to explain this major expense item by pointing out that the soldiers also serve as the island's police force.

Duvalier, trying to be democratic, may regret his recent move to grant amnesty to 10 political exiles. Being nice to your enemies is looked upon by some here as a weakness.

Herald

Louis Dejoie, wealthy mulatto planter who lost to Duvalier in the 1957 election and fled to New York, boasts from exile that his political foe "won't last another six months."

Wed.

There is a lot of speculation as to the nature of a recent border conference between Duvalier and Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo of over-the-mountains Dominican Republic.

1-28-59

Dr. Duvalier
. . . five-year plan

HAITIAN ECONOMY SHOWS A DECLINE

Times

Peasants Get Less for Sugar and Coffee—Regime Ties Recovery to U. S. Loans

~~P6C~~

By PETER KIHSS

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-au-PRINCE, Haiti, Jan. 22—In the northern mountains, Ti Jean, the Haitian peasant, is harvesting his coffee beans. His wife carries them atop her head in a gallon can to a village agent.

New York
N.Y.

In the Cul de Sac plain, other peasants are cutting their sugar cane. By oxcart, they take it to open railroad cars bound for the mills.

The ordinary peasant has only two acres or less in these major crops. With 300 pounds of coffee, he may get $45 as this year's cash for his family of five or six, half of last year's price. The price is down because of world over-production.

Two years of drought have also hurt Haiti's crops. This year, sugar yields only twelve to sixteen tons on two acres, instead of the normal twenty. The sugar price is stable, but the peasant may get only $44 to $59 for his crop against a normal $74.

Fri. 1-23-59

Ti Jean actually depends on subsistence farming—mangoes, corn, rice, beans, a pig, chickens. With less cash, he is hurt. He buys less clothing, eats less meat, delays buying a sewing machine, reduces his cockfight bets.

1-23-59

Four-fifths of Haiti's people are peasants. But Ti Jean feels much less than he would in a more developed country the increasing economic woes of President François Duvalier's government and the urban folk of Port-au-Prince.

The hard-pressed fifteen-month-old Government is attempting a 40 per cent slash in the regular budget, originally set at $38,400,000 for the year beginning last Oct. 1. The year before spending had been $31,600,000, with a $1,000,000 deficit. Even the $8,000,000 army may now be hit.

Revenue is now expected to reach only $22,900,000. Of this customs revenue may be only $12,000,000. The decline in coffee and sugar exports causes less buying from abroad. Hence receipts from both export and import duties go down. Payment on Government checks is being frequently delayed.

The budget was first reduced by debt readjustments. Short-term debt to the National Bank was consolidated in $13,000,000 of new ten-year bonds, secured by the coffee export tax. The over-all public debt—$60,000,000 last Sept. 30—is being paid, except for $5,000,000 in disputed items.

Government Pay Reduced

On the operating side, salaries of the 27,000 Government employes are being cut—10 per cent for those earning below $50 a month, 20 per cent for others—starting in Februpary. This is absorbing a former 10 per cent "voluntary" defense fund contribution.

The pay cuts aim to save $4,000,000. Government employment is excessive and sometimes considered almost as public relief. Perhaps 20,000 employes have been replaced in the traditional partisan spoils system in two years. Efficiency has been hurt.

The currency has remained stable at 5 gourdes to the dollar. This is despite the trade drop inforeign exchange, and also despite increased sending of Haitian funds abroad, partly in a squeeze move by the political opposition. President Duvalier estimates Haitain deposits in United States banks at $11,000,000.

The currency and deposits here sagged last August to only $21,500,000, and the foreign exchange reserve to $3,300,000. In September, the International Monetary Fund agreed to let Haiti buy $5,000,000 in dollars for gourdes over a year, and $2,500,000 has so far been drawn.

So poor is Haiti—the income from her goods and services was $225,000,000 last year, or $65 each for the 3,464,210 inhabitants—that any economic improvement could spark rapid gains.

Rain is needed.

Development Loan Hoped For

TThe Government hopes the United States Development Loan Fund will approve in Feb- irrigation and drainage work, urgently needed to avoid salting the Artibonite Valley, plus $3,000,000 for a sugar mill. Hopes for a $12,300,000 southern road loan seem deferred until after July 1.

One calculation sees $15,000,000 in development activity this year that could increase national income $5,000,000 annually. This would include $8,000,000 disbursements in United States grants and the expected loans; $1,000,000 drawn from an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development road loan; $2,000,000 being spent by Sedren, a Canadian copper mining group; $2,000,000 in banana,sisal and other ventures; $1,000,000 in new private building and $1,000,000 in budgeted public works.

The government has appointed new economic advisers. Klein & Saks, Washington management consultants, are getting $286,000 this year , and Lehman Brothers, New York bankers, $50,000. They are to overhaul public administration and promote development.

HAITI'S PRESIDENT LIMITS ARMY ROLE

Times

Says U. S. Mission Will Help Keep It Out of Politics—Opposition Fearful

~~P9C~~

By PETER KIHSS

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Jan. 21—President François Duvalier announced today that the principal role of the new United States Marine mission here was to assist him "in keeping the Haitian army out of politics."

New York.
N.Y.

Receiving Ambassador Gerald A. Drew and the mission's chief, Col. Robert D. Heinl Jr., the President told them of his moves "to relax political tensions." He cited his plan to let his decree powers expire Jan. 30, this month's release of all political prisoners and a decision to recommand that Congress end martial law when it meets in April.

Thurs. 1-22-59

Dr. Duvalier said the two United States officials had promised to work with him "to strengthen Haiti's traditional democratic institutions and improve the standard of living."

Weighing against the President's appeals for national unity is the heritage of two years of political strike. Opposition elements seem to be in real fear, resulting from past physical repression.

Opposition Bides Its Time

They seem unlikely to return early to open political activity or newspaper publication. They also appear unlikely to make any early attempt against the fifteen-month-old administration. They seem to be waiting out an economic squeeze, which will tighten when the coffee and sugar harvests end by May unless outside economic aid is increased.

President Duvalier says that after his election he invited reconciliation with Louis Dejoie and Clement Jumelle, opposition leaders, but they plotted against him.

He says there have been only about thirty political prisoners during his administration. It appears that about a dozen were actually tried and convicted. But opposition estimates of those jailed at various times range from 300 up.

Secretary a Key Figure

One of the country's most powerful figures is Clement Barbot, private secretary to the President. He is 5 feet 4 inches tall, wiry and mustached. He was a companion in hiding with Dr. Duvalier from 1954 to 1956.

Oppositionists call M. Bargot chief of the Tonton Macoutte—bogeyman in Creole folklore. In an interview, M. Bargot vehemently denied that he chief of a secret police or terrorist band.

It is true, he said, that calling cards once identified him as chief of the secret police. But he said these had been wrongfully printed and had been recalled. He also differed with such identification of him by a Dominican newspaper during a Dec. 22 Haitian-Dominican get-together.

But M. Barbot does have access to some gathering of intelligence, and, he said, "all the partisans of Dr. Duvalier are always on the alert."

It was the opposition, M. Barbot charged, that sometimes put on masks as so-called Cagoulards "to get the peasants scared" and "to smear the Government."

Deplores Violence

Last May's destruction of the opposition newspapers Independence and Haiti-Miroir, he said, must have been the work of "fanatics." He said "Dejoie partisans" similarly smashed Le Matin's plant May 25, 1957.

As to the bombing of Le Patriote last June, M. Barbot asserted that "a bunch of crazy kids was fabricating bombs" at that opposition newspaper.

He insisted that the Duvalier Government had sought to stop violence. Mayor Windsor K. Laferriere of Port-au-Prince was removed last May for threatening violence and is now consul general in Buenos Aires, he said.

Four Duvalierists were arrested for searching houses and beating up people in Gonaive six months ago, he added.

Man Jailed for Disrespect

Terrorist sallies apparently last took place on a wide scale last August, after an abortive invasion. But two men were picked up briefly in separate incidents last month, assertedly for failure to stand up when the President passed by in a motorcade. One was deafened in a beating.

M. Barbot said they had shown "disrespect." He said one had conspicuously turned his chair to show his back to the President.

"We have turned the page," M. Barbot said. "Any time they want to start trouble by making bombs for violence against the life of the President, we will arrest them again."

"I think Dr. Duvalier," he went on, "is the right man for this country. I think he is honest, capable. I believe he knows the people best."

M. Barbot, a civilian, led the counter-attack into the Dessalines Barracks during the July 29 invasion. For this, he holds a medal awarded by President Duvalier.

Haiti Prexy Set to End One-Man Rule

Courier

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti — President Francois Devalier, who earlier said his country would return to democratic rule, announced that the role of the new United States mission in Haiti was to assist him "in keeping his army out of politics."

Pittsburgh
Pa.

The president received Ambassador Gerald A. Drew and the mission's chief, Col. Robert D. Heinl Jr. and told them of his plans "to relax political tension." He said he will let his decree powers expire Jan. 30, to release all political prisoners this month and to recommend that Congress end martial law when its meets in April.

Sat. 1-31-59

DR. DUVALIER said the two United States officials promised to work with him "to strengthen Haiti's traditional democratic institutions and improve the standard of living."

P.2

Dr. Duvalier, a physician in private life, amplified the decrees by which he granted full pardons recently to 10 men convicted of political offenses. He said all political prisoners had been freed as a sign of good faith and national unity.

Clement Jumelle, outlawed former president, can safely return from hiding, he said.

President Duvalier said that after his election he invited reconciliation with Louis Dejoie and Jumele, opposition leaders, but both plotted against him.

18e(4) 1959

HAITI

Haiti Invasion Believed Thwarted

Post p. A9

By Marquis Childs

Wed. 7-22-59

Washington D.C.

An invasion of Haiti and perhaps also the Dominican Republic, planned from Cuba is believed to have been frustrated this past weekend by the presence of American destroyers in at least two Haitian ports.

The destroyers, from the United States naval base at Guantanamo Bay in Cuba, were not sent into Haitian waters with the express intention of stopping the rumored invasion force. But American officials, deeply concerned with the tense situation in the Caribbean, felt that their presence would have a deterrent effect

Under the guidance of Raoul Castro, brother of Fidel, a force, made up in part of Haitian and Dominican exiles, has been undergoing intensive training in Cuba. The plan, according to those close to Haitian developments, is for a two-pronged attack.

One prong would be aimed at Haiti with the effect of toppling the weak government of President Francois Duvalier, but primarily the objective is a land invasion of the Dominican Republic

A second force would move against Dominican Dictator Rafael Trujillo with a direct attack from the sea. Such an attack failed some weeks ago with the slaughter of most of the invaders.

The strategy planned in Cuba is to divide Trujillo's forces which are far superior to those assembled for the invasion. By moving through Haiti the hope is to establish bases in the mountains just over the Haitian-Dominican border. Centers of resistance could be maintained in these mountain hideouts even though the direct invasion should fail.

The exiles, in league with elements in Castro's government, are convinced that if they could divide the Dominican armed forces there would be an uprising within the country. Reports tend to confirm, that at long last centers of resistance are beginning to form.

Over the past weekend the American destroyers Compton and Gainard put in at Port-au-Prince. The destroyer Ross put in at Cap Haitien. Whether they were there by coincidence or plan in relation to the reported timing of the invasion, officials decline to say.

The ostensible reason for the visit was the traditional "rest and recreation" of the Navy—shore leave for the crews. During the past year as tension in the Caribbean has steadily mounted such visits have been fairly frequent.

The American destroyers would not have interfered with any invasion attempt if it had come. But if the ships' radio had broadcast an account of approaching vessels, the effect would have been to alert the shore defenses both in Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Haiti is in a sense a pawn in all this. President Duvalier is making a rapid recovery from a recent heart attack.

The desperate hunger in the outlying provinces has been relieved to some extent by the highly effective operation of the Cooperative Relief Organization CARE.

But poverty, hunger and corruption are still widespread and it is a question whether the present regime could withstand the shock of even a minor invasion.

HAITIANS ASK AID AGAINST INVASION

Times

New York

Tues. 8-18-59

Urges Americas Intervene to Stop a Cuba-Based Band of Rebels

P. 1

Text of the resolution will be found on Page 10.

By TAD SZULC

Special to The New York Times.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 17—Haiti asked the Council of the Organization of American States tonight to intervene in the invasion of her territory by a small band of rebels from Cuba.

Addressing the final working meeting of the conference of the twenty-one American foreign ministers here, Dr. Louis Mars, Haitian foreign minister asked the session to convey to the O. A. S. Council the Haitian demand for action and "put in motion the proper mechanism for common defense, maintenance of peace and continental seucrity."

Dr. Reaul Roa Garcia, Cuban Minister of State, immediately acknolwedged that the thirty or more invaders indeed had launched their expedition from a Cuban port. The Cuban Foreign Minister announced that his Government stood ready to cooperate with the Organization of American States in investigating the matter.

Conspiracy Charged

Taking the floor following Dr. Mars' speech, Dr. Roa declared that the Haitian invasion was "a conspiracy by a foreign government, enemy of the Government of Cuba and the people of Cuba, to create difficulties for us at the conference."

Dr. Roa then delivered a long denunciation of the regime of Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina of the Dominican Republic. He charged the Dominican dictator with plotting to overthrow the Cuban Government and being the chief factor of unrest in the Caribbean.

He cited incidents and produced photographs in an effort to establish that an uprising in Cuba last week had been financed and organized by General Trujillo.

Jamaica

Dominican Issues Denial

Porfirio Herrera Baez, Dominican Foreign Minister, denied all the charges made by Dr. Roa. He said it had now been proved that the "true international delinquent is the regime of Fidel Castro," Premier of Cuba.

New York P. 10

It was on this note of bitter charges and recriminations that the foreign ministers, gathered here since last Wednesday to look into the Caribbean tensions, wound up their work.

Tues 8-18-59

They will meet again tomorrow morning in a formal session to sign the "Declaration of Santiago" and a list of resolutions, ncluding one empowering the Inter-American Peace Comcommittee of the O.A.S. to act in disputes such as the one in the Caribbean.

It appeared tonight that the first task of the committee, made up of five nations and under the chairmanship this year of John C. Dreier, United States representative to the O.A.S. Council, will be to look into the Haitian problem.

Action in Washington Planned

After tonight' ssession, Dr. Mars said Haiti's representative to the O. A. S. in Washington would "immediately" ask for a meeting of the Council on this subjects. The Council was expected to turn it over at once to the Peace committee.

The resolution setting forth the committee's power to act in disputes and, particularly, to seek to forestall invasions designed to overthrow constituted governments, was approved this morning by the general commision of the foreign ministers' conference. Formal signing of the resolution was set for tomorrow.

While such governments as that of the Dominican Republic found, in effect, protection in the conference against invasions by exiled rebels seeking to oust dictatorships, the foreign minister made a point of condemning dictatorships.

The "declaration of Santiago," the main document to emerge from this confering and dealing with all aspects of Western Hemisphere problems, spells out how most of the American republics feel about dictatorships.

Principles Listed

It lists a series of principles and requirements of the hemisphere's democratic system so that public opinion, "may determine the degree of identification of the political regimes and of the governments with that system, thus contributing toward the eradication of all forms of dictatorship, despotism or tyranny without injuring the respect for the right of nations to choose freely their form of government."

These principles included the requirement that "the governments of the American republics must emerge from free elections," and that "the perpetuation in power, or the exercise of it without a determined period and with the manifest intent of perpetuation, are incompatible with the effective exercise of democracy."

The Dominican Republic, along with Paraguay and Nicaragua, the two other Western Hemisphere states described as dictatorships, voted in favor of the "Declaration of Santiago." But they joined with a small majority to defeat in a preliminary vote a Brazilian amendment that would make the censure of "perpetuation in power" even more categorical.

Human Rights Plan Voted

The ministers discussed today a proposal that a convention on human rights be added to the body of inter-American jurisprudence and that a commission established to police the respect for these rights.

They approved a resolution instructing the O. A. S. Council to draft such a convention and that a commission be formed.

Secretary of State Christian A. Herter said the United States could not join in a human rights convention because of the "structure of our Federal Government," but that it wished Latin America success in working one out."

The regular Inter-American conference, convening in Quito, Ecuador, next February, will act on the draft convention and on the statutes of the proposed human rights commission.

Haitians Hunt Invaders

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 17 (AP)—A combined land and sea force was still trying today to find a small band of invaders who landed four days ago in southwestern Haiti.

The band was reported to be using the tactics of Dr. Fidel Castro when he hid out in the rugged Sierra Maestra at the start of his Cuban revolution three years ago. The rebel force in Haiti has been estimated by the army at only thirty men.

But Haitian exiles said in a broadcast from Venezuela that the band numbered 120 and would soon be reinforced.

So far it has shown a phantom-like quality, swooping upon isolated villages and market places for provisions, then fading into the mountains and avoiding all contact with pursuing troops.

Three Haitian platoons totaling seventy men were flown to the area Thursday, led by Maj. René Léon.

TURMOIL IN THE CARIBBEAN

Haiti, Broke and in Peril, In Urgent Need of Help

Evening Star Wed. 8-26-59!
Wash. D.C.

By JOHN V. HORNER
Star Staff Writer

The sad plight of Haiti presents one of the gravest problems requiring solution if tensions are to be eased in the turbulent Caribbean region.

The little Negro republic is broke.

The people are impoverished and hungry. They are poorly clothed and badly housed.

This is the fourth of six articles by Mr. Horner based on an intensive personal survey of the Caribbean trouble spots. Tomorrow's story will deal with Venezuela and the last article in the series will sum up Mr. Horner's impressions.

P.A.-3

About 80 per cent of them are illiterate.

They live in fear of conquest. And they are struggling for survival with a shaky government which is under attack at home and abroad.

The situation is desperate. Yet President Francois Duvalier, a doctor beloved by the masses, believes there is hope.

The President has been ill. He is recuperating from a heart attack and physicians ordered him to take life easier.

U. S. Help Needed

He is supposed to do no work on weekends. But his concern over Haiti's misfortune led him to invite me to the palace on a Sunday morning for an interview. He said he urgently wanted the people of the United States to understand the situation.

"We are in dire circumstance," he said. "We sorely need help. We must get help from the United States."

Without assistance, he continued, there is danger that Haiti will go Communist because communism thrives in a climate of misery and poverty.

"We hope—and we think it would be wise—that our good friends, our good neighbors, the Government and people of the United States, will help us, the smallest and poorest country in the Caribbean.

"We are interested in a true democracy in this country. And we want to be of constructive help to your country in its biggest task, the fight for a free world."

Discovered by Columbus

Haiti occupies the western third of Hispaniola, an island discovered by Columbus in 1492. It was ruled by Spain until ceded to France in 1697. It won independence in 1804, becoming the first Latin American country to do so.

When Mr. Duvalier assumed the presidency in 1957 he was confronted with staggering financial problems due to a series of political crises and accumulated deficits of previous administrations.

FRANCOIS DUVALIER
—AP Photo

He found the national treasury bare and foreign exchange reserves all but exhausted. The country still suffered the effects of a disastrous 1954 hurricane. Added to this were problems of increasing population, shrinkin agricultural resources, a poor coffee crop, declining coffee prices and lack of trade generally.

Caught in the Middle

Now Haiti is caught in the middle of the Caribbean's raging political storm.

By geographical accident, the country lies between the Dominican Republic dictatorship of Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo, a long-despised neighbor, and the Cuban dictatorship of Fidel Castrol, a much newer enemy.

Haitian exiles, such as Daniel Fignole and Louis Dejoie are fanning flames of resentment against the Duvalier government by frequent broadcasts beamed from other countries. They are recruiting forces which aim to overthrow the democratic regime.

The exiles are receiving encouragement from Prime Minister Castro, whose administration admits Cuba was the staging point for a band of rebels who invaded southern Haiti about two weeks ago.

"We want peace," President Duvalier told me. "We want to be friendly with everyone. We sincerely want to be neutral."

A paramount danger is that Haiti may be used as a stepping-stone by either Generalissimo Trujillo or by Premier Castro if either of those rulers decides on all-out attack against the other.

Though many Haitians remember when 10,000 fellow countrymen were massacred near the Dominican border by Trujillo operatives in 1937, the Duvalier government found it expedient last December to sign a "friendship" pact with the generalissimo.

This affirms belief in the principle of non-intervention, rejects communism, states that the two countries will tolerate no subversive activity, pledges each to technical assistance and co-operation and includes an agreement to consult on inter-American affairs in order to follow similar policies in the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

U. S. Military Missions

The United States has Air Force and Navy missions in Haiti at the request of the government and a contingent of Marines is training components of the armed forces.

Although the Marines have been here only a few months, Haiti's soldiers have shown marked improvement. In striking contrast to the down-at-the-heels Cuban soldiers, the Haitians in uniform are militarily smart in appearance and performance.

With an eye both on the economy and the defense of Haiti, President Duvalier has offered the United States a missile site at the northwest tip of the country. No action has been taken on the offer.

The Haitian government believes such an installation would be of great military importance because the site on Mole St. Nicole would have command over the Windward Passage. In these waters between Cuba and Haiti lie the major sea lanes to the Panama Canal.

A major installation by the United States would be of great value economically, for the country is short on dollars, needs to find work for thousands of residents and hopes to open up the interior with roads.

ICA and U. S. Aid

The International Co-operation Administration in Washington last year made available $2 million in special assistance funds for farm-to-market roads, small bridges, irrigation and water supply systems. It also expanded a technical assistance program underway.

The United States also helped meet the emergency arising as a result of the exceptionally poor coffee crop of 1958 by making a grant of $6 million for balance of payments and budgetary support in the period to end September 30.

In addition, the American government is backing the enormously important Antibonite Valley dam and irrigation project. This has been in process of development over a period of six or seven years and probably will require two years more for completion.

Built at a cost exceeding $30 million, with loans from the Export-Import Bank and the Development Loan Fund, the dam installation and the irrigation system will permit development of perhaps 80,000 acres of agricultural land.

Mistakes have been made in construction and costs are running higher than originally estimated, causing irritations between Port-au-Prince and Washington. But the long-range benefits of this undertaking are recognized on both sides.

Stresses Technical Aid

In appealing for further assistance, President Duvalier recognizes that technical advice from the United States is essential, for this primitive country of the voodoo dance offers little along that line.

The Communist movement in Haiti seems to have been limited so far to intellectuals, who are believed by American officials to be more theoretical than militant.

Nevertheless, Mr. Duvalier says the danger of spreading communism is made clear by recent secret investigations. He said Red infiltration is notable among teachers and he promised a crackdown within a few months.

Dispute With Church

Adding to the woes of Haiti, which is predominately Catholic, is a dispute between the government and the church. Archbishop Francois Poirier, 86, has been openly criticizing the government lately. The government in turn accueses the prelate of supporting factions opposed to Mr. Duvalier.

The Archbishop is French born, as are many other priests in Haiti. This is the major point of controversy. A government arrest order against the archbishop was suspended after the Vatican warned that Haitian officials faced excommunication should the order be carried out.

Government sources said they have no quarrel with the church, only with "certain French priests who have involved themselves in internal politics."

Meanwhile, Port-au-Prince is being frightened and hurt by a series of bombings which have taken several lives and injured scores of citizens.

The government blames the Communists for the terrorism and charged it found a link with six or seven "barbudos" sent here from Cuba by the Castro administration under the guise of "military aides." Haiti demanded their recall.

In these grim days, the country is shocked day after day with the wildest of rumors, which grows frighteningly as they pass from lip to lip.

No one can be sure whether Haiti can emerge from its distressing predicament. But certainly it cannot pull itself up by the bootstraps.

If Mr. Duvalier or anyone else can point the way to survival, someone will have to come to the rescue.

Tomorrow: Venezuela could point the way toward a new way of life for Latin America.

18e(4) 1959

HAITI

Agriculture Department Makes Report

Haiti Gets 7 Million Pounds Of U. S. Food

Defender

Chicago Ill

Dat 4-25-59

p. 21

Nearly 7,000,000 pounds of food are being provided this year for shipment to 100,000 needy persons in Haiti, the U.S. Department of Agriculture reports.

At the present time, supplies of USDA-donated surplus rice, flour, corn meal, and dry milk are in Haiti to help take care of immediate food needs resulting from failure of the coffee crop and widespread drought.

During January, food shipments to Haiti totaled 1,743,000 pounds to Haiti totaled 1,214,588 pounds; in March they rose to 1,407,290 pounds, and this month 1,743,000 pounds are scheduled to be shipped there. Shipments for the fiscal year July 1, 1958 to June 30, 1959 will total 6,995,501 pounds.

Foods acquired by the department are donated to the needy at home and abroad. Some 20 United States church and welfare organizations are handling the distribution of these foods in 84 foreign countries.

Distribution here at home is made to children in the school lunch program, and to needy persons in institutions and in family units.

18e(4) Haiti

Associated Press

Clement Jumelle

Herald Tribune—UPI

Haiti's President Duvalier

President's Blood Enemy

Haiti Police Snatch Body Of Long-Fugitive Jumelle

Herald Tribune

New York

Apr 4-13-59

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Apr. 12 (AP).—Clement Jumelle, forty-two, blood enemy of President François Duvalier and opposition leader, died last night at the home of the Cuban ambassador. He had been taken into diplomatic asylum there ill and unconscious, five days ago.

Today the coffin containing the body was seized by armed police officers from a cortege en route to a church for funeral services.

Thousands of persons had filled the streets of downtown Port au Prince when the procession set out for the church and public feeling ran high after the body was taken. There were rumors that school strikes might be called tomorrow.

There was no explanation for the sudden action nor any indication where the body was taken.

Ran for President

Mr. Jumelle was a presidential candidate in 1956 and had previously been finance minister in the government of former President Paul E. Magloire, whose political heir he was once considered.

Mr. Jumelle and his wife had been in hiding many months in peasant huts, keeping out of sight of police.

A lawyer and financier, Mr Jumelle was educated at Fisk and Chicago Universities and reportedly worked his way through college by driving a taxicab.

Last June he and his only surviving brother, Gaston, were declared outlaws by the Duvalier government. His brother took refuge in the Mexican embassy and then accepted a government offer of safe conduct out of Haiti. Clement Jumelle, who had refused many offers of amnesty never forgave his brother for accepting one.

Last year the Haitian Army set fire to a house in which it believed Mr. Jumelle was hiding. Two of Mr. Jumelle's brothers, Ducasse and Charles, were killed by machine gun fire as they ran from the burning building. Mr. Jumelle's sister died after she was jailed by the government.

It had been reported that Mr. Jumelle suffered from high blood pressure and uremia.

Haiti Faces Crisis As Economy Slips And Intrigue Rises

New York Times

June 14-59

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, June 13—This small island republic, with a critically ill chief of state, is torn with internal and international intrigue and appears to be approaching a crisis.

In addition to other difficulties, Haiti is on the verge of national bankruptcy. The long history of graft in public places and inept administration has caught up with the nation, despite the desperate efforts of President François Duvalier, before his collapse, to bring about order.

As matters stand, the country is being kept fiscally afloat only through a fast-diminishing grant of $6,000,000 from the United States.

The nation is being run by the Cabinet while the President is bedridden. He suffered a coronary occclusion May 25. The attack was so serious he was expected to die during the early days of his illness. He appears now to be on the way toward recovery, but it will probably be a month or more before he is allowed even a moderate resumption of his duties.

The President's illness could hardly have come at a more critical time. Mainly because of the smallest coffee crop in years, the economy is bumping along on bedrock. The fallingly world price on coffee would have been disastrous, even without the disappointing production.

Tourism, which is distant second to coffee as foreign exchange producer, has improved somewhat this year. Last year was an extremely disappointing one for tourism.

The greatest immediate danger to the nation appears to be the extraordinary internal and external political pressures being applied to the faltering Government. The international situation is making the country's position reminiscent to that of some neutral Balkan country in the early stages of a surrounding war. Espionage, kidnappings and acts of violence among foreign emissaries are keeping the Interior and Foreign Ministries working overtime.

The neighboring Dominican Republic and near-by Cuba have inevitably chosen Haiti as the initial meeting ground for whatever large-scale clashes may eventually occur. It is an open secret that Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo of the Dominican Republic has a larger and more efficient secret service system here than has Haiti itself.

Physical attacks on diplomatic personnel have become so violent that the diplomatic corps last week formally passed on to Foreign Minister Louis Mars a note of "indignation." More protection for diplomatic personnel was suggested. M. Mars said in an interview that the Government was doing the best it could to protect diplomatic guests.

Position Is Difficult

The Foreign Minister said it was difficult to assess Haiti's position in view of the surrounding turmoil in the Caribbean area. He said rather ruefully that the country did not have a sufficient intelligence service to keep him abreast of the swirling events. He said, "It is like being on a ship and trying to figure out what was happening beyond the horizon."

The secrecy surrounding the President's illness following his collapse produced an inevitable flurry of rumors and deliberately planted political reports. There were some reports that the President was dead and others that he had been spirited out of the country.

REPORT FROM HAITI

Afro-American

Sad days for Haiti seen in past weeks

Baltimore, Md. P. 9

Sat. 4-25-59

By LYNN GROSSBERG

PORT - AU - PRINCE, Haiti —These past two weeks have been sad ones for Haitians. As if they already didn't have enough trouble, the following things occurred to distress them even more:

The death of handsome, affable Major Fritz Leon, 34, commandant of the Jeremie region in the Southwest from typhoid.

2. The murder of Haiti's best fight pilot, Major Eberle Guildbaud, 42, father of seven. He was the victim of the audacious kidnapping of one of the army's two remaining passenger planes by six Haitians.

The death of Clement Jumelle, former presidential aspirant, of arterial hypertension complicated by uremia. He showed up deathly ill after 18 months of hiding. He was 42.

4. The incident at his funeral on Sunday when the government commandeered the hearse bearing his remains outside Sacre Coaur Church. Relatives and sympathizers vainly protested as the body was taken to St. March, Jumelle's home town.

* * *

MANY HAITIANS were unhappy about the action calling it disrespect toward the dead, the mourners and the sacred ritual. Many felt that President Duvalier lost ground.

They compared this act to those of former Presidents Magloire and Vincent who gave their political enemies full state burial honors.

The government defended the move saying a demonstration was feared. Officials pointed out that the President had brought in an oxygen tank especially for M. Jumelle and also that when he sent a wreath to the funeral, it was torn apart and its bearers ejected.

Added to the boiling pot was a tense school situation. Last week, teachers at a girl school stayed home because the director was replaced. The next day, 25 of 27 teachers stayed home from the boys high school.

The government first closed the school down for reorganization. The school reopened two days later and the teacher resigned whom the others objected to. Otherwise, the personnel was the same.

A nation - wide teachers' strike was narrowly averted.

Several newsmen visited here recently. They included: George Schuyler, Pittsburgh Courier; Dale Wright, Johnson Publications; Lancelot Evans, New York Age: Jack Turcott, New York News; Marry Murkland, Reuters and Charles Schuman, Newsweek; Richard Wilson, UPI.

They met with the president and did some sightseeing.

After 6-Week Illness

Herald

Haitian President Resumes His Duties

Miami, Fla. P. 9A

Tues. 7-7-59

1804

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti — (AP) — President Francois Duvalier resumed his duties as head of state Monday after a six-week illness induced by a heart attack May 25.

Duvalier sat through a 40-minute full dress military review staged by the presidential guard.

Because of recent unrest, only government officials and known Duvalier supporters were permitted to enter the grounds of the national palace. Light tanks and armored cars stood guard on the palace lawn.

Duvalier was dressed in his habitual black suit and black hat. He sat on the palace steps with cabinet members, U.S Ambassador Gerald Drew Point Four Director Harry Yoe and Marine Col. Robert D Heine, head of the U. S. Naval Mission to Haiti.

During Duvalier's illness, the country was run by Jean Magloire, Haitian minister of the interior and national defense. He was injured Saturday night by a grenade that exploded on the roof of his home in downtown Port au Prince. The attack was the latest in a series of bombings which the government blames on enemies of the Duvalier regime.

Haiti Hotels Report Good Winter Despite 'Tensions'

Advertiser - Alabama Journ

Montgomery, Ala.

Sun. 5-10-59

P. 3-A

PORT-AU-PRINCE — Despite some political tensions the past few months, two of Haiti's leading resort hotels experienced a "reasonably good" winter and hopes are high for a summer season at least as successful as last year's.

Both the report and prediction come from Grorge J. Kenn, managing director of the Hotel Montana and the Hotel Choucoune, located in the lovely hillside suburb of Haiti's capital, Port-au Prince. Kenn's rosy summer forecast is bolstered by the 1958 statistics which show that the two hotels operated almost at capacity during the peak months of July and August.

These past winter months, according to Kenn, gave birth to some "especially encouraging" trends. The length of most winter stays is increasing appreciably: one week to ten days is no longer an exception and several bookings of three weeks or more were registered. Kenn adds that a growing percentage of visitors stem form the U. S. Midwest.

Bookings at the Montana and Choucoune followed a similar pattern: almost full over Christmas and New Year's, quiet in early January, picking up later in the month and continuing to improve through February and March. Both hotels were sold out during the Mardi Gras period in Mid February.

Summer rates, now in effect, represent a 35 per cent reduction of winter tariffs. At Montana, the rates are $14-$17-$19 single; $24-$27-$29 double; full American Plan. At Choucoune, $14-$17 single; $24-$27 double; full American Plan.

The summer months in Haiti are extremely comfortable. Cool breezes sweep these elevated resorts and sweaters are frequently needed in the evenings. Petionville is just a few minutes from Port-au-Prince by super-highway. Entertainment and recreation continue unabated during the summer in Haiti and at the two hotels

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Haiti Gets 'Evidence' On Priest

Defender P. 3

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 9-5-59

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti — (UPI) — The government is "collecting evidence" against Roman Catholic Archbishop Francois Poirier as a possible prelude to a request for his recall, it was reported.

Presidential secretary Clement Barbot confirmed that the government was preparing a case against the prelate for submission to the vatican, but he would not comment on reports that the church would be asked to transfer him out of Haiti.

Barbot would say only that there has been no effort so far to expel the Archbishop.

The government issued a warrant last week for the arrest of Msgr. Poirier, but suspended it later at the request of a group of priests. He is accused of "discrediting acts of the government" by criticizing an order for the expulsion of two French-born priests.

Barbot said the government had to act against the Revs. Etienne Grienenberger and Joseph Marrec, the priests who were expelled, because they were "against the spiritual security of the nation and the government."

He said Father Grienenberger "showed open hostility" to president Francois Duvalier at recent church festivals, while Father Marrec refused to celebrate a mass seeking Duvalier's early recovery from a recent illness.

18e(4) 1959 HAITI

Haiti Troops Rush To Meet 30 Invaders

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sun. 8-15-59.

D.4.B

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, (AP)—Seventy combat troops were airlifted to south Haiti Friday after an invasion force of 30 Haitian exiles was reported to have landed there.

Authoritative sources said a landing was made Thursday morning at the isolated village of Les Irois. There was no report on whether the government troops and the invaders had made contact.

The source saiu the khaki-clad invaders, equipped with modern weapons, drove the 300 residents of Les Irois out of town, taking over without firing a shot. Two vessels also were reported seen near the town of Dame Marie, 15 miles north Les Irois.

There was no indication of where the invaders came from. About 500 Haitians are believed in exile and many have threatened to return from bases in Cuba and Venezuela to try to topple the regime of President Francois Duvalier.

The army, on the alert, airlifted three combat platoons to the towns of Jeremie and Aux Cayes in the Les Irois area early Friday. The government at first reported the troops were sent to Les Irois itself to fight floods caused by heavy rains.

All public transport from Port au Prince to south Haiti was halted. A number of persons were arrested in the capital during the night.

Haiti was last invaded a year ago by three former army officers and a group of American adventurers. The invaders, including three deputy sheriffs from the Miami area, were killed trying to hold the main army barracks behind the national palace. Duvalier took personal command of his forces and crushed the uprising.

Haiti to Bid Vatican Recall Archbishop

Times
New York

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

Tue. 8-25-59
P.1

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 24—Haiti will demand that the Vatican recall the Most Rev. François Poirier, ranking Roman Catholic prelate here, for having criticized the Government of President François Duvalier.

Clement Barbot, Presidential Secrettary, said today that the Government was collecting evidence that the Archbishop, a Frenchman, had been plotting against the regimee. He said this evidence would be submitted to Vatican authorities by General Antonio Kébreau, Haitian Ambassador to the Holy See, with the request that Pope John XXIII remove the Archbishop.

The predominance of French priests among the Catholic clergy here has rankled the Duvalier regime. But M. Barbot, when asked whether the President would request a Haitian successor to the Archbishop, replied: "No, we will not ask for a Haitian Archbishop. We will leave it up to the Pope."

Times
New York
Tues 8-25-59
P.12

M. Barbot said Archbishop Poirier had "created an impossible situation" by publishing a Government for the expulsion last week of two French priests. He charged that the Archbishop had deliberately tried to foment anti-Government feelings in this predominantly Catholic Negro republic by publicizing the Government's intention to deport the priests.

Sought to Avoid 'Scandal'

The Government had told Archbishop Poirier it wanted to expel them secretly "so they could leave without scandal," M. Barbot said.

He said the priests the Rev. Etienne Grienenberger and the Rev. Joseph Marrec, not only had insulted the President by omitting his name in prayers for the state but also were involved in political action against the regime. The Government has proof, he said, that Father Grienenberger had advance information of a bomb plot July 26, when forty-two persons were injured by an explosion during an outdoor religious festival here.

"He failed to give this information to the police," said M. Barbot. "Consequently, he is just as guilty as the perpetrators of the outrage."

The Presidential Secretary described Father Grienenberger as "the leader of anti-Government forces among the priests." He said the priest had "tried many times to contact members of the army for the purpose of creating dissension between the army and the Government."

"He did something very grave, M. Barbot told newsmen at the Presidential Palace. "On May 1, a national holiday, President Duvalier attended mass at the cathedral. Generally after mass there is a Te Deum in honor of the President. Just as they began the Te Deum, Father Grienenberger got up and left the cathedral.

"This was a sign of disrespect, and it was not the first time—he had done the same He never attended a Te Deum in honor of the President."

"It sounds unbelievable," M. Barbot said, "but we sent a Haitian priest to see Grienenberger and Grienenberger admitted to this priest that he was in contact with the underground. When the Haitian priest expressed shock, Grienenberger said he maintained these contacts in order to give the underground some advice."

As for Father Marrec, M. Barbot said that when President Duvalier visited St. Marc's parish, the priest, who was airé, refused to offer a Te Deum and subsequently refused to conduct a mass of thanksgiving when the President recovered from a heart attack in May.

Archbishop in Seclusion

Meanwhile, Archbishop Poirier remained in seclusion at the archepiscopal palace. He considers himself a virtual prisoner as long as the Government does not rescind an arrest order issued last week and subsequently "suspended."

The order was suspended at the request of three Haitian priests who, however, made plain their disapproval of the pastoral letter that had caused it, M. Barbot explained today. He intimated that the order might be revived if the Vatican did not remove the Archbishop.

The Archbishop is not confined to his palace and can come and go as he pleases, M. Barbot said.

INVADERS CUBAN, HAITI MAINTAINS

Times

Duvalier Aide Says All but Chief Were in Castro Army —Some Still at Large

New York

Special to The New York Times.

Tues. 8-25-59
P.12

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 24 — The government charged today that officers and soldiers on active duty in the Cuban revolutionary army participated in the abortive invasion of Haiti Aug. 13.

Four prisoners who gave themselves up to peasants after the small invasion force was crushed on the southwest coast last week have been identified as members of Premier Fidel Castro's forces, Clement Barbot, Presidential Secretary, to newsmen today.

He said they were: Lieut. Manuel Rodriguez, 24 years old, of Puerto Padre, Cuba; Corp. Rafael Santiago Torres, 27, Puerto Padre, and Antonio Pon y Seca, 20, Manzanillo, and Pvt. Holmane Escalente, 21, San Rafael.

Some Still at Large

M. Barbot confirmed reports that not all of the invading force had been killed or captured. Perhaps half a dozen remain in hte mountains behind the port of Tiburon, he said. When the four Cubans were brought here Saturday, the Government said they were the last of the invasion force.

"All the invaders were Cuban except the man who led them here," M. Barbot declared. "That man was Henry Fuertes, alias Henri d'Anton, a major in Castro's revolutionary army."

M. Barbot said M. Fuertes, a French citizen born in North Africa, had lived for many years in Port-au-Prince and had married into the family of Louis Dejoie, who unsuccessfully opposed President François Duvalier in the 1957 election and is in exile. He is the leader of the so-called Revolutionary Front in opposition to the Duvalier regime.

The fate of M. Fuertes remains uncertain. M. Barbot said he might have been among those crushed beyond recognition when a mud hut in which the invaders had taken shelter was destroyed by Government mortars.

Cuban Newsman Killed

Among those killed was Carlos Chidichimo, a Cuban journalist employed by an Argentine newspaper, the Presidential secretary said. Also identified among the dead was Capt. Ringal Guerrero of the Cuban Army.

M. Barbot said that M. Castro's military aide and confidant, Maj. Ernesto (Che) Guevara, an Argentine-born physician, had full knowledge of the operation against Haiti.

M. Barbot said the invasion had been financed by M. Dejoie. "We have proof Dejoie withdrew money from a Cuban bank and gave it to Fuertes at Puerto Padre," he said.

Interrogation of the prisoners revealed that the invaders were told before leaving Cuba that about 100 armed Haitians already were fighting Government forces in the landing area and that the arrival of the Cubans would signal an uprising of 5,000 others, M. Barbot said.

He said the prisoners were shocked to find no revolutionary fervor among Haitia npeasants. They received little help, he added.

The four prisoners were seen briefly by newsmen today when they were brought to a police station from the national prison for fingerprinting. They bore no evidence of ill treatment, but were shoeless. Col. Jacques Laroche of the Haitian General Staff explained that the prisoners had been bathing in a river just before they were surrounded and had to flee without shoes.

M. Barbot indicated that Haiti had planned no formal protest to Cuba pending an on-the-spot investigation by the Inter-American Peace Committee. The organ of the Organization of American States is expected to arrive here this week.

Church and State in Haiti

Times
New York, N.Y.
Sat. 5-30-59
Ed. Pg. C

Although the Duvalier Government in Haiti withdrew its warrant for the arrest of the Archbishop of Port-au-Prince, it is obvious that relations between Church and state are far from harmonious. On Tuesday the Government expelled two Roman Catholic priests "for reasons of internal security" and roughly broke up a silent demonstration of protest in the Cathedral of Port-au-Prince the next day.

When Monsignor Poirier, the Archbishop, issued a communiqué criticizing the Government's action, he was summoned by the District Attorney to explain his action. He did not comply, which apparently entailed the automatic issuance of an arrest warrant. President Duvalier was wise not to follow through. The dictators of Argentina, Colombia, Venezuela and Cuba all found in recent years that it does not pay to get embroiled with the Church.

Haiti, like all Latin-American countries, is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic. Protestant missionaries have made some inroads, and there is the unique feature of voodooism, a heritage from pagan Africa which has survived all efforts of the Church to root it out.

The Concordat with the Vatican will reach its end next year, when it becomes a century old, and the terms of renewal are now a political issue. There is also the unusual fact that the clergy in Haiti is almost entirely composed of white French priests, with a sprinkling of French Negroes. This means that the spiritual leaders of Haiti are of a race and nationality different from the population. The Duvalier Government has been nationalistic and has emphasized Haiti's African heritage. Perhaps the quarrel with the Church is a part of that picture.

In any event, one would think that President Duvalier has enough trouble, economically and politically, internally and externally, not to go out of his way to look for more. The economic situation has long been bad, but at least it looks as if a good coffee crop is coming up and the tourist season was a bit better this year. Dr. Duvalier is beset by enemies on all sides, but sometimes he makes things worse for himself, as he is doing in his quarrel with the Church.

Haiti denies ban on tan ambassador

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md
10-17-59
P. 18

WASHINGTON

"We never refused to accept a colored ambassador to Haiti," said Ferd D. Baguidy, minister-counsel to the Organization of American States.

He made the comment Thursday night in answer to a question before a meeting of the Capital Press Club at the New Dunbar Hotel.

Mr. Baguidy was accompanied by Michel L. Honorat, Haiti's minister of public

Both said their countrymen feel close ties with colored Americans.

* * *

"IT IS your State Department that appoints your ambassador." Mr. Baguidy smiled over the understatement, then said, "The Haitian government does not choose your ambassador."

He denied the standing charge that his country is and has been party to barring colored Americans from representation of rank in the U.S. Embassy in Haiti.

The highest post ever held was during the days of Frederick Douglass, statesman, who served as minister.

* * *

MR. BAGUIDY said the middle class is growing in his country under the administration of President Francois Duvalier.

This group is giving vigor to efforts to improve the country's economy and welfare, he said.

"In Haiti, we have a class problem," he said. Traditionally, it has been the rich or land owners and the poor or peasant, who till the soil.

He said efforts by the middle class to mine minerals and increase agricultural production were among "many things we need to do."

"The last problem has changed since 1946," he said.

PRESIDENT OF HAITI GETS EXTRA POWERS

Times
New York
Mon. 9-21-59
P. 4 C

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Haitian Senate voted last night to give President François Duvalier extraordinary powers to rule by decree for one month, newspapers reported today. They said the Senate also voted to deprive members of their constitutional immunity from arrest.

The votes came after Interior Minister Jean Magloire had presented a communication that said the Government had uncovered a conspiracy to overthrow President Duvalier's regime. M. Magloire said the conspirators hoped to convert Haiti into a Communist state.

Legislative sessions have been closed to the public and press in recent days. The newspaper La Falange reported that the extraordinary powers had been voted by both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. Le Matin said the Chamber had left the matter to the discretion of the Senate.

Newspapers said the affirmative vote was cast by thirteen of the Senate's twenty-one members. Of the eight who were absent, four were reported to have taken asylum in the Mexican Embassy.

TYRANNY IN HAITI IS CHARGED HERE

Times
New York

Terrorism and Corruption Laid to Duvalier Regime by 2 Former Backers

Mon. 7-27-59

By PETER KIHSS

P. 20

A tale of "dictatorship by fear" in Haiti was related here yesterday by two men who were formally powerful supporters of President François Duvalier.

The two men are Senator Jean David, who was forcibly sent out of Haiti June 30, and Edmond Sylvain, who resigned as delegate to the United Nations Feb. 19. They charged:

¶A terroristic "personal militia" of 600 men under Clément Barbot, personal secretary to the President, is "master of government and life."

¶"Hundreds" of persons have been arrested since March, when a two-month period of amnesty ended. In that period negotiations were held that raised $6,000,000 in extra United States grants and a United States mission arrived to train the Haitian army.

¶Arrests from March, 1958, to January, 1959, totaled 227 in Port-au-Prince. Fifty-three persons were killed in the period. Five hundred Haitians are living in exile.

¶A return to corruption has involved President Duvalier himself.

On the last point Senator David said he had been forced to leave when he demanded that the Minister of Finance account for all spending since the President took office Oct. 22, 1957.

Senator David said he had specifically demanded to be told what happened to three sums of money—$1,200,000 supposedly turned over from the state tobacco monopoly to extend a military housing project, a $400,000 advance payment on a French-American trade deal which the Haitian legislature then rejected, and an initial $100,000 payment to a Miami company for a shopping center that was never built.

Senator David and M. Sylvain said they were conferring with three former opposition wings in an effort to establish a coalition to "remove Duvalier through national and international opinion" and to hold democratic elections.

18e(4) 1959

Francois Duvalier
. . . fears invasion

Haiti Raps Cuban Aid To Exiles

Miami Herald

Miami, Fla

2-15-59

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — (AP) — President Francois Duvalier charged that Haitian exiles are getting military training in Cuba, "probably" in preparation for an armed invasion of Haiti.

He called on the U.S. to stop any such invasion. Duvalier said he got his information from his "personal police" — presumably Haitian intelligence agents.

The president said he had just received a cable from one of his representatives reporting that a faction of the Cuban revolutionary movement is cooperating with "so-called Haitian political exiles" in arranging the military training.

He said the invasion would probably take place between Feb. 15 and Feb. 20.

P. 28-C

Duvalier revealed he is sending a protest to the Cuban government over the use of Cuban territory by Haitian political exiles for such purposes.

He said the U.S., as the leader of the Western Hemisphere, has an obligation to stop any such invasion.

Duvalier disclosed that his government sent another protest last week against the use of Cuban radio facilities by Louis Dejoie, a Haitian political exile and unsuccessful presidential candidate, to make broadcasts to Haiti.

Speeches by Haitian exiles, including Dejoie, calling for the overthrow of Duvalier are heard almost nightly from Radio Progresso in Cuba.

HAITI DEDICATES PSYCHIATRIC UNIT

Clinic Built by U.S. Concerns to Use New Drug Therapy —7 Americans Honored

New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Feb. 7—President François Duvalier and his wife presided over the dedication last night of a psychiatric institute built with funds supplied by three United States drug companies. Dr. Duvalier is a physician and his wife is a nurse.

New York, N.Y.

The Foreign Minister, Dr. Louis Mars for many years Haiti's only psychiatrist and the founder of the National Mental Hygiene League, is the head of the new institution.

In a dedication speech he emphasized the importance of the project and described the poor condition of the nation's thirty-five-year-old asylum at Beudet.

"This institute, born of my dreams, could only have materialized through the untiring efforts of Dr. Nathan Kline, eminent American psychiatrist and research director of Rockland State Hospital, who also was profoundly disturbed on his first visit to Haiti's only mental institution," Dr. Mars said.

The clinic will inaugurate a new type of treatment under which Haitians will spend from ten days to two weeks under hospitalization and then will be able to return to their families. They will go for further treatment at regular intervals.

"The results of this project may have a profound effect on over-all problems of the care of the mentally ill," said Francis C. Brown, president of the Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., one of the contributing concerns.

Dr. Kline, who also spoke, said the program might provide a relatively inexpensive way of giving psychiatric care to between 70 and 80 per cent of the areas of the world not having any mental health facilities.

At a reception President Duvalier decorated seven Americans who made the clinic possible with funds and advice. They were:

Herbert Blades, president of Wyeth Laboratories, Philadelphia; Mr. Brown; Lawrence Barney, president of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J.; Dr. Kline, who was consultant to the Haitian Government on the project; Dr. David Bruie, also of Rockland, project coordinator; John Heyman, and Angier Biddle Duke, president of the Medical International Cooperation.

FOES OF HAITI REGIME IN EMBASSY REFUGES

N.Y. Times

New York

More than a dozen Haitian leaders have taken refuge in foreign embassies in Port-au-Prince since early this month, spokesmen for three Haitian Opposition parties declared here yesterday.

Former President Daniel Fignolé announced an appeal by the newly formed Assembly of Haitian Democratic Forces to the Organization of American States "to prevent forces of the Dominican Republic from taking over Haiti in violation of inter-American agreements."

2-26-59

He cited press reports that "ships of the Dominican naval forces are already patrolling the shores of free Haiti," and said he had private advices that two weeks ago Dominican troops occupied the Pine Forest area on the Haitian side of the Haitian-Dominican border.

P. 2-C

Dr. Camille Lherisson, the group's secretary-general, charged that the Government of President François Duvalier was refusing safe-conduct to the refugees in embassies despite inter-American agreements on the right of asylum.

In the Mexican embassy, he said, are four newsmen recently pardoned by the government—Georges Petit and his son, Antoine; Albert Occenad and Daniel Arty—and Dr. Gaston Jumelle, brother of a former Presidential candidate now in hiding. Other refugees, he said, are in the Venezuelan, Guatemalan and Spanish embassies.

HAITI

Aid to Haiti Opposed

Maintenance of Regime Declared No Solution to Island's Problems

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The policy of the State Department as reported in The New York Times on Feb. 28 to extend financial and diplomatic support to the Government of Dr. François Duvalier of Haiti is incomprehensible. In the light of recent Latin-American and Caribbean developments this support can only raise extremely serious difficulties for the United States in the future. The reasons purportedly given that Dr. Duvalier's overthrow would lead to chaos and that his alleged "incongruous" opponents are united only in their ambition to gain power are both false and misleading.

It is the dictatorship of Dr. Duvalier, backed by his secret police and the army, following his fraudulent election in the summer of 1957 that has presently created political chaos and financial bankruptcy. To try to maintain this regime by loans and other grants-in-aid may possibly aid existing conditions but cannot solve the Haitian problem in the future. For even were Dr. Duvalier to finish his term, he must sooner or later surrender his power. His successors, who already represent at least two-thirds of the Haitian people, will surely be among those now opposing him.

Moreover, to denigrate his three leading political opponents by challenging their good intentions to establish a functioning democracy flies in the face of any intelligent foreign policy. Also to rest a program of support of a dictatorship upon the alleged political incongruity of the Duvalier opposition is, to say the least, bizarre when it is considered that there are such disparate elements in the Democratic party, for example, as Senator Eastland and Senator Humphrey.

Announcement of Loan

A question may also be raised as to the manner in which this policy has been arrived at. It was preceded by and followed closely the announcement by a group of American economic and financial advisers to the Haitian Government that the Economic Cooperation Administration had made available a loan of $6,000,000. Undoubtedly the State Department and other Federal agencies have been contacted by public relations and economic experts representing the Haitian Government in connection with this and other matters. It therefore seems unusual that this United States Government loan is first announced by the borrowing country's private agents rather than by the officials of our Government.

It is to be hoped that there will be a reconsideration of the implications of the policy to "shore up" the Duvalier regime, and that there will result a policy more in keeping with the lessons we should have learned from our recent Latin-American experiences.

CLIFFORD FORSTER.

New York, March 2, 1959.

New York

N.Y.

HAITI'S PRESIDENT EXTOLS U. S. TIES

Duvalier Sees Relations in New Phase of Cooperation —Voices Thanks for Aid

New York

Special to The New York Times.

CAP-HAITIEN, Haiti, March 7—In a radio speech to the nation tonight President Francois Duvalier declared that Hatian-United States relations were entering a new phase of cooperation. He described the cooperation as the most complete in their relationship.

Speaking here in Haiti's second largest city, he said that United States financial and technical aid would amount to $20,230,000. He stated that thanks to the re-establishment and maintenance of peace and order, a purer atmosphere was offered for the cooperation of labor and capital and the spirit of work.

In an hour-long speech President Duvalier asserted that the disorder and cupidity era had definitely closed and had forever been abolished, in spite of what the agitators of fraticidal hate would say.

3-8-59

He upheld the signing of the pact with the Dominican Republic last December by stating that he had acted to assure the necessary atmosphere for the pacific coexistence of the peoples of the hemisphere and toward the improvement of mutual understanding.

P. 27

Stability Held Vital

He signed the pact, he said in full consciousness of his responsibilties as Chief of State and because he firmly believed that an era of stability and peace was essential to the Caribbean area so that governments might work in close cooperation for the well-being of their respective peoples.

President Duvalier said Washington felt that it was its duty to aid nations in need. "And they are aiding," he said, "but it must be understood that they are making this aid a sort of investment in the maintenance and triumph of peace."

The appeal has been heard, he said, and "our generous neighbor has responded."

Refugees Get Passports

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, March 6—Six Haitians, in asylum in the Mexican Embassy here for the last month, received passports today to depart for Mexico City.

Those departing are Dr. Gaston Jumelle, brother of the former Presidential candidate who is now in hiding; Joseph Dejean, a Jumelle supporter and former Ambassador to the Organization of American States; Antoine Petit, publisher of the newspaper Le Patriot which was bombed last year; Jean Cauvin, Seymour Pilet, and Clerveau Auguste.

Famine Strikes 45.000 in Haiti

200 Perish in Coastal Area, Is Report

Times Picayune
New Orleans, La.
Mar 23 59

By BERNARD DIEDERICH

JEAN RABEL, Haiti (AP) — Famine is affecting some 45,000 people in this and two adjoining districts along the rim of northwest Haiti.

A member of the Catholic Youth organization, which conducted a house-to-house survey, estimated that famine has caused 200 deaths in the coastal region reaching from Anse Rouge through Baie de Henne to Jean Rabel and in the interior mountains.

Famine is no stranger here. The Haitian farmer of the northwest ekes out a living on an average of a half-acre plot of land. During the dry season it is not uncommon for some areas to be reduced to a diet of green mangoes.

But this is no ordinary dry spell. Little rain has fallen for more than a year. A slight shower wet the ground in December, and farmers hastily scattered seed in their gardens. But it dried up.

Unlike the habitually brown, dry coastal area on the south side of the northwest peninsula, the normally lush Jean Rabel district still has a bit of greenery.

But the Rev. Marcel Cornet of the Roman Catholic parish here says the most discouraging sign is that people have lost hope. Even if rain comes, who has any seed left? Who has animals left to sell for seed? How can a farmer mortgage a crop for seed when he needs the harvest to feed his family?

Even if rains come there will be many fewer able-bodied men and women left to plant crops. Many have walked to other parts of the country in search of work. Diseases such as typhoid affect others.

Four miles back in the hills from Jean Rabel is the small tin church of Pastor Wallace Turnbull, the Baptist mission of Poirier.

Pastor Turnbull, who came to Haiti more than a decade ago from Los Angeles, reported starvation conditions when he discovered among his own parishioners pot-bellied children with spidery legs, sagging skin and haggard eyes.

Members of Catholic Youth say emaciated men and women in many cases hide themselves from visitors as though starving is a sin. Few ever resort to begging.

The Catholic Welfare organization and the Protestant World Service organization handle U.S. government emergency aid. They have 6,000 tons of foodstuffs to distribute in Haiti this year.

The Haitian government is supposed to pay transportation costs from the port of entry. But appeals from Jean Rabel, isolated by poor or nonexistent roads, appear to have been lost in red tape.

45,000 Affected

Famine Kills 200 in Northern Haiti After More Than Year of Little Rain

By Bernard Diederich

Post
Washington
D.C.
3-23-59

JEAN RABEL, Haiti, March 22 (AP)—Famine is affecting some 45,000 people in this and two adjoining districts along the rim of northwest Haiti.

A member of the Catholic Youth Organization, which conducted a house-to-house survey, estimated that famine has caused 200 deaths in the coastal region reaching from Anse Rouge through Baie de Henne to Jean Rabel and in the interior mountains.

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The Rev. Marcel Cornet of the Roman Catholic parish here says the most discouraging sign is that people have lost hope. Even if rain comes, who has any seed left? Who has animals left to sell for seed?

The French priest pointed to one family in which four persons died of typhoid. Dispensaries in the area are short of medicines.

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President Of Haiti Asks U. S. Intervention In 'Explosive' Caribbean

Frank H. Bartholomew, president of United Press International, is in the Caribbean area making a study of the new cold war developing there. In an interview, Haitian President Francois Duvalier told Bartholomew the Caribbean situation is "explosive," a statement borne out by events in Cuba where Bartholomew found Haitian expatriates planning a revolutionary invasion attempt against Duvalier.

Jan 3-6-59

By FRANK H. BARTHOLOMEW
United Press International

Kansas City
Mo

(Copyright, 1959, by United Press International)

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti. — (UPI)—"The Caribbean today is an extremely explosive area," the president of this small nation which is striving to avoid entrapment as a battleground between two larger neighbors told United Press International.

Francois Duvalier, the grave and thoughtful medical doctor who heads the republic of Haiti, said he believes the situation is such that "The United States should take immediate steps to assume full responsibility for maintenance of peace in the Caribbean area."

The doctor gazed through the glass louvered windows of the nation's white house on a hillside out over Port Au Prince harbor toward Cuba on the distant horizon as he spoke.

Meantime in Cuba, former Sen. Louis Dejoie is heading a movement of other Haitan expatriates for a revolutionary invasion attempt against Haiti which he told United Press International will be made within 30 days.

Dejoie, a defeated candidate in the last Haitian presidential election, has a bodyguard of two "barbudos," riflemen from Premier Fidel Castro's Cuban revolutionary army.

Castro has not included Haiti in the Caribbean countries where his government has pledged to assist in overthrowing asserted dictatorships. However Castro has stated his positive intention to aid in an attempt to unhorse President Hector B. Trujillo of the Dominican Republic, on the same island as Haiti which stands between Trujillo and Cuba.

"Our concern at the moment is the possibility Trujillo may move first in an attempt to block us before we are ready," Dejoie told the United Press International in Cuba. "Before we move we want to make clear our demand for United Nations supervision of Haitian elections."

Dr. Duvalier, a quiet-voiced, neatly dressed man with a greying crewcut and hornrimmed glasses, addresses his fellow presidents of Caribbean nations:

"It's time for every leader to think in terms of civilization rather than wars and invasions.

"The important battle should not be against one another but against illiteracy, poverty and disease," he said. "It is unfortunate that leaders continue to think in terms of stirring up trouble for personal aggrandizement rather than concentrating the time, effort and expenditures toward improving the standard of living of the common man.

"It is impossible to overlook the remarkable progress of the people of Jamaica and Puerto Rico whose political destines are stabilized by larger countries.

"A new era of peace and prosperity can come not only to the Caribbean nations but to the entire hemisphere if the United States under the terms of the Caracas convention of 1954 accepts the responsibility for the maintenance of international peace according to its leadership of the Western hemisphere."

Otherwise, President Duvalier said, Haiti is prepared to defend itself with its regular army of 5,000 well-trained troops and armed civilians numbering more than 8.000.

18e(4) 1959

HAITI

Haitian Police Halt Funeral Of Opponent of President

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, April 13 (AP).—Public opinion ran high in Haiti's capital today after police interruption of the funeral of Clement Jumelle, one of President Francois Duvalier's chief opponents.

There were rumors that school strikes might be called.

Mr. Jumelle, 42, died Friday in the home of the Cuban Ambassador, where he had taken refuge. His coffin was being borne past thousands to the church yesterday when police stopped the cortege and drove the hearse away.

Police Chief Daniel Beauvoir said later his men had taken the body to Mr. Jumelle's boyhood home 90 miles north of Port au Prince for burial. Chief Beauvoir said services in the capital might have set off demonstrations against the government.

Ill and unconscious with high blood pressure and uremia, Mr. Jumelle was taken to the Cuban Embassy six days ago. He had been in hiding for months from the police, who killed two of his brothers last August.

Mr. Jumelle was a presidential candidate in 1956 and previously had been finance minister in the government of President Paul E. Magloire, whose political heir he was once considered.

Recently Mr. Jumelle's supporters outside Haiti had joined with those of two other unsuccessful presidential candidates, Louis Dejoie and Daniel Fignole, to form a united front for the purpose of overthrowing President Duvalier.

Mr. Jumelle and his wife had been in hiding many months in peasant huts, keeping out of sight of police who shot and killed two of his brothers last August when their refuge was discovered.

4-13-59

Mr. Jumelle's dying words reportedly were, "My death is an example to humanity."

Implacable to the last in his bitter hatred for the Duvalier government, he condemned his only surviving brother, Gaston for taking refuge in the Mexican Embassy in February and accepting a safe conduct into exile. Mr. Jumelle had refused amnesty offers and declined to go into asylum until forced to do so by illness.

CLEMENT JUMELLE
Body Seized

Haiti Asks Cuba To Return Men Who Hijacked Plane

Atlanta

World

PORT-AU Prince, Haiti —(UPI) — The Haitian government Saturday had asked Cuba to return six men who hijacked a Haitian Airlines transport plane in flight after killing the pilot and flew it to Cuba.

The plane was on a regular run from Cayes to Port Au Prince with 21 passengers, including 16 Haitians and five foreigners, when it was hijacked Thursday.

One American was among the foreign passengers. He was George Salling, a native of Hackensack, N. J., who is a public works officer with the U. S. Point-Four program in Haiti.

4-12-59

FREE-FOR-ALL

Salling, in a telephone conversation from Santiago with the UPI in Havana said the hijackers took over the plane after a wild 20-minute free-for-all with the crew. He said the gunmen held pistols on the crewmen and passengers after they gained control of the plane. The craft went out of control momentarily, he said, but was levelled off after it had plunged to within 75 feet of the Caribbean Sea.

Haitian Foreign Minister Louis Mars said the six hijackers were jailed in Santiago.

Havana reports said the Cuban revolutionary government was studying the request of the six men, described as Haitian revolutionaries, for political asylum in Cuba.

Cuban military authorities said the plane would be returned to Haiti.

Santiago reports said the hijackers claimed they were forced to kill pilot Eberie Guilband, a Haitian army officer, because he resisted their orders to change course and head for Santiago.

REPORT FROM HAITI

Haiti invites tan notables for junket

By LYNN GROSSBERG

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—Several prominent colored persons in America are receiving invitations now to come to Haiti in May as guests of the Haitian government.

Afro-American

Public relations director Herbert Morrison is presently in New York completing his list for invitations. Assisting him is Lancelot Evans, of the New York Age. Mr. Evans has been impressed with President Duvalier's popularity and sincerity.

P 7

Not long ago Haiti was seldom publicized in the press, only heard from on the occasion of some rare news event.

Then two years ago when it had a series of presidents mount and tumble and several outbursts of political fury it made the headlines.

Baltimore Md

Now, however, it takes no special event to find Haiti regularly talked about in the columns of the newspapers, especially the Miami Herald and the New York Times.

Leading writers have been recent visitors here.

Sat 4-11-59

Add to this the attention drawn so startlingly to this area by the fabulous Fidel Castro and the predictions and threats of invasion of this island heard every day.

* * *

IT WAS ANNOUNCED over the radio that 12,000 troops were being trained in Cuba for invasion of Haiti. Such talk has been going on for months now but the intensity of it has reached a peak again this week.

Castro to this writer's knowledge has never actually named Haiti as a dictatorship he wants to see overthrown so as so many writers are now echoing what yours truly first wrote months ago, Haiti is a pawn between Cuba's Castro and Trujillo of the Dominican Republic, Haiti's two neighbors of extreme opposite political complexion.

With the Dominican's formation of a Foreign Legion to defend Haiti against attack the awful prospect of Haiti becoming the battleground to satisfy Dejoie's lust for power should make any patriot pause.

* * *

THERE IS NO other possible interpretation of Castro allowing Dejoie to use Cuba as a base of operations than an understanding between them that Dejoie help Castro in his fight against Trujillo after Castro helps him to power.

As indicated in this column as well as elsewhere there is no real common purpose between Dejoie and Castro unless Dejoie has been badly fooling all his upperclass supporters who form his main followers in Haiti.

It is true that Castro has had support all along from wealthy Cuban interests and little was known of his revolutionary social ideas.

At least they appear revolutionary if only for putting in practice the ideals to which American politicians only pay lip service.

HAITI MOVES A VILLAGE

40 New Homes Replace Mud Hovels Near Border

New York

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, May 2—An entire village was transplanted Saturday from squalid mud hovels on the Haitian-Dominican frontier to high ground overlooking Lake Saumatre, four miles from the border.

The Government had built the entire new village of wooden homes, with electric power, water and adjacent gardens. President François Duvalier presided at the inauguration ceremony.

The forty homes in the project were built with timber from a neighboring forest. Each has two rooms with a veranda and cooking facilities in the back yard.

The Port-Au-Prince fire brigade destroyed the old village, which was an eyesore within view of the Dominican frontier.

SEIZED BY REBELS

Reds Blamed For Hijacking Haiti Plane, Killing Pilot

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

4-11-59

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti (AP) — Foreign Minister Louis Mars blamed Communists Friday for hijacking a Haitian transport plane, killing the pilot, and flying on to Haitian rebel headquarters in Cuba.

The twin-engine DC3 transport was seized by six rebels Thursday on a flight from Aux Cayes, in the southern part of Haiti, to this capital. They forced the copilot to fly to Santiago, in eastern Cuba, with 24 passengers.

All were reported safe, including George Salling, 58, an American engineer from Ridgewood, N.J.

The brief struggle high above the lush tropical jungles of this Negro republic marked the first outbreak of organized revolutionary activity since opposition leaders went into exile and formed a Revolutionary Front in Santiago early this year. Last July President Francois Duvalier's government snuffed out a coup, killing 14 persons including four American adventurers.

Severe drought and threats of invasion and bankruptcy have helped raise the political temperature in Haiti.

Mars charged at a news conference that the plane incident was inspired by Communists. He claimed communism is spreading across the Caribbean.

Because of lack of rain famine is affecting the northwest corner of Haiti. Local opinion is divided on how that region should be helped.

The Catholic Welfare Service and the Church World Service have sent special shipments of foodstuffs to the Northwest upon request. Five hundred tons of foodstuffs arrived here today by ship from the United States consigned to the two religious organizations, which are distributing United States aid to the needy in Haiti.

HAITI TO SHUN DEPUTY

Chamber Acts in the Case of Accused Oppositionist

New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, April 14—The Haitian Chamber of Deputies has decided against having any contact with Deputy Franck Seraphin, an Opposition member, until the Supreme Court rules on a charge of infamy against him.

Elected in September, 1957, on a ticket headed by Louis Déjoie, who lost a race for President, M. Seraphin was jailed last May. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment by a military court last January for having plotted against internal security, but was released a few days later in a Presidential amnesty for all political prisoners.

4-15-59

M. Seraphin did not attend when Congress reconvened yesterday. Antoine Marthold was elected president of the Senate, and Rameau Estimé was re-elected president of the Chamber.

HAITI TOURIST AIDES SEE HARM IN RUMORS

Times

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, March 2—Members of Haiti's tourist industry are deploring news reports of impending invasions and famine as harming their business, the only important dollar-earner that the country has at this time.

Hotelkeepers call the invasion threats so much nonsense. Visitors, they say, are surprised to find a relaxed atmosphere with no sign of jitters or tight security measures.

The suggestion of help for Haiti Inc. in New York to ask Americans planning to visit Haiti during the next month to carry a controbution of food is called completely impractical and preposterous here.

Held Office Under Magloire

Jumelle's Corpse Siezed; Haitian Embassy Is Silent

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The Haitian Embassy here is mum on the reports that the body of Clement Jumelle was seized by armed police officers of Port au Prince from a cortege en route to a church for funeral services.

Jumelle, who died at the home of the Cuban Ambassador in Haiti, was political opponent to Haiti's President Francois Duvalier. He was presidential candidate in 1956 and had previously been Finance Minister in the government of former President Paul E. Magloire.

Sat 4-25-59

■

IT HAD been reported that Jumelle's supporters outside of Haiti had joined with those of two other unsuccessful presidential candidates, Louis Dejoie and Daniel Fignole, to form a united front for the purpose of revolting against the present administration.

18e4

M. CLEMENT JUMELIE

. . . the Embassy is mum

P. 6 18e4

The Haitian Ambassador to the U. S., Ernest Bonhomme, declined to comment on the report or to offer any justification for such action. He claimed to have had no direct word from officials of his country regarding the incident. The only thing he knew about it, he said, was what he had read in the newspapers.

■ Haiti

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti (ANP)—The body of Clement Jumelle was seized during a funeral procession. Jumelle, 42, an enemy of President Francois Duvalier and a leader of the opposition, wsa a presidential candidate in 1956. Under the government of President Paul E. Magloire, Jumelle was Finance Minister. He was at that time considered Magloire's political heir.

■

ILL FROM high blood pressure and uremia, Jumelle had been taken into diplomatic asylum at the home of the Cuban Ambassador five days before his death last Saturday.

Witnesses reported that policemen carrying machine guns jumped on the hearse at the first intersection after the cortege left the home of relatives of Jumelle. Wreaths were scattered.

Thousands of persons had filled the streets of downtown Port au Prince at the time the funeral procession set out. Public feeling ran high when the policemen carried the body away.

Police Chief Daniel Beauvoir said witnessess were "exaggerating," that policemen had "escorted" the body to Jumelle's hometown, St. Marc, 90 miles north of Port au Prince, for funeral rites.

He said speeches at the scheduled rites in Port au Prince might have "caused disorders."

HAITI REGIME FOE DIES AS FUGITIVE

Jumelle, Who Once Sought Presidency, Succumbs in Cuban Embassy

New York Times

18e4

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, April 12—Clement Jumelle, former Presidential candidate who had been in hiding for twenty-one months, died of uremia here last night in asylum at the Cuban Embassy. He was 42 years old.

New York, N.Y.

Armed policemen seized his body this afternoon on the way to a church for funeral services.

M. Jumelle, boycotted the 1957 election, charging it was rigged by the army for Dr. François Duvalier, and went underground. He was believed to be No. 1 on the Government's wanted list.

The die-hard nationalist leader had refused, according to informed sources, to take asylum in a foreign embassy even when the state of his health became critical. The sources said M. Jumelle and his wife had hidden in peasant-style mud huts and even holes in the ground to keep out of sight of informers and Government agents.

He was unconscious when his wife and friends carried him Tuesday night to the home of the Cuban Ambassador, Antonio Rodriguez y Echezabal.

He and his wife were disguished as peasants and hardly recognizable, according to the ambassador, who had to call his family and staff to help carry the 200-pound M. Jumelle to a bed.

DIES IN HAITI: Clement Jumelle, former candidate for the Presidency.

About 1,000 Haitians, including members of prominent families, were waiting at the Sacré Coeur Church for funeral services scheduled for 4 P. M. when the police halted the cortege.

While some of them stood guard with submachine guns others took M. Jumelle's body from the hearse to a police car and it was driven away.

[Haitian sources in New York expressed the view that the police action probably was based on fears that the funeral might be the occasion of a political demonstration.]

No effort at a demonstration was made by the mourners, but great indignation was expressed.

M. Jumelle was born in the small town of St. Marc, ninety miles from Port au Prince. The entire male side of his family is now dead or in exile.

Two Brothers Shot

Two elder brothers, found hiding in a small Port au Prince house, were shot by the police. A brother, Dr. Gaston Jumelle, after seven months in jail with two sisters, went to Mexico after he had granted asylum. The source revealed that M. Jumelle, conscious up to the time of his death, had condemned his brother for having taken asylum.

M. Jumelle's last words were reported to have been, "my death is an example for humanity."

Hundreds of friends and partisans called at the Cuban Embassy last night. The body was given to his mother for the funeral services today.

Mme. Clement Jumelle, still in asylum in the Cuban Embassy, doubted that she could attend the funeral unless the Government notified the Cuban Embassy that she might do so.

Two Cuban specialists flew to Haiti yesterday and examined M. Jumelle, who was suffering from high blood pressure and severe uremia.

Death Laid to Neglect

Physicians who attended M. Jumelle at the Cuban Embassy before his death said that he evidently had been ill for some time and that he could have been saved if he had had proper medical care sooner.

Clement Jumelle was a big, jovial man who was able to laugh heartily as he told of the political maneuvers by which his opponents thwarted him. He was the last Opposition leader still holding out in his own country.

Haitian exiles in New York issued a statement of condolence last night. Max Bolté, vice president of the Democratic League of Haiti, expressed "deep concern for Haiti's future, as he was the only democratic leader left in Haiti."

M. Jumelle had been Finance Minister in the Government of President Paul Magloire, which he later called "corrupt," from April, 1954, to August, 1956. He then resigned to be a candidate for the Presidency, supposedly with M. Magloire's blessing.

M. Magloire was deposed in December, 1956 and fled. Efforts then were made to hold M. Jumelle responsible for the disappearance of $400,000 that had been transferred to New York.

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U. S. FEARS CHAOS IN A HAITI REVOLT

Backs Duvalier's Regime, Which Has Opposition at Home, as Safest Policy

Times

By E. W. KENWORTHY

Special to The New York Times.

New York

Sat.

2-28-59

41

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—The United States has decided to try to shore up the Haitian Government on the assumption that its overthrow might plunge Haiti into complete chaos.

In explaining and defending this decision, State Department officials said today they were aware of shortcomings ascribed to the regime of François Duvalier. But they insisted that Dr. Duvalier had given more stability to the impoverished nation than had any of his numerous predecesors in recent years.

The Government at Port-au-Prince is threatened from within by bankruptcy and from without by a "Revolutionary Front" coalition based in Cuba.

So far the so-called Revolutionary Front apparently consists of little more than a headquarters staff of three disparate Haitian leaders who are united only by a common situation and a common ambition—they are out of power and want in. The three men are:

Louis Déjoie, a light-skinned Negro, who is reported to be wealthy with interests in real estate, sugar mills and other manufacturing enterprises. In the President's election of September, 1957, he was the candidate favored by shopkeepers, mulatoes and many women. He ran second in the three-man race, but got only about one-third as many votes as Dr. Duvalier, who was elected then and took office the next month.

Clèment Jumelle, Finance Minister under former President Paul Magliore, who resigned in December, 1956. Mr. Jumelle, who was low man in the 1957 Presidential elections, is reported to be in hidding within Haiti.

Daniel Fignole, a radical leader who served as Provisional President from May 26 to June 14, 1957. A negro with very dark skin, Professor Fignole has a considerable following among the darker Negroes and the impoverished elements in Haiti.

Haitians in Cuba

There are 120,000 Haitians in Orient Province in southeastern Cuba where Fidel Castro launched the operations that brought down the Havana Government of President Fulgencio Batista last Jan. 1.

Some Haitians fought alongside Dr. Castro, now Premier of Cuba, although it is generally believed here that the number was small. These Haitians were opposed to the Duvalier regime, and there have been reports that Dr. Castro promised to lend assistance, once he came to power, to a revolutionary movement directed against President Duvalier.

Observers here say the number of Haitians in Cuba who are actively supporting the Déjoie-Jumelle-Fignolé coalition is at the most 400 to 500.

The strength of this somewhat incongruous coalition lies in its combined following within Haiti. Premier Castro has been making available in Havana the facilities of Radio Progreso, from which broadcasts are directed at Haiti to stir up this following. Dr. Dejoiè and Mr. Fignolé have made such broadcasts recently.

Two broadcasts on Feb. 20 were typical. One of them promised that "all the necessary steps" had bee ntaken to end the state of affairs prevailing in Haiti. Listeners were enjoined to rally to the cause of the people on the assurance that arms would be furnished to anti-Duvalier forces. The listeners were urged to "come before it is too late," since the revolution would be a "brief one."

The second broadcast said that thousands of Cubans were visiting the office of the Revolutionary Front to sign up as volunteers in an international brigade to restore democracy in Haiti. The broadcast proclaimed that "Duvalier must go!"

Actually, Washington officials say, Premier Castro has as little in common with the members of the Haitian Opposition coalition as they have with each other. His real purpose in helping the coalition foment rebellion in Haiti, these officials are convinced, is to create an opportunity to use Haiti as a base of guerilla operations against the regime of Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo Molina, dictator of the Dominical Republic.

Premier Castro has sworn enmity against Generalissimo Trujillo and his brother, President Hector B. Trujillo Molina. In a recent visit to Caracas, Venezuela, Dr. Castro made the first contribution to a fund set up to finance the liberation of the Dominican republic from Trujillo rule.

Officials here were not able to substantiate reports that the Dominican Republic's navy has been patrolling the Haitian coast to guard against the landing of guerrillas or arms from Cuba.

Officials denied rumors that United States Navy ships based at Quantanamo Bay, Cuba, about 100 miles across the Windward Passage from Haiti, have been patrolling the Haitian coast.

However, officials do not disguise their concern over the situation in Haiti and Cuba.

Officials concede that Dr. Duvalier—he was a country physician—has many faults. Nevertheless, they maintain that he is not a dictator of the same stripe as Generalissimo Trujillo. Before his election, Haiti had five Governments in a year and a half.

Dr. Duvalier is believed here to be honest. While he assumed powrs to govern by decree, he yielded up these powers, as promised, on Jan. 30, according to officials here.

The State Department is convinced that his overturn by the Dejoie-Jumelle-Fignole coalition would worsen and not improve the lot of the Haitians.

President Duvalier succeeded to an almost empty Treasury. By next Sept. 30, the end of the Haitian fiscal year, the balance of payments deficit is expected to be $8,000,000.

The United States proposes to help make up this deficit from a $6,000,000 additional grant from special assistance funds of the Mutual Security appropriation, plus $1,000,000 still to be delivered from an earlier grant of $2,000,000.

In addition the Development Loan Fund will soon announce a credit of $4,200,000 to bring 30,000 more acres under irrigation and drainage in the Artibonite Valley of Haiti. In technical assistance this fiscal year the United States is supplying $1,700,000.

HAITI

Haiti Curbing Asylum

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Feb. 26—President François Duvalier's Government has hinted to foreign embassies and legations here that they should not give asylum to Haitians.

The contention, it was reliably reported, was that there was no call for Haitians to seek such refuge, and any such move on their part would aim at embarrassing the Government.

Dr. Eduardo Solis Mayora, Mexican chargé d'affaires, has been quietly but quickly declared persona non grata after having given asylum last month to Dr. Gaston Jumelle.

Dr. Jumelle and his sister were released from prison last month after seven months' detention because of their relationship to Clement Jumelle, a former Presidential candidate. Clement Jumelle had boycotted the election in September, 1957, charging that it was rigged for Dr. Duvalier by the Army.

MANY IN HAITI FACE FAMINE IN BIG DRY SPELL

18e(4)

Priest Says Many Are Losing Hope

Daily Tribune

Chicago, Ill.

Mar. 23-59

P 29

JEAN RABEL, Haiti, March 22 [illegible]—Famine is affecting 45,000 persons in this and two adjoining districts along the rim of northwest Haiti.

A member of the Catholic Youth organization, which conducted a house to house survey, estimated that famine has caused 200 deaths in the coastal region reaching from Anse Rouge thru Baie de Henne to Jean Rabel and in the interior mountains.

Famine Is Familiar

Famine is no stranger here. The Haitian farmer of the northwest ekes out a living on an average of a half acre plot of land. During the dry season it is not uncommon for some areas to be reduced to a diet of green mangoes.

But this is no ordinary dry spell. Little rain has fallen for more than a year. A slight shower wet the ground in December, and farmers hastily scattered seed in their gardens. But it dried up.

Unlike the habitually brown, dry coastal area on the south side of the northwest peninsula, the normally lust Jean Rabel district still has a bit of Greenery.

People Lose Hope

The Rev. Marcel Cornet of the Roman Catholic parish says the most discouraging sign is that people have lost hope. Even if rain comes, who has any seed left? Who has animals left to sell for seed? How can a farmer mortgage a crop for seed when he needs the harvest to feed his family?

Even if rains come, there will be many fewer able bodied men and women left to plant crops. Many have walked to other parts of the country in search of work. Diseases such as typhoid affect others.

The French priest pointed to one family in which four persons died of Typhoid. Dispensaries in the area are short of medicines.

Four miles back in the hills from Jean Rabel is the small tin church of Pastor Wallace Turnbull, the Baptist mission of Poirier.

Pastor Turnbull, who came to Haiti more than a decade ago from Los Angeles, reported starvation conditions among his own parishioners. There are pot bellied children with spidery legs, sagging skin, and haggard eyes.

Members of Catholic Youth say emaciated men and women in many cases hide themselves from visitors as tho starving is a sin. Few resort to begging.

Farmer Lherisson was found feeding one of his 13 children as his wife prepared their first meal in days—a gift of corn meal from the American people.

"Thank God for this," he said, as he pointed to the corn meal on the open fire, "but we have no idea where the next meal is coming from."

Try to Earn

In a little hollow called Fondla Loi, farmer Sanivian was weaving baskets from palm fiber which he would try to sell for a cent apiece to keep his wife and seven children alive. He had little hope of finding a market even after a 30 mile walk to Port de Paix with his product. He still had two goats but no one want to buy them.

The Catholic Welfare organization and the Protestant World Service organization handle American government emergency aid.

HAITI GETS HELP OF U. S. FINANCING

18e(4)

Washington Said to Provide $6,000,000—Private Action Also Aids on Budget

Times

New York

The economically and politically harried Haitian Government was reported yesterday to have received major aid from the United States Government as well as important private assistance.

Richard Davies, executive director of Klein & Saks, financial and economic advisers to Haiti, said the State Department and the Economic Cooperation Administration had agreed to give Haiti $6,000,000 to help meet budgetary and foreign exchange problems.

Mr. Davies said in Washington that this was the result of three weeks' negotiations by Finance Minister André Theard that ended Wednesday night with an exchange of letters.

The letters, Mr. Davies added, said Haiti's difficulties were the result of the world drop in coffee prices and a substantial cut in her own coffee crop. He said $3,500,000 would be made available now, and $2,500,000 between June 30 and Sept. 30, the latter sum depending on Congressional appropriations.

Budget Slash Reported

Mr. Davies said the Haitian Government of President Francois Duvalier had expressed gratitude for this confidence. Estimates last month were that Port-au-Prince had had to cut expenditures from last year's $31,600,000 to fit expected revenues of $22,900,000 for the year started last Oct. 1.

Times
2-27-59

In other Haitian governmental quarters, there is hope that $9,000,000 in hydroelectric development may take the place over the next two and a half years as a result of a letter of agreement signed here last week. This was between the Haitian Government and the Islands Gas and Electric Company, whose subsidiary now runs the electric systems at Port-au-Prince and Cap Haitien.

p 2 C

The procotol remains subject to approval by both the Haitian Congress, meeting in April, and company directors. A first step requires Haiti to clear up certain operating problems facing the subsidiary. The eventual project would seek United States Government loans as part of the financing.

Thereupon the company would install generating units at the Peligre Dam to provide power for the Artibonite Valley. The negotiations have been assisted by Klein & Saks and by Lehman Brothers of New York, also economic advisers.

Duvalier Assails Opposition

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Feb. 26—President Duvalier has intensified denunciations of the current opposition campaign against him from abroad.

The press has published a speech in which he recalled an old war cry of Jean Jacques Dessalines, founder of Haitian independence: "Cut off their heads! Burn their houses!"

U.S. Planning To Step Up Haitian Aid

Montgomery
Advertiser

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States is stepping up its aid programs in Haiti, hoping it will not only alleviate distress but also stabilize conditions in the revolution-plagued island republic.

The aid also may strengthen the regime of President Francois Duvalier, whose rule is menaced by a Cuba-based coalition of his defeated presidential opponents.

The opponents are former Sen. Louis Dejoie and former Finance Minister Clement Jumelle. They have been joined by former Provisional President Daniel Fignole in the formation of a "revolutionary front" in Cuba.

Mon 3-2-59
p 10

GENERAL STRIKE

The front is sponsoring a regular series of radio broadcasts from Havana, declaring that "Duvalier must go." Fignole has told his followers to prepare for a general strike against the government.

A December 1956 general strike overthrew then President Paul Magloire and led to a confused political situation that continued until Duvalier's army-backed election in mid-1957.

In one 10-month period alone, there were seven revolutions or attempted coups.

The Haitian treasury, virtually cleaned out by Magloire, also has been drained by a 1957 hurricane, low coffee harvests and prices, a decline in tourism and drought.

Although the U.S. financial moves to help Haiti have been disclosed here only in the past 10 days, they have been under detailed negotiation and study for months.

$6 MILLION AVAILABLE

The United States on Feb. 24 announced it will make six million dollars available to Haiti from the International Cooperation Administration.

Earlier, on Feb. 18, an emergency grant of half a million dollars was made, and an announcement said other aid was being considered.

The Haitians Need Help

Nation
Sat. 3-21-59
p 238
New York NY

In the chaos that prevails in Haiti, American influence, prestige, good faith and self-interest, not to mention our capacity as a people to react to acute human suffering close at hand, are directly at stake. If this chaos is not to bring on a major disaster, two basic Haitian needs must be met at once. The first is for food. The arid northwest coast has had almost no rain since Hurricane Hazel struck the island in 1954. Trees stand stark and leafless; even the weeds are gone. There is very little money in circulation; people cannot afford medicine even at cost price; donkeys and other animals are starving—and nearly half of the four million Haitians who live in the area are not much better off than the donkeys. For us, food presents no problem; we might even save a few million dollars in warehouse charges by rushing some of our vast agricultural surpluses to the Haitians.

The other need, for political stability, cannot be solved so easily. President François Duvalier insists that we should make large loans and grants to his regime and, at the same time, take steps "to assume full responsibility for maintenance of peace in the Caribbean area." But even close supervision of large-scale American aid would not necessarily achieve political stability in Haiti. The country is in a state of siege. Four "oppositionists" have been killed by Duvalier's police thugs in recent weeks. Fully aware of Duvalier's shortcomings, the State Department has nevertheless decided to "shore up" his regime. Such a policy only compounds earlier mistakes. The legality of Duvalier's title to the Presidency will not stand inspection and he is now opposed by a broad coalition that represents two-thirds or more of the people. Like most dictators and usurpers, he is cordially hated. Moreover, Castro's victory in Cuba has not only strengthened Duvalier's opposition; it has provided them with a convenient base of operations only fifty miles away.

45,000 Starve In Haiti, Ike Asked for Help

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa
Sat 4/4/59

WASHINGTON — Sen. Hubert Humphrey called on President Eisenhower to do something about a reported famine in Haiti which is affecting some 45,000 men, women and children. The food crisis, he said, was caused by a drought which has lasted for more than a year.

"Right here in the District of Columbia," Senator Humphrey said, "we find people living lives of terrible poverty. It is estimated that some 7,000 children in our grade schools have inadequate diets."

He suggested that we make full "use of our surplus foods to aid those both here and abroad who are living on inadequate diets."

"In order to meet crises such as that which has arisen in Haiti," said the Senator, "I suggest that we de-mothball a number of U. S. Navy ships and form them into a task force for peace. I have called this a 'White Fleet' which would carry food and supplies to disaster-stricken areas in Asia and Africa.

"It would be sent to the scenes of famine, earthquake, floods and epidemics. Such a fleet would serve as a dramatic symbol of our desire to aid in alleviating suffering and deprivation."

Haiti Says Reds Behind Plane Theft

Courier-Journal

Hijackers Kill Pilot, Force Flight to Cuba

Louisville Ky
Sat

Port au Prince, Haiti, April 10 (AP)—Foreign Minister Louis Mars blamed Communists Friday for hijacking a Haitian transport plane, killing the pilot, and flying on to Haitian rebel headquarters in Cuba.

The twin-engine DC-3 transport was seized by six rebels Thursday on a flight from Aux Cayes, in the southern part of Haiti, to this capital. They forced the copilot to fly to Santiago, in eastern Cuba, along with 24 passengers.

All were reported safe, including George Salling, a 58-year-old American engineer from Ridgewood, N. J.

4/11/59
p 2

The brief struggle high above the jungles of this Negro republic marked the first outbreak of organized revolutionary activity since opposition leaders went into exile and formed a revolutionary front in Santiago early this year.

Says Reds Gaining

Last July President Francois Duvalier's Government snuffed out a coup, killing 14 persons, including four American adventurers.

Mars charged at a news conference that Thursday's plane incident was inspired by Communists. He claimed communism is spreading across the Caribbean.

He said the Haitian Government is asking for the return of the six rebels from Cuba to stand trial here for the murder of the pilot, Maj. Eberle Guilbad, 42, one of the top fliers in Haiti's small air force and father of nine children.

Cubans Hold Rebels

The six rebels wore red armbands with the letters M.R.I., which stand for Haiti's interior revolutionary movement. Upon arriving at Santiago, about 170 miles from Haiti's western tip, they shouted: "Viva Fidel Castro!"

They were held at the Moncada military headquarters in Santiago while Cuban authorities pondered whether to hand them back to Haiti or grant them asylum.

18e(4) 1959

HAITI

CHURCH CLASH ADDS TO HAITI'S ILLS

Times

New York

Jun 28

[illegible]

p. 8

By **HOMER BIGART**

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI.

Three hours' air flight from Miami lies a country so impoverished, so overcrowded, so illiterate, so perpetually mired in political chaos that the traveler might think he had landed in the Darkest Africa or Deepest Asia of a century ago.

That country, Haiti, is the second oldest republic in the Western Hemisphere. But, while technically free for a century and a half, this Creole-speaking land of 3,750,000 Negroes and mulattoes has had only a few brief interludes of honest, orderly and democratic government.

To Haiti's old problems of chronic political instability and dire poverty have been added new woes. The little country has become a helpless buffer between two fiercely antagonistic states—the coldly efficient dictatorship of Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina in the Dominican Republic and the meddlesome revolutionary regime of Fidel Castro in Cuba.

An even more dangerous crisis, one that may overthrow the Government of President François Duvalier, erupted last week in a bitter exchange between the State and the Roman Catholic hierarchy, which is predominantly French.

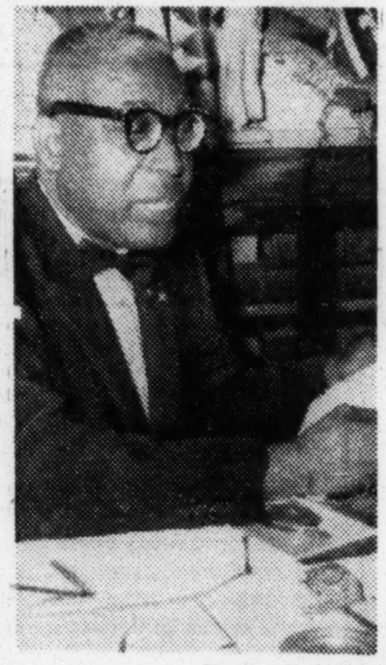
Washington's Support

This clash stunned and mortified American friends of Haiti who had supported the State Department's decision to shore up the Duvalier Government, despite charges that, like most preceding administrations in Haiti, it had become a repressive dictatorship.

The Government, in ordering the deportation of two priests for "mixing in politics," seemed to have committed a grotesquely untimely blunder. For it brought a deadly internal struggle to light at a moment when the nation desperately needed to show a facade of unity.

This moment coincided with the landing of a small invasion force, described by Government sources as almost wholly Cuban, on Cape Tuburon, near Les Cayes, a hotbed of anti-government feeling. The invaders were said to be financed by Dr. Duvalier's exiled rival, Senator Louis Dejoie, wealthy mulatto landowner and business man.

In the 1957 Presidential election, Senator Dejoie had been supported by business men, mulattoes and probably a majority of the French priests. But he received only about one-third as many votes as Dr. Duvalier, a quiet country physician who had worked on the Point Four program to eradicate yaws.



The New York Times

President Duvalier.

Although himself a Catholic, Dr. Duvalier has never forgiven the priests for backing Senator Dejoie. Against the white French priests and the mulatto elite who dominate the business and social life of this capital, the Duvalier regime has incited the nationalist resentment of the blacks who comprise about 90 per cent of the population.

Now Dr. Duvalier is locked with a formidable antagonist—Archbishop François Poirier, the ranking Catholic prelate of Haiti.

Archbishop Poirier, a stern, unbending Breton, sent a pastoral letter to his clergy denouncing the deportation decree and defending the expelled priests, the Rev. Etienne Grienenberger and the Rev. Joseph Marrec.

Regime's Move

The regime issued an arrest order against Archbishop Poirier; but execution of the warrant was "suspended" after some quiet, behind-the-scenes intervention by the United States Embassy. The Archbishop, however, considered himself a virtual prisoner so long as the order was not rescinded and he has remained in seclusion at the archepiscopal palace.

By midweek the Government belatedly realized that its quarrel with the Church might cause second thoughts in Washington on the risk of underwriting Dr. Duvalier. There was also a growing awareness that the Church-State fight might give unified direction to the disparate opposition groups that Dr. Duvalier has long feared.

After Dr. Duvalier's election as President in September, 1957, he gave Haiti a few months of order and stability.

But early in 1958, President Duvalier began feeling insecure. He accused the Opposition of resorting to terrorist tactics. Critics charged that the regime itself had exploded some bombs as a pretext for the suppression of human rights and complained that the police shock troops, the Cagoulards, were carrying on a campaign of terrorism and brutality.

Close control of the armed forces and the precise balancing of various groups against one another seem essential to political survival in Haiti. But Dr. Duvalier also felt compelled to crush the opposition press and silence independent criticism. A state of siege, proclaimed in July, 1958, enabled the regime to engage in repressive measures. The President's enemies charged that a terroristic "personal militia" of 600 men under Clement Barbot, personal secretary to the President, was "master of Government and life." It was M. Barbot who ran the Presidential palace last spring when Dr. Duvalier was out of action with a severe heart attack.

U. S. Aid

Despite these shenanigans, the United States decided to help the Duvalier Government, pouring in nearly $10,000,000 in economic aid and sending a Marine Corps mission to train the Haitian armed forces.

State Department officials defended the action, saying that, while aware of the shortcomings of the Duvalier Government, they felt the regime had given more stability to the impoverished nation than had any of the numerous predecessors in recent years.

It was noted that the Duvalier regime was threatened from without by rebels based in Cuba and from within by economic stagnation and impending bankruptcy. By Sept. 30, the end of the Haitian fiscal year, the balance-of-payments deficit is expected to reach $8,000,000.

Haiti's economic troubles have been intensified by a poor coffee crop and a failing crop of tourists. Coffee yield was cut by drought. Tourists were scared away by invasion forces and bomb explosions.

18e(4) 1959

HAITI

Fidel Castro Named Cuban Prime Minister

News—Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Sat. 2-14-59

HAVANA (AP)—Fidel Castro 32-year-old revolutionary chief was named prime minister of Cuba Friday night.

It was his first move into political office and it came at a time when there was wide speculation that he was on the way to becoming president.

Up to now the bearded leader has served the provisional government as commander in chief of armed forces.

His appointment as prime minister to take office Monday followed the mass resignation of the Cuban Cabinet.

Provisional President Manuel Urrutia immediately announced his choice of Castro for the premiership. That job normally means head of government under the president who is chief of state.

Castro replaces Prime Minister Jose Miro Cardona.

The outgoing prime minister told reporters the Cabinet resignation was handed in Friday morning and accepted Friday night.

During the day Castro had accepted an invitation to visit Chile within two months, but told a visiting Chilean delegation he first had to act on measures essential to the revolution. He did not disclose then that he expected to become government chief.

Prime Minister Miro Cardona in his letter of resignation said he felt the revolutionary leader should be the head of government.

Miro Cardona said he had asked all ministers to retain their posts until Castro takes office at 6 p.m. Monday. He told President Urrutia he felt the positions of head of government and chief of revolution coincided and that Castro thus should be prime minister.

Miro Cardona went on to say the Cabinet bowing out would "give whoever succeeds me the opportunity to select his collaborators freely."

The retiring prime minister said that now the new provisional constitution has been provided for, he will return to private life.

The constitution, or fundamental law of the republic—based on the power of Castro's revolution—came into effect Wednesday.

Among other things it lowered the minimum age limit for president from 35 to 30 years. This would qualify Castro by age for the presidency, but in commenting on this Castro said he had not yet decided whether he would run for or accept the presidency.

The new constitution also authorizes Argentine Ernesto Guevara, one of Castro's revolutionary chiefs, to become a Cuban citizen and thus make him eligible to hold political office.

Urrutia took over as provisional president as a friend and adviser of Castro after the revolution chased the Batista dictatorship into Dominican exile Jan. 1.

The unheralded move putting Castro into the government followed a visible tightening of the economic pinch all over the island.

Since his triumph on Jan. 1 and the subsequent island-long victory parade, Castro has mingled daily and nightly with his admirers and made many speeches while the government struggled with sterner problems. There has been some outspoken suggestion that he should step in to share responsibilities from his position of intangible power.

The economic pinch was felt sharply in the business of tourism and its gambling casino dependencies. Castro has spoken out against gambling and gangsterism that flourishes with it, but has been impressed with the numbers of Cubans whose livelihood is in casino work.

Castro indicated early Friday night that Havana's casinos will open soon under government control. They have been shut since Jan. 1.

Addressing about 2,000 hotel, bar and other employes affected by the gambling shutdown, Castro said a law is in the works authorizing savings institutions to regulate all games of chance.

DUVALIER CALLED A NEW 'DICTATOR'

Times

Haiti's President Reneges on Democratic Promises, Fignole Says Here

P. 5C

Former President Daniel Fignolé of Haiti said here yesterday that he had twice formally asked for the right to return from exile after President François Duvalier's recent promise to restore democratic rule.

Mon. 2-2-59

M. Fignolé said he had received no reply.

He reported that on Thursday night he had accordingly sent a telegram to President Duvalier denouncing what he called Dr. Duvalier's "retrograde dictatorship."

New York, N.Y.

He added that he was prepared to confer with other Haitian opposition leaders abroad, including a one-time rival, former Senator Louis Déjoie, on efforts to bring about "democratic government" at Port-au-Prince.

M. Fignolé said his Jan. 17 message referred to the interview, approved the principles of democracy and national unity and asked that he be allowed freely to return to Haiti. When no reply was received, he said, he followed up with a formal letter to the Haitian consulate here Jan. 22.

This, too, went unanswered. As a result, he said, he sent the cablegram Thursday night announcing himself "obliged to take against your retrograde dictatorship a position which is compatible with my prestige of leader and the historical mission" of Haitian democrats.

M. Fignolé is believed to have strong support in Port-au-Prince. A slum demonstration last week against economic difficulties and hunger was attributed to his followers. A former mathematics teacher, M. Fignolé has been living here with his wife and eight children, unable to get a job.

Record of Changes

M. Fignolé, 44 years old, was deposed and exiled by a military junta June 14, 1957, after a Presidency that lasted nineteen days. He had headed the fifth Government following the overthrow of President Paul E. Magliore in December, 1956.

Dr. Duvalier took over from the junta after an election in September, 1957, in which he defeated M. Déjoie. The latter charges the election was rigged.

Now living in Brooklyn, M. Fignolé said he sent a cablegram to President Duvalier Jan. 17 after reading an interview with the President published in The New York Times the day before.

In the interview, the President had said he would let his power to rule by decree expire on schedule Jan. 30. Dr. Duvalier also said that opposition leaders were free to resume printing newspapers and to hold indoor meetings.

Times, P. 5C Mon 2-2

SEEKS END TO EXILE: Daniel Fignolé, former President of Haiti, who said he had asked twice for permission to return to country. He said that he had received no answer to his appeals.

Republic of Haiti Seen Shaping Up As Next Trouble Spot in Caribbean

By THOMAS P. WHITNEY
Associated Press Staff Writer

Evening Star
Washington
D.C.
3-25-59
P.A-5

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The Negro republic of Haiti may become the next major trouble spot in the Caribbean—possibly soon.

Daniel Fignole, radical leader of the impoverished masses of the Haitian capital of Port au Prince, has ordered his followers in a broadcast from Cuba to get ready for a general strike aimed at overthrowing the government of President Francois Duvalier.

Thomas P. Whitney, Associated Press foreign news analyst, has just returned from one of his frequent visits to Haiti. Here is his report on what he found.

Another exiled opposition leader, Louis Dejoie, who has strong influence in the upper class and among women and shopkeepers, has been broadcasting the same message in recent weeks.

Haitians have been listening to these broadcasts and things are tense with anxiety and expectancy.

Between 2 Blood Enemies

Haiti is the ham in the Caribbean sandwich—stuck between two blood enemies, Fidel Castro's new Cuba and Rafael Trujillo's tough dictatorship in the Dominican Republic.

This uncomfortable position combines with a desperate economic crisis, with continuing hatreds among Haitian political factions and with the absence of an efficient government based on popular support, to add up to an unstable situation which could explode at any time.

President Duvalier was voted into office in an army-run election in September, 1957, after 10 months of political turmoil following the ouster of strongman President Paul Magloire. Mr. Duvalier has virtual dictatorial powers. He gives the impression now of a man of arbitrary temperament with jittery nerves. His critics say, apparently with some justification, that he has no competent men about him and appears to want none.

Exit Visas Banned

In January Mr. Duvalier, under the shocks of Mr. Castro's success in Cuba, attempted to remove the stigma of dictatorship from his regime by freeing all political opponents whom he had jailed, including some sentenced to death. A liberatization of his rule was proclaimed.

But now, in fear of an invasion by his Haitian opponents from Cuba, Mr. Duvalier is clamping down hard and uttering dire threats. He has banned all exit visas for Haitians—presumably to hold within the country any who would like to join anti-Duvalier forces.

In firebrand declarations during impromptu speeches he has declared that should his enemies seek to overthrow him he would unleash a total revolution and not leave one stone on another in Port au Prince. In what seems to be an effort to terrorize middle-class opponents he has in his declarations, invoked the 150-year-old Haitian revolutonary war cry: "Cut off their heads! Burn down their homes!"

Raids on Homes Recalled

In certain residential districts of Port au Prince soldiers have been removed from police posts. That is being viewed by Haitians in light of the fact that in 1958 there were numerous attacks on homes—usually of persons considered hostile to Mr. Duvalier.

On recent occasions hotheaded Duvalier partisans appear to have taken the law into their own hands. Franck Hogarth, a former partisan of Mr Dejoie, was shot and killed on February 17. An army spokesman claimed he was shot resisting arrest after proclaiming that Mr. Dejoie would return. That same day a businessman was beaten nearly to death by a lieutenant of the presidential guard.

President Duvalier said in an interview on February 13 that he had information Haitian exiles are being given military training in Cuba in preparation for an invasion of Haiti. The only sign of military preparedness against any such invasion is the daily training of soldiers and militiamen on the palace grounds in Port au Prince. Airports outside the capital have barrels on their runways 24 hours a day and planes must establish their identification before the barrels are moved so they can land.

Trujillo Unpopular

Mr. Duvalier now has the active backing of the Dominican Republic dictator, Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo, another Latin American ruler marked by Fidel Castro for overthrow. Haiti and the Dominican Republic divide the island of Hispaniola. To the west of Haiti, only 50 miles across the windward passage, is the easternmost point of Cuba.

Mr. Duvalier and Mr. Trujillo met in December on their border and issued a joint declaration against "communism." Each government promised not to permit subversive activity against the other on its territory.

Frigates of the Dominican navy now apparently are patroling the entire Haitian coastline and frequently put in at Haitian ports.

Haitians fear and hate the Dominican Republic and Trujillo. Neither the Dominican patrol of Haitian shores nor the Duvalier-Trujillo agreement are popular in Haiti. On the other hand Fidel Castro is popular.

Army's Loyalty Doubtful

Mr. Duvalier fears an invasion by Haitian exiles on the pattern of the Castro invasion of Cuba in late 1956. Mr Castro lost all but 12 of his landing force but managed to escape into the mountains of Eastern Cuba. There he built up a guerrilla force of thousands which in two years forced Fulgencio Batista to flee. Haiti also has mountains and hideouts.

Haiti's army, which also serves as the police force, has 5,000 men and about 500 officers, but the efficiency and loyalty of this force might be doubtful if a political invasion of Haitian rebels took place.

One of the reasons discontent is rife is the serious economic situation in this little Negro republic of some 3,800,000 people, most of them illiterate and living in extreme poverty. The coffee crop, because it is an off year and because of drought, is way down. Earnings from tourists are also down because potential visitors have not forgotten the frequent political violence of 1957.

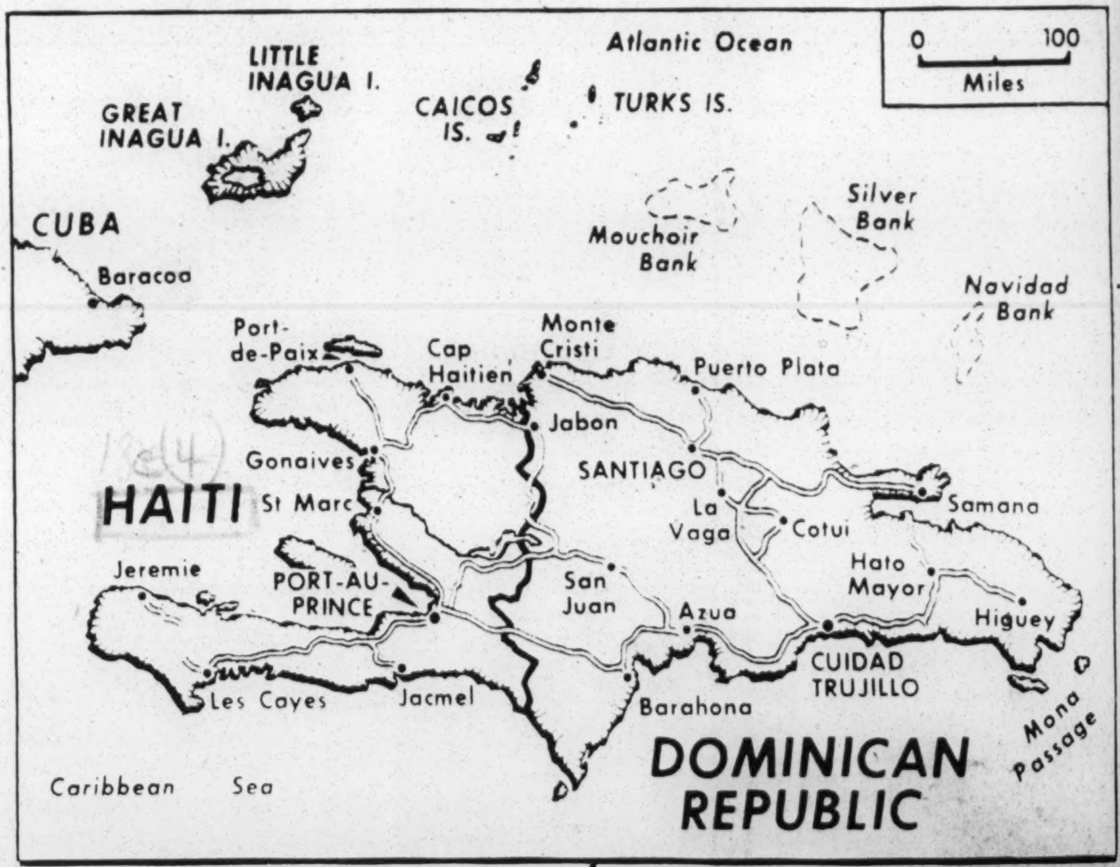
"There is no money. There is just no money at all," said a Haitian businessman. For many other Haitians it is much, much worse—there is nothing to eat.

It is hard to see any ray of light in the Haitian situation at all.

DANIEL FIGNOLE

PRESIDENT DUVALIER

LOUIS DEJOIE



13(4)

CARIBBEAN TROUBLE SPOT—Map locates the Negro Republic of Haiti, sandwiched between the Dominican Republic dictatorship and Cuba, both politically and geographically. Haiti, seething with unrest, may be the next major trouble spot in the Carribbean.—AP Wirephoto Map

1°e(4) 1959 JAMAICA

Bustamante's Party Defeated in Jamaica

Manley Retains Top Post

Courier

JAMAICA, The B. W. I.—While Norman W. Manley was installed again as chief minister of Jamaica, after his election victory, Sir Alexander Bustamante, head of the Jamaica Labor party, teetered, precariously, as his party was defeated.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Mr. Manley submitted to Sir Kenneth William Blackbourne, British governor of the island, his cabinet recommendations. It was expected to be the same government that Mr. Manley had headed for the last four and one-half years.

Sat., 8-8-59

His People's National party won a clear majority of 11 in the 45-member House of Representatives.

p. 5

THE PRESENT count of the new House is: People's National Party, 28; Jamaica Labor Party (headed by Bustamante), 16, and Independent Party, 1.

In his victory statement, Mr. Manley said his government planned to continue with its present program, but "more of it and better."

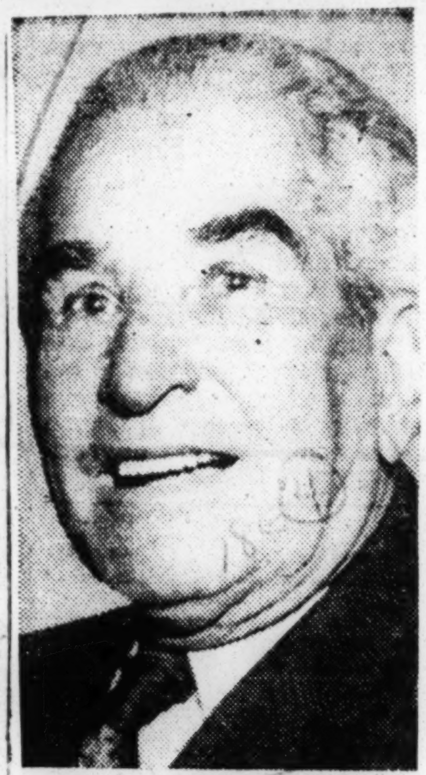
Sir Bustamante attributed the defeat of his party to the small turn-out of voters, stating that he thought less than 50 per cent of the electorate went to the polls. Officially, about 65 per cent of the voters turned out.

■

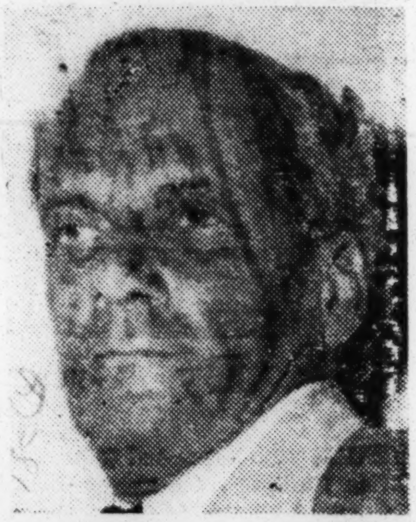
THE GENERAL consensus is that Sir Bustamante's defeat marked the end of his political power. A cousin of Mr. Manley, Sir Alexander Bustamante was chief minister from 1944 to 1955.

In his constituency in Clarendon Parish, Sir Bustamante won his own seat handily, almost doubling the vote of his nearest opponent of the Manley party. But, Mr. Manley almost doubled his vote over Sir Bustamante in St. Andrew Parish.

All of Manley's ministers were returned to the House. Nine sitting members, five of them of the Manley party, lost their seats.



SIR A. BUSTAMANTE
. . . end of power



NORMAN M. MANLEY
. . . victorious

18e(4) 1959 JAMAICA

Jamaica's Quiet Fighter

Norman Washington Manley

18e(4)

N.Y. Times

THE 65 - year - old white-haired Chief Minister of Jamaica, a "moderate Socialist" fighting hard to keep his post, can say with assurance that "independence" is his middle name.

New York

Chief Minister Norman Washington Manley was born July 4, 1893 and was given his middle name in honor of the man and the date that stand for independence. He is a leading advocate of greater self-rule for Jamaica, which already has achieved internal self-government.

Man in the News

Much of Mr. Manley's adult life has been spent in extending Jamaica's independence from British colonial ties. England's schools, as they have so often in her political history, partly prepared Mr. Manley, as a young student from the colonies, for his fight for independence; after he was graduated from Jamaica College he went to Jesus College, Oxford, in 1914, as a Rhodes scholar.

His studies were interrupted by World War I, during which he saw service in the British Royal Field Artillery and won the Military Medal. Returning to Oxford after the war, he was graduated with a brilliant record as a law student. He became an immediate success, and ten years later was invested with the title King's Counselor. He has long been regarded as the outstanding attorney in Jamaica.

Filed 3-10-59

In his political forays, as in his legal presentations, Mr. Manley is restrained and almost coldly logical, in keeping with an ascetic turn of mind and with living habits that include vegetarianism. Some of his legal cases, in both corporation and criminal law, are regarded here as classics in the art of quiet pleading. One case, a trademark suit, is used in England as a text. His legal accomplishments won him an honorary doctorate in law from Howard University in 1946.

P.C.-12

No Bar to Action

His intellectual facility is no bar to action. Four years ago, before he was slated to become Chief Minister of Jamaica, roughly equivalent to Prime Minister, he flew to New York to recruit a United Nations ecomonic and technical assistance expert to help the island solve its critical problems.

Six months ago, when racial riots erupted in London against large groups of West Indians, Mr. Manley, himself a Negro, flew to see R. A. Butler, British Home Secretary, to forestall a proposed "solution" that included restrictions on Negro immigration.

While he was in London, he talked one day with four West Indians in the Paddington district. Two policemen went up and told him, "Move along please." For the policemen the order was routine for any gathering in a sensitive area; for Mr. Manley it was racial discrimination and "a piece of damned impertinence."

Mr. Manley's chief political foe is Sir Alexander Bustamante, leader of Jamaica's Labor party. Mr. Manley is a founder and the president of the People's National party. The conflict between the two parties is an extension of the family and political conflict between the two men, who are cousins. They have not spoken to each other in years.

When Mr. Manley won the Chief Ministership he ousted Sir Alexander, who had held it for ten years. Cousinly feelings have been exacerbated by Sir Alexander's campaign statements that Mr. Manley comes from the wealthy branch of the family while he spent a barefoot, hungry existence as a boy.

Mr. Manley who left fatherless with three other children in childhood, remembers bleak moments in his early years.

However, he managed to attend Jamaica College, where he established an island record for the 100-yard dash—ten seconds flat. The record was matched later by one of his two sons, Douglas, now a college professor, while he was a student at Munro College; it was not beaten until recently.

The New York Times

Intellectual facility is no bar to action.

Will She Quit West Indies Group?

Jamaica's Delegates Walk Out of Federation Meeting

18e(4)

Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat 3-7-59

P. 9

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, T.W.I. (WINS)—The question as to whether Jamaica, the largest unit of the new West Indies Federation, will remain in the Federation is still uncertain.

Norman Manley, Chief Minister of Jamaica, and Wills O. Isaacs, Minister of Trade and Industry of that colony, who came here as Jamaica's delegation to the Regional Consulative Council, now to be known as the Regional Council of Ministers, walked out of the meeting while Sir Grantley Adams, Prime Minister of the West Indies Federation, was addressing the conference a few days ago.

■

SIR GRANTLEY was commenting on the Jamaica delegation's attitude to the Council's Constitution when Mr. Manley and Mr. Isaacs walked out. Sir Grantley had said "nothing would have been said about my remarks on retroactive legislation if it had not been for the forthcoming 1960 elections in Jamaica."

Commenting afterwards, Mr. Manley stated that they had listened and agreed to his arguments on the point which were that the statement would be unhelpful to economic policy and a hindrance to investors.

When the Prime Minister then began his closing observations with his remarks on the Jamaica election, it was only possible to show a strong protest against this and previous remarks about electioneering by walking out of the conference.

Mr. Manley declined to comment on the present position of Jamaica in relation to the Federation.

JAMAICA DEBATES COMPLEX ISSUES

West Indies Isle's Election Campaign Turns on Future of the Federation Set-Up

18e(4)

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times.

Times

New York

Tues 3-10-59

4C-13

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 4—Jamaica's economic development program has become an indirect issue in the boisterous political campaign under way here for general elections at a date still to be announced.

The real issue, at present at least, is the island's role in the new West Indies Federation and, hence, the future of that political organization.

The People's National party, with Norman W. Manley, the island's Chief Minister, at its head, is campaigning to maintain power. The Jamaica Labor party, whose head is Sir Alexander Bustamante, is making an all-out effort to win.

Chief Minister Manley has a decided advantage in that he has the power to choose the election date at his convenience any time up to next February. Sir Alexander, in turn, has an advantage in that he has forced the question of federation upon the Chief Minister as the primary issue.

The West Indies Federation is a political union of British-held islands in the Caribbean. In actual operation less than a year, the federation is designed to become a customs and trade union and an independent entity with dominion status within the British Commonwealth. Jamaica, the largest and most populous of the ten-unit organization, has, because of internal political pressures threatened to secede.

Last October Sir Grantley Adams, Prime Minister of the federation, said that in 1963 the central government would have the right not only to tax for the future but to tax retroactively to 1958.

The declaration caused a furor in Jamaica. Sir Alexander, a devotee of rough-and-tumble campaign tactics, seized the issue and within a matter of days the Chief Minister was on the political ropes.

Mr. Manley, one of the outstanding figures in the Caribbean area, had been in the forefront of the federation. He was so identified with its development that there appeared to be no question that he would be the first Prime Minister. He declined in order to continue as Jamaica's Chief Minister.

Sir Alexander demanded that Mr. Manley join him in seeking the removal of Sir Grantley on the ground that his policies were inimical to Jamaica. Sir Alexander went on to shower abuse on the federation and Mr Manley.

Finally, Mr. Manley was forced into reprimanding Sir Grantley, his friend and political colleague, and into somewhat equivocal opposition to the federation as it now stands.

Since then the chances of Mr. Manley's party appear to have become increasingly good. Alan Isaacs, its chief organizer, said he thought it would win at least twenty-nine of the forty-five seats in the House of Representatives. The seats will be increased from the present thirty-two under a constitutional reform.

In an interview Sir Alexander declared, "I will be the next Chief Minister, and I am not being overly optimistic."

He challenged Mr. Manley's party to answer his principal campaign demand that Jamaica secede from the federation unless there be a guarantee of no customs union, assurance of no taxation without consent of the taxed island and a prohibition on the federation's acquiring land without an island's consent.

Accession to these demands apparently would destroy the effectiveness of the federation.

Mr. Manley agreed that Jamaica should be taken out of the federation if taxation by the central government forced an island government to dishonor its international obligations. In an interview he declined to be drawn into an elaboration of this or to comment on the federation except to say, "Do not worry; things are going to come out all right."

Behind the secession threat there is a desire to assure foreign industries contemplating sites in Jamaica that their rights will be protected.

The island is in the midst of a ten-year development program designed to entice new investments. The threat of retroactive taxation was considered to have struck directly at this development program, which is offering, among other inducements, a system of tax holidays.

18e(4) 1959

PUERTO RICO

Contrast Among Puerto Ricans

ONE OF THE world's most impressive contrasts is that between the Puerto Ricans who live in New York and those on the island itself. They have come to New York by the hundreds of thousands and as citizens of the United States nothing can be done to keep them out. They are a major problem living a squalid ghetto existence in the big city.

Puerto Rico is having the most marvelous tourist season in history. Thousands of people with plenty of money to spend have been bypassing Cuba and vacationing in Puerto Rico. Hotels are over-run. Cots are placed in corridors, in barber shops, billiard rooms and public rooms. Even sections of hospitals have been set aside as places for visitors to sleep. Money flows like water. Puerto Rico has never seen anything like it before.

Naturally, this money trickles down so that even the poorest people of the island get some of it and are made happy while the immigrants who have stormed into New York have to live from hand to mouth and in crowded Negro sections pose a problem for the big city that has its citizens worried.

18e(4)

Powell Hits Discrimination Of Negroes, Puerto Ricans

BY CONRAD CLARK

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, returned by plane from Puerto Rico, to appear as guest speaker at the Harlem Lawyers Association's 33rd annual Bar dinner at the Concourse Plaza, in the Bronx.

Contrary to reports of being stricken with a heart attack two weeks ago in Puerto Rico, the Congressman appeared a bit tanned, and though a bit drawn, he appeared in good health.

Sitting on the dais with Powell at the Lawyers' dinner were many leading Democrats and Republicans including Surrogate Judge S. Samuel Di Falco, ane M. Bolin of the Court of Domestic Relations, Judge Thomas Dickens, Judge Justine Wise Polier, Samuel R. Pierce, Jr., Kenneth M. Phipps, Darwin W. Telesford, Scovel Richardson, Herman C. Stoute, and William "Turkey" Thompson of Washington, D. C.

Speaking of Negroes and Puerto Ricans, Congressman Powell said: "There is no justice in the Justice Departments of New York for the Negro or Puerto Rican lawyers, and Federal State and City appointments are just as jim-crow as in Mississippi"

Powell read statistics to show how Negroes and Puerto Ricans were being discriminated against by the Courts.

"Justice is based here in New York, Federal and local .. upon the unjust philosophy of "White and Statewide" is right," Powell said and concluded:

"Negroes and Latin - Americans are forbidden by a bi - partisan "gentlemen's agreement" to receive but token appointments."

18e(4) 1959

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Javits introduces a bill to affect Virgin Islands

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat 6-13-59
p 9

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Senator Jacob K. Javits, New York Republican, Wednesday introduced a bill providing that the Governor of the Virgin Islands must be a resident of the Islands for at least three years prior to his appointment by the President.

In offering the bill, Mr. Javits pointed out that the law requires the two civilian commissioners of the District of Columbia to be three-year residents here, and a similar provision of law applied to the Governor of Hawaii before statehood.

18e(4)

The present governor, John David Merwin, is the first native-born Virgin Islander to hold the islands' chief executive position. Morris F. deCastro was the only previous governor to be an islander. The others have been appointed from the continental United States.

* * *

POINTING OUT that more than 30,000 Virgin Islanders have enjoyed full U.S. citizenship since 1927, Senator Javits said:

"Since that time, they have seen Puerto Rico moving into its present commonwealth status and were stirred last year when it was announced that the British Caribbean possessions of Trinidad, Jamaica, Barbadoes and the Leeward and Windward Islands would gain independent status in a West Indies Federation."

Senator Javits said it was natural that Virgin Islanders should wish a greater control of their government, and his bill will be a step in that direcin and an indication of the very real concern we have "for the people of the Virgin Islands."

The Virgin Islands, formerly known as the Danish West Indies, were purchased from Denmark in 1917 for $25,000,000. They were for a long time known as "Hoover's poor house."

THE GOVERNOR of the islands is appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. The Government-Secretary also is appointed by the President, but Senate confirmation is not required.

The popularly-elected Legisature meets at least once a year, but the local laws it enacts are subject to veto by the governor. If the governor's veto is overriden, the bill goes to the President of the United States who finally decides whether it is to become law.

The U.S. District Judge for the Virgin Islands is also appointed by the President.

Full Power Is Assumed By Sukarno

Post + Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
Mon. 7-6-59

Decree Dissolves Rule in Indonesia, Bolsters Army

Reuters

DJAKARTA, Indonesia, July 5—President Sukarno today dissolved to Constituent Assembly and decreed the return to Indonesia of the 1945 revolutionary constitution which gives him virtually dictatorial powers.

The President, who returned last week from a world tour made his announcement from the white-pillared Freedom Palace to a cheering crowd of thousands.

He also decreed the formation of a provisional People's Consultative Congress to take over the task of constitution-making from the Constituent Assembly.

The President issued the decree to overcome the political crisis caused by the failure of the Constituent Assembly to vote for his "guided democracy" scheme on June 2.

The armed services, which are expected to play a major role in the next government, were drawn up in hundreds before the gold canopy where the President spoke.

Cabinet Resignation Seen

A reliable source said the Cabinet—the 17th and longest-lived in the scattered island republic's history—would resign Monday.

The Army, which had two Cabinet posts under Premier Djuanda, is expected to have a bigger representation in the new presidential Cabinet.

The Army Chief of Staff, Lt Gen. Abdul Haris Nasution said last week that Sukarno would be both head of state and head of the government under the new constitution.

It was believed certain that the powerful Communist Party—one of the "Big Four" Indonesian parties with 39 seats and one Cabinet minister—will have no sets in the new Cabinet.

Last year's Indonesian rebellion, which has since subsided into guerrilla warfare, was touched off when Sukarno rejected a demand by dissident groups that he appoint a Cabinet free of Communist influence.

Party Boycotts Cited

Sukarno said the decree dissolving the Assembly followed the decision of a majority of the members not to attend any more sessions. The Nationalist, Communist and a number of minor parties had announced they would attend only to discuss the Assembly's dissolution.

His decision to override the Moslem parties, which prevented Assembly approval of the "guided democracy" plan, caused speculation that his strongest Moslem opponents might boycott Monday's parliamentary session.

Ousts Assembly

Sukarno Grabs Full Command In Indonesia

Herald Miami, Fla,
Mon, 7-6-59 p.2-A

JAKARTA, Indonesia—(AP)—President Sukarno issued a decree Sunday taking full executive power over this scattered island republic.

He abolished the provisional constitution, in force since 1950, ordered immediate dissolution of the constituent assembly which has been trying for nearly four years to rewrite the charter, and reinstated the constitution of 1945.

The 1945 constitution, under which Sukarno as president and supreme commander of the armed forces has full power, will enable him to institute what he calls "guided democracy."

The constituent assembly refused several weeks ago, while Sukarno was on a long world tour, to reinstate the 1945 constitution.

President Sukarno
. . . takes over

Premier Djuanda's cabinet, which is just over two years old, is expected to hand in its resignation today, and in its place Sukarno will choose a hand-picked presidential cabinet later this week.

Well-informed sources said Lt. Gen. A. H. Nasution, the army chief of staff who banned all party political activity after the assembly refused to reinstate the 1945 constitution is likely to be a member of the new cabinet. Gen. Nasution is credited with having done much in checking Communist activity in Indonesia in the last year.

Another member, it was said, may be Sultan Hamengku Buwono of Jogjakarta, a political moderate who formerly served as defense minister.

Sukarno looked grim and determined as he announced the changes in a seven-minute address from Freedom Palace.

Upon returning last Monday from a 67-day world tour he declared he would act on the constitutional question but did not want to be a dictator and would put his decision up to the people.

Sukarno said that because the majority of the constituent assembly's members had decided not to attend its sessions it was no longer possible for it to carry out the task entrusted to it by the people. This was apparently a reference to the situation which developed when the assembly could not agree on reinstitution of the 1945 constitution.

The reluctance of members to attend assembly sessions, Sukarno claimed Sunday, "endangered the unity and safety of the state."

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Bermuda Hotels Ease Some Race Bans

Herald

Miami, Fla.

Wed. 7-1-59

p. 20-A

HAMILTON, Bermuda —(AP) — Negroes may now dance and dine in Bermuda's leading hotels formerly patronized only by whites. But Negroes still are barred from taking rooms.

Up to now, Negroes were not permitted in the main hotels, except as help. There are other hotels which cater exclusively to the Negro trade.

The lush tourist spot in the Atlantic has no law specifically providing for racial segregation. However, Bermuda's Innkeeper's act enabled hotelmen to pick and choose their customers.

This long has angered Negro Bermudians, many of them business and professional men.

The desegregation decision was made by the Bermuda Hotel Men's Association.

1959

The hotelmen acted after a group of young Negroes formed what they call the "Progressive Group" recently and forced Bermuda's movie houses to close through boycott and picket lines. Theater owners said they closed their establishment to "prevent any incidents."

Negro employes of hotels had already called a meeting to decide whether to quit en masse during the height of the tourist season.

C. Pearman-Wilson, vice president of the hotel group, said the new policy also applies to foreign Negroes.

The seven hotels to observe the policy are the Belmont Manor, Castle Harbor, Elbow Beach Surf Club, Inverurie, Princess, St. Georges Hotel and the new Bermudiana.

1959

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Bermuda Lets Negroes Dance, Dine In Hotels

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Wed. 7-1-59

Hamilton, Bermuda, June 30 (AP)—Negroes may now dance and dine in Bermuda's leading hotels formerly patronized only by whites. But Negroes still are barred from taking rooms.

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